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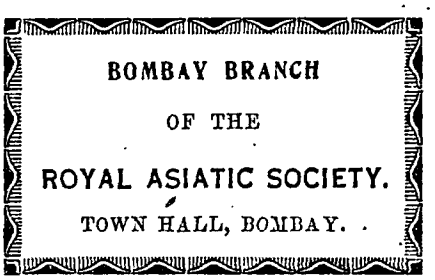

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TABLE OF NATIVE TERMS.

English	Burmese	Siamese
River	Myit	[illegible]
Bazaar	Gwaing	[illegible]
Starting Sections	Sinan	[illegible]
Landing Place	Sinan	
Village	Tsa	[illegible]
Town	Mya	[illegible]
Rice	Tsaing	[illegible]
Mountain	Taung	[illegible]
Tower	Paga	[illegible]

A COLLECTION

OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

COMPILED BY

C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING

108932

THE TREATIES, ETC., RELATING TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, ASSAM, BURMA AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

Revised and continued up to the present time

By the Authority of the Foreign Department.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 110.—In line 34, *for* "Colonel Lester" *read* "Colonel Lister."

Page 151.—In line 8, *for* "Penchoo Namgyel" *read* "Penchoo Namgay."

Page 284.—In line 2, *for* "Irrawaddy" *read* "Irawadi."

Page 290.—In line 9, *after* "Assiringias" *insert* a comma, and in line 10, *for* "Dhopdas" *read* "Dhopdar."

Page 307.—In line 4, *for* "Sukte Kukis" *read* "Sôktè Kukis," and in footnote, *for* "Irrawaddy" *read* "Irawadi."

Page 312.—In line 11, *for* "(Hsawng-Hseep)" *read* "(Hsawng-Hsŭp)."

Page 393.—In line 17, *for* "Jellabu" *read* "Jelebu."

Page 461.—In line 24, *for* "Kalantan" *read* "Kelantan."

Page ix, Appendix No. 2, Column 1.—In list of dependencies of Möng Pan, *for* "Möng Hsat (Maingthat)" *read* "Möng Tun (Maingtun)."

PART I

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN, OR IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH,

THE

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

I—BENGAL.

In 1599 an Association was formed to trade with the East Indies, and on the 31st December 1600 they obtained from Queen Elizabeth an exclusive charter of privilege, constituting them a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies."

The Company's first factory was established at Surat.

In 1624, a Farman was obtained from the Mughal (Mogul) Emperor Jahangir, permitting the English to trade with Bengal, but restricting them to the port of Pipli in Midnapur. The regular connection of the Company with Bengal, however, did not commence till 1642, when a factory was established at Balasor; and in 1652 permission was obtained for unlimited trade, without payment of customs, on an annual payment of 3,000 Rupees.

In 1661 Charles II. granted a new charter, vesting the Company with power to make peace or war with any Prince not Christian, and to seize and send to England unlicensed traders. A fresh charter was again granted in 1693, confirming the exclusive privileges of the Company for twenty-one years. In 1698 a rival Company was formed, known as the new or "English Company," which amalgamated with the old or "London Company" in 1702, and the two parties took the name of "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies."

During the administration of Shaista Khan, Subadar of Bengal, the

English were subjected to much oppression. Shaista Khan exacted a duty of 3½ per cent. on their merchandise, and his officers arbitrarily extorted large sums from the factors, until in 1685 it was resolved to seek redress by force of arms. The hostile attitude of the English exasperated the Emperor Aurangzeb, who ordered that they should be expelled from his dominions. The Company's factories were seized, and their affairs were brought to the brink of ruin when negotiations for peace were set on foot, and a reconciliation was effected.

In 1698 the English obtained permission from Azam-ush-Shan, grandson of Aurangzeb and Governor of Bengal, to purchase the towns of Sutanati, Govindpur and Calcutta. The sanad is not supposed to be extant; but it is more a matter of antiquarian interest than of historic importance.

In 1756 Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula became Subadar of Bengal in succession to his grandfather Alivardi Khan. He had previously manifested aversion to the English. The Governor of Calcutta refused to deliver up one of the principal officers of finance under the Nawab's late uncle, the Governor of Dacca, whom the Nawab had resolved to plunder, whereupon Siraj-ud-Daula attacked and captured Calcutta on the 5th August. One hundred and forty-six English fell into his hands and were thrust into "The Black Hole," where all save twenty-three perished in the night. On the 2nd January 1757 Calcutta was re-taken by a force from Madras under Clive and Admiral Watson, and on the 4th of February the Nawab's army was surprised and defeated by Clive. Overtures were then made by the Nawab, and on the 9th February 1757 a Treaty (No. I) was concluded, by which the Nawab agreed not to molest the Company in the enjoyment of their privileges; to permit all goods belonging to the Company to pass freely by land or water, without paying any duties or fees; to restore the factories and plundered property; to permit the Company to fortify Calcutta; and to establish a mint. Three days later a Contract (No. II) with the Nawab, offensive and defensive, was signed.

War having broken out between France and England, Clive attacked the French settlement of Chandarnagar (Chandernagore). Siraj-ud-Daula furnished the French with arms and money, and was preparing to make common cause against the English. At this juncture a confederacy was formed among Siraj-ud-Daula's chief officers to depose him. The English joined this confederacy, and concluded a Treaty (No. III) with Mir Jafar Ali Khan. At the battle of Plassey, which was fought on the 23rd June 1757, the power of Siraj-ud-Daula was completely broken, and Mir Jafar was installed by Clive as Subadar of Bengal with the title of Nawab.

In 1758 the Shahzada, afterwards Shah Alam, fled from Delhi, in consequence of some dispute with his father, the Emperor Alamgir II., and entered into a league with the Subadars of Oudh and Allahabad for the conquest of the Lower Provinces. The Prince entered Behar with about 40,000 men, and laid siege to Patna.

Mir Jafar was greatly alarmed, and Clive marched to his aid with what force he could muster. The terror of Clive's name was sufficient, and ere he reached Patna the Shahzada's army had almost entirely dispersed. As a reward for this service Mir Jafar granted Clive the quit-rent, about three lakhs per annum, which the Company had agreed to pay for the zamindari of Calcutta.*

In 1759 an armament of seven ships from Batavia unexpectedly made its appearance in the mouth of the Hugli. Mir Jafar had secretly encouraged the Dutch to send this force. He was alarmed at the growing power of the English, and wished to counter-balance it with that of the Dutch, while the latter were eager to share in the wealth which the British had acquired in Bengal. Clive, though sensible of the responsibility he would incur by attacking the forces of a friendly power, was satisfied that, if he allowed the Batavian armament to join the garrison at Chinsura, the Nawab would throw himself into the arms of his new allies, and the English ascendancy in Bengal would be exposed to serious danger. To prevent this, he obtained from the fears of the Nawab a mandate, directing the newly arrived armament to leave the river. Under the authority of this order, and with the pretext of enforcing it, Clive caused the Dutch to be attacked both by land and water. They were completely defeated, and all their ships were taken. A Convention (No. IV) was then signed, by which the Dutch agreed to pay an indemnity, and the English to restore their ships and property. An Agreement (No. V) was at the same time made between the Nawab and the Dutch, which was guaranteed by the Governor in Council of Fort William.

To meet his pecuniary engagements, Mir Jafar had recourse to the severest exactions. He resigned himself to unworthy favorites; and it became necessary to depose him in favour of his son-in-law Mir Kasim Ali Khan, with whom a Treaty (No. VI) was concluded on the 27th September 1760. By this treaty the British obtained possession of Bardwan, Midnapur and Chittagong.

Serious disputes arose between Mir Kasim and the English regarding the

* See Appendix No. 1.

right of the servants of the Company to trade and to have their goods passed free of duty, and these disputes led at last to war. Negotiations were opened with Mir Jafar, and on the 10th July 1763 a Treaty (No. VII) was executed between him and the Company. Mir Kasim, after sustaining a series of defeats, and revenging himself by the murder of his English prisoners, fled to Oudh, and eventually to Delhi, where he died in great indigence and obscurity in 1777.

In 1764 Mir Jafar agreed to pay five lakhs a month (No. VIII), in addition to the sums for which he had contracted in the recent treaty, towards the expense of the war, which was then being carried on against the Wazir of Oudh, who, with the Emperor Shah Alam, had espoused the cause of Mir Kasim.

Mir Jafar died in January 1765, and was succeeded by his son Najm-ud-Daula, with whom a new Treaty (No. IX) was concluded, by which the Company took the military defence of the country entirely into its own hands, and among other conditions the Nawab bound himself to appoint, by the advice of the Governor and Council, a Deputy to conduct the government, who should not be removable without their consent.

In 1764 the army of Shuja-ud-Daula, the Wazir of Oudh, who, under the pretence of assisting Mir Kasim, had invaded Behar, was completely routed, and the Wazir was obliged to throw himself on the generosity of the English. The whole of his dominions were restored to him, except Allahabad and Kora, which were given to the Emperor of Delhi, who, on his part, conferred the Diwani of Bengal, Behar and Orissa on the Company by Imperial Farman (No. X); the English became security for the regular payment of twenty-six lakhs a year by the Nawab, and agreed to allow the Nawab the annual sum of 53,86,131 Sikka Rupees for the support of the Nizamat.

Najm-ud-Daula died on the 8th May 1766, and was succeeded by his brother Saif-ud-Daula, a youth of sixteen. A Treaty (No. XI) was concluded with him, by which he ratified the treaties formerly concluded with his father and brother, and the Company agreed to support him in the Nizamat; and to allow him an annual stipend of 41,86,131 Rupees.

Saif-ud-Daula was succeeded in 1770 by his brother Mubarak-ud-Daula, with whom a new Engagement (No. XII) was made. By this engagement the Nawab Nazim's stipend was fixed at 31,81,991 Rupees. This is the last treaty which was formed with the Nawab Nazim. The office of Subadar had now become merely a nominal one, all real power having passed into the hands of the Company. In 1772 the stipend was reduced to sixteen lakhs a

year, at which rate it continued to be paid down to 1880. In 1869 the Nawab Nazim, Saiyid Mansur Ali Khan, left Murshidabad and went with his family to England, where he took up his permanent residence.

In 1873 the affairs of the Nawab Nazim having fallen into confusion, Commissioners were appointed under a special Act to arrange for the liquidation of his debts and to ascertain the amount of jewels and immovable property held by the Government for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawab Nazim for the time being. By this Act the Nawab was declared incapable of contracting any pecuniary obligation.

In 1880, Saiyid Mansur Ali Khan Bahadur agreed to retire from the position of Nawab Nazim, and to renounce and relinquish all claims and demands to the position and title of "Nazim and Subadar of Bengal, Behar and Orissa" and all personal right of interference in Nizamat affairs, in consideration of an annual stipend of £10,000, or a payment of Rs. 10,00,000, in settlement of various miscellaneous claims, and of a suitable provision for his four children born in England. The conditions of this arrangement are embodied in a formal deed, dated the 1st November 1880, which Saiyid Mansur Ali executed in London. On the abdication of Saiyid Mansur Ali, the title "Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa" ceased to exist. His eldest son, Nawab Ali Kadr Saiyid Hasan Ali Mirza, has been granted the hereditary title of "Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad," and allowed precedence over all titled nobles of Bengal. To Nawab Ali Kadr has also been assigned an annual allowance of Rs. 3,30,000. The Nawab Nazim died at Murshidabad on the 5th November 1884.

On the 13th August 1814 a Treaty* was concluded in London between Great Britain and the Netherlands, providing, among other stipulations, for the

* This Treaty and the Additional Articles will be found in Hertslet's Treaties, Vol. I, pp. 359—369.

The following are the Articles which have reference to India—

I. His Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Factories, and Establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, *viz.*, on the 1st January 1803, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the Settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, of which possessions the high Contracting Parties reserve to Themselves the right to dispose by a Supplementary Convention, hereafter to be negotiated according to Their mutual interests, and specially with reference to the provisions contained in the 6th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Peace signed between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty on the 30th of May 1814.

II. His Britannic Majesty agrees to cede in full Sovereignty the Island of Banca, in the Eastern Seas, to the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, in exchange for the Settlement of Cochin and its Dependencies on the coast of Malabar, which is to remain in full Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

restoration to the Dutch of the factories and establishments possessed by them in India and the Eastern Seas on the 1st January 1803: by an additional article the Dutch agreed to cede to the British Government the district of Baranagar on payment of an annual sum to be fixed by mutual agreement.

In pursuance of these arrangements formal Deeds of transfer were executed in the cases of Chinsura and Baranagar respectively (Nos. XIII and XIV). The transfer of Kalkapur to the Dutch remained in abeyance in consequence of their assertion of a claim to the exercise of certain prescriptive rights of sovereignty and independence within that factory which were inconsistent with its purely commercial status.

The tenure of the Dutch was not of long duration. By articles 8 and 13 of the Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, dated the 17th March 1824 (No. XV), the Dutch settlements in Bengal were again made over to the British Government, in whose possession they have ever since remained, and formal Deeds of transfer of the settlements of Chinsura, Falta, Kalkapur, Balasor, Dacca, and Patna* were executed (Nos. XVI to XX).

III. The places and forts in the colonies and settlements which, by virtue of the two preceding Articles, are to be ceded and exchanged by the two high Contracting Parties, shall be given us in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Convention.

IV. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the Crown of England and the United Netherlands, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

V. Those colonies, factories, and establishments which are to be ceded to His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands by His Britannic Majesty, in the Seas or on the Continent of America, shall be given up within three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Convention.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE—II.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

II. The small district of Baranagar, situated close to Calcutta, being requisite to the due preservation of the peace and police of that city, the Prince of Orange agrees to cede the said district to His Britannic Majesty, upon a payment of such sum annually to His Royal Highness as may be considered, by Commissioners to be appointed by the respective Governments, to be just and reasonable, with reference to the profits or revenue usually derived by the Dutch Government from the same.

* The deed relating to Patna is not forthcoming.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty* of Kiel, dated the 14th January 1814, between Great Britain and Denmark, the town of Serampur and the Danish possessions attached thereto were restored to Denmark (No. XXI). The British Government again obtained possession of Serampur by the Treaty of the 22nd February 1845 (No. XXII) with Denmark.

On the 7th March 1815 a Treaty† was signed between Great Britain and France, by which the supply of salt, opium, and saltpetre to the French establishments in India were regulated. To give full effect to this treaty, a Convention was agreed upon on the 13th May 1818 between the Adminis-

* This Treaty will be found in Hertslet's Treaties, Vol. I., pp. 229-235.

The following Article has reference to India :—

III. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consents to restore to His Danish Majesty all the possessions and colonies which have been conquered by the British arms in this present war, except the Island of Heligoland, which His Britannic Majesty reserves to himself with full and unlimited sovereignty.

Additional Articles signed at Liege, 7th April 1814:—

I. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the above-mentioned Treaty, shall be executed in Europe within a month, in the seas of America within three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months, after the ratification of the Definite Treaty.

II. It is further agreed that in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the ratification of the present Treaty, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed whether before or in the course of the war; during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property. The same facility is granted within the countries restored, to all persons, inhabitants or others, who shall have formed any establishments during the time which those countries were possessed by Great Britain.

In respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or troubled, either personally or in his property, under any pretext, on account of his political opinions or conduct, or of his attachment to either of the high Contracting Parties, or for any other cause, unless it be for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts subsequent to the present Treaty.

III. The decision of every claim between individuals of the respective nations for any debts, property, effects or rights whatever, which conformably to common usage and the law of nations ought to be brought forward, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in such cases there shall be prompt and complete justice rendered in the countries where the claims are respectively put forth.

† This will be found in Vol. VIII, page 214 but is here inserted for convenience of reference.

CONVENTION between GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, signed at London, the 7th of March 1815.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions, which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty; Their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a Special Convention for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view have named for their respective plenipotentiaries, *viz.*, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Robert,

trators of the French establishments in India and the Government of Fort St. George, by which the manufacture of salt in the French

Earl of Buckinghamshire, a Peer of the United Kingdom, President of the Board of His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, &c., &c., &c. And His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Sieur Claude Louis de la Chatre, descendant of the Princes of Deols, Count de la Chatre, His Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Court of London, &c., &c., &c., who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. His Most Christian Majesty engages to let at farm to the British Government in India the exclusive right to purchase at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject to a reservation of the quantity that the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

II. In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said Settlement.

III. It is understood that the salt works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the Agents of His said Majesty.

IV. With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the high Contracting Parties, His Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in His possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

V. In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, His Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lakhs of Sicca Rupees shall be paid annually to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, duly authorised, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said Agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October 1814.

VI. With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the high Contracting Parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for; provided that such supply shall not exceed 300 chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale; it being understood that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in deduction of the 300 chests hereinbefore mentioned.

The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor-General, at Calcutta within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

possessions throughout India was to cease, and 4,000 Star Pagodas were to be paid annually to the French Government as an indemnification to

VII. In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.

VIII. His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged by the twelfth Article of the Treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of May 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to Him by the said Treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; His Britannic Majesty on His part, in order to give every security to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the high Contracting Parties any misunderstanding or rupture (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war, those persons who belong to the civil establishments of His Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.

IX. All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the said settlements or factories belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the Chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the Chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

X. For the purpose of rendering this Agreement permanent, the high Contracting Parties hereby engage that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles, without the mutual consent of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Most Christian Majesty.

XI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 7th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, 1815.

(Sd.) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (L.S.) (Sd.) LE COMTE DE LA CHÂTRE (L.S.)

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY, SIGNED AT PONDICHERRY ON THE 13TH DAY OF MAY 1818.

With a view to carry into full and complete effect the object of those terms of the Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London on the 7th of March 1815, which

the proprietors of the salt pans. The British Government also engaged to supply at prime cost such a quantity of salt as would suffice for the domestic use of the inhabitants of the French settlements in India, the French Govern-

regard the trade in salt throughout the British Sovereignty in India, the following Articles have been agreed upon by His Excellency, Andre Julien Count Du Puy, Peer of France, Great Officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, and Mr. Joseph François Dayot, Chevalier of the said Order, Administrators-General of the French Establishments in India, and Captain James Stuart Fraser, Commissioner on the part of the British Government, for conducting the transfer of such of those possessions as have heretofore been dependant upon the Presidency of Fort St. George.

ARTICLE 1.

The manufacture of salt shall cease throughout the whole of the French Establishments in India during the continuance of the Honourable Company's present Charter.

ARTICLE 2.

The French Government guarantee the strict observance of the above stipulation, and the further adoption of all such measures as depend upon them for insuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in salt.

ARTICLE 3.

The Madras Government engages to pay to the French Government as an indemnification to the proprietors of the salt pans the sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum during the continuance of the Honourable Company's present Charter if this Convention be ultimately ratified.

ARTICLE 4.

The above stipulated sum of four thousand Star Pagodas per annum shall be paid by quarterly instalments, and be considered to have commenced from the 1st of January last.

ARTICLE 5.

The Madras Government engages, independently of further confirmation, to pay the sum of four thousand Star Pagodas to the French Government for one year from the 1st of January last, and to continue to fulfil the same engagement until the determination of the Supreme Government or eventually of the authorities in Europe shall be officially notified to the French Government in India.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government engages to deliver such a quantity of salt as shall be requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants of the French Settlements in India; the purchase, delivery, and subsequent sale of the said quantity being regulated according to the stipulations contained in Articles 1st, 2nd, and 4th of the Convention of the 7th March 1815.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Convention shall be ratified and exchanged with the least possible delay.

Done at Pondicherry, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Seal. (Sd.) LE CT DU PUY.

Seal. (Sd.) JAMES.
„ STUART FRASER.

Seal. (Sd.) T. DAYOT.

ment agreeing to sell this salt at approximately the same price as that obtained by the British Government in the adjoining districts.

In 1839 a Convention (No. XXIII) was signed, by which the French Government at Chandarnagar renounced their right to the supply of salt in consideration of receiving an annual payment of Rupees 20,000, and further agreed to give every facility for the sale of British salt in Chandarnagar, and to assist the British Government in realising the revenue produced by its consumption.

In 1853 a Convention (No. XXIV) was signed at Paris by which the boundaries of the French and English possessions round Chandarnagar were readjusted.

In 1884 a Convention* was concluded for five years between the Government of India and the French Government, represented by the Chef de Service at Chandarnagar. Under this the rights in connection with the opium trade, which had been reserved to the French by article 6 of the treaty of the 7th March 1815, were converted into an annual payment of Rs. 3,000. In 1889 this Convention† was renewed for another term of five years.

The French possess jurisdiction over Gairetti (Gyretty), a village lying on the right bank of the Hugli (Hooghly), about a mile and a half to the south of Chandarnagar, and separated from it by British territory; and over two plots of land in the Balasor District; one situated in Mauza Balasor, measuring about 40 acres; and the other situated in Mauza Gurpada, Pargana Sunhut, measuring two roods.

Ratified by the Government of Fort St. George according to the terms of the Fifth Article this twenty-third day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Seal.

(Sd.) H. ELLIOT.
(Sd.) R. FULLERTON.
(Sd.) ROBERT ALEXANDER.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Sd.) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

*See Vol. VIII, p. 222.

† See Vol. VIII, p. 224.

No. I.

Treaty and Agreement with Serajah Dowla, 1757.

Signed seven times.

Monsoor-ul-Mulck Serajah Dowla Shah Kuly Khan Behauder, Hybut Jung, servant of King Aalum Geer, the Invincible.

LIST OF DEMANDS.

Article 1.

Agreed to according to the tenor of the Firmaund.

That the Company be not molested upon account of such privileges as have been granted them by the King's Firmaund and Husbulhookums, and the Firmaund and Husbulhookums in full force.

Agreed to according to the tenor of the Firmaund.

That the villages which were given to the Company by the Firmaund, but detained from them by the Soubah, be likewise allowed them, nor let any impediment or restriction be put upon the Zemindars.

Article 2.

It is agreed to.

That all goods belonging to the English Company, and having their Dustuck, do pass freely by land or water, in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, without paying any duties or fees of any kind whatsoever; and that the Zemindars, Chokeydars, Guzerbauns, etc., offer them no kind of molestation upon this account.

Article 3.

Whatever has been seized by the Government, it is agreed shall be restored.

That restitution be made the Company of their factories and settlements at Calcutta, Cossimbazar, Dacca, etc., which have been taken from them.

That all money and effects taken from the English Company, their factors, and dependents, at the several settlements and aurungs, be restored in the same condition. That an equivalent in money be given for such goods as are damaged, plundered, or lost, which shall be left to the Nabob's justice to determine.

ARTICLE 4.

It is agreed to.

That the Company be allowed to fortify Calcutta in such a manner as they shall esteem proper for their defence, without any hinderance or obstruction.

ARTICLE 5.

It is agreed that Bullion, imported by the Company, be coined to siccas.

That siccas be coined at Allenagur (Calcutta) in the same manner as at Moorshedabad, and that the money struck in Calcutta be of equal weight and fineness with that of Moorshedabad. There shall be no demand made for a deduction of batta.

ARTICLE 6.

In the presence of God and his Prophet these Articles are signed and sealed.

That these proposals be ratified in the strongest manner, in the presence of God and His Prophet, and signed and sealed to by the Nabob, and some of his principal people.

ARTICLE 7.

On condition that an Agreement, under the Company's seal, and signed by the Company's Council, and sworn to according to their religion, be sent me, I agree to the Articles which I have countersigned.

And Admiral Charles Watson and Colonel Clive promise, in behalf of the English Nation, and of the English Company, that from henceforth all hostilities shall cease in Bengal, and the English will always remain in peace and friendship with the Nabob, as long as these Articles are kept in force, and remain unviolated.

Aaz-ul-Mulck,
Morad-ul-Dowla,
Nowrish Ally Khan
Behauder
Zahoor Jung,
a servant of
King Aalum Geer,
the Invincible.

Witness,
Mohindar Narrain Canongo.

Meer Jaffier
Khan Behauder,
a servant of
King Aalum Geer,
the Invincible.

Raja Doolundram
Behauder,
a servant of
King Aalum Geer,
the Invincible.

Witness,
Luchi Narrain Canongo.

AGREEMENT of the COMPANY, signed by the GOVERNOR and COMMITTEE, the 9th of February 1757. (19th Jamadee-ul-awal, 1170.)

We, the East India Company, in the presence of His Excellency the Nabob Monsoor-ul-Mulck Serajah Dowlah Shah Kuly Khan Behauder, Hybut Jung, Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, by the hands and seal of the Council, and by firm agreement and solemn attestation, do declare, that the business of the Company's factories, within the jurisdiction of the Nabob, shall go on in its former course; that we will never oppress or do violence to any persons without cause; that we will never offer protection to any persons having accounts with the Government, any of the King's Talookdars or Zemindars, nor murderers nor robbers; that we will never act contrary to the tenor of the Articles agreed to by the Nabob; that we will carry on our business as formerly, and will never, in any respect, deviate from this Agreement.

PERWANNAHS AND DUSTUCKS GIVING EFFECT TO THE ABOVE TREATY.

PERWANNAH for DUSTUCKS from SERAJAH DOWLAH, dated the 9th Rajeb Moon.

The English Company's goods have been carried backward and forward by land and water, always through the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, by the dustuck and seal of the said Company, by virtue of the King's Firmaund, which is also now confirmed by me. Take care, on no pretence to interrupt their carrying their goods backwards and forwards through all the chokeys whatsoever, and not to demand any katbarra, manjor, etc., according to the King's Firmaund. Let them pass and repass without receiving a single cowrie from any of their people; and interfere not with the English Company's Gomastahs on any account, but rather take care that through all your districts their business be not obstructed in any way.

Fifteen Perwannahs of the same tenor and date were granted under the seal of the Nabob Serajah Dowla to the Rajahs and Zemindars.

PERWANNAH under the seal of the NABOB MONSOOR UL MULCK, SERAJAH DOWLA BEHAUDER, HYBUT JUNG, dated the 9th Rajeb (31st March 1757), in the 3rd year of the glorious Reign Mohunlol.

All goods belonging to the English Company, which by virtue of the royal mandate, used to pass and repass with the said Company's dustucks,

by land or water, through the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, I have, at this time, granted a free currency to, in the same manner and with the same privileges as formerly; it is necessary that Your Excellency write to the Officers at Dacca, Chittagong, Jugdea, Akbarnagur, Silhet, Rangamatty, Cheetmarre, Moorshedabad, and Purnea, that they suffer the same goods to pass up and down the rivers without any molestation or imposition of katbarra (a tax laid upon boats) or any other articles forbidden by the royal court; nor exact the smallest sum from them, nor any ways oppress the Gomastahs or dependents. Let them be punctual in this.

DUSTUCK under the seal of the NABOB SERAJAH DOWLA, etc., dated the 17th Jemadee Saun (9th March 1757), in the 3rd year of the King's glorious Reign.

To all Fouzdars, Zemindars, Chowkeydars, and Overseers of the way of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

All goods belonging to the English Company, which, by virtue of the royal mandate, used to pass and repass through the foregoing provinces, by land and water, with the Company's dustucks, I have at this time granted a free currency to in the same manner as formerly, and with the confirmation of their former privileges. Let all goods having the English Company's dustuck pass as before up and down the river, without any molestation or imposition of katbarra, or any other articles forbidden by the royal court; nor exact the smallest sum from them, nor oppress the Company's dependents.

In this be punctual, and act conformably to this writing.

PERWANNAH of the NABOB SERAJAH DOWLA to the HONOURABLE COMPANY for erecting a Mint in Calcutta.

From the date of the first of the moon Shabaun, the four-sun siccas are begun to be stamped, and through all the mint houses the new siccas of the four-sun are coined. Take care and erect a mint in Calcutta (called Allenagur) and stamp gold and silver rupees out of the bullion and gold imported by your nation, of the weight of rupees of gold and silver coined at Moorshedabad. Under the name of Allenagur (Calcutta) shall you coin your money: it shall pass for land revenues, etc. Nobody will ask or set any batta upon them; only take care not to coin the gold and silver of other nations.

No. II.

AGREEMENT of COLONEL CLIVE with the NABOB, dated February 12th, 1757. (22nd Jamadee-ul-awul.)

I, Colonel Clive, Sabut Jung Behauder, Commander of the English Land Forces in Bengal, do solemnly declare, in the presence of God and our Saviour, that there is peace between the Nabob, Serajah Dowla, and the English. They, the English, will inviolably adhere to the Articles of the Treaty made with the Nabob: that as long as he shall observe his Agreement, the English will always look upon his enemies as their enemies, and whenever called upon will grant him all the assistance in their power.

No. III.

TREATY with JAFFIER ALLY KHAN—1757.

* *I swear by God, and the Prophet of God, to abide by the terms of this Treaty whilst I have life.*

Meer Mahomed
Jaffier Khan Behauder,
servant of
King Aalum Geer.

TREATY made with the ADMIRAL and COLONEL CLIVE (SABUT JUNG BEHAUDER), GOVERNOR DRAKE, and MR. WATTS.

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever Articles were agreed upon in the time of peace with the Nabob Serajah Dowla Monsoor-ul-Mulck Shah Kuly Khan Behauder, Hybut Jung, I agree to comply with.

ARTICLE 2.

The enemies of the English are my enemies, whether they be Indians or Europeans.

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* These words were written in his own hand.

ARTICLE 3.

All the effects and factories belonging to the French, in the Provinces of Bengal (the Paradise of Nations), Behar, and Orissa, shall remain in the possession of the English, nor will I ever allow them any more to settle in the three Provinces.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the losses which the English Company have sustained by the capture and plunder of Calcutta, by the Nabob, and the charges occasioned by the maintenance of the forces, I will give them one crore of rupees.

ARTICLE 5.

For the effects plundered from the English inhabitants of Calcutta, I agree to give fifty lakhs of rupees.

ARTICLE 6.

For the effects plundered from the Gentoos, Mussulmans, and other subjects of Calcutta, twenty lakhs of rupees shall be given.

ARTICLE 7.

For the effects plundered from the Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta, I will give the sum of seven lakhs of Rupees. The distribution of the sums allotted the natives, English inhabitants, Gentoos, and Mussulmans, shall be left to the Admiral, and Colonel Clive (Sabut Jung Behauder), and the rest of the Council, to be disposed of by them to whom they think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

Within the ditch, which surrounds the borders of Calcutta, are tracts of land belonging to several Zemindars; besides this I will grant the English Company six hundred yards without the ditch.

ARTICLE 9.

All the land lying to the south of Calcutta, as far as Culpee, shall be under the Zemindarry of the English Company; and all the Officers of those parts shall be under their jurisdiction. The revenues to be paid by them (the Company) in the same manner with other Zemindars.

ARTICLE 10.

Whenever I demand the English assistance, I will be at the charge of the maintenance of them.

ARTICLE 11.

I will not erect any new fortifications below the Hooghly near the River Ganges.

ARTICLE 12.

As soon as I am established in the Government of the three Provinces, the aforesaid sums shall be faithfully paid.

Dated the 15th Ramzan, in the 4th year of the Reign.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

ARTICLE 13.

On condition that Meer Jaffier Khan Behauder shall solemnly ratify, confirm by oath, and execute all the above Articles, which the under-written, on behalf of the Honorable East India Company, do, declaring on the Holy Gospels and before God, that we will assist Meer Jaffier Khan Behauder with all our force, to obtain the Soubahship of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and further, that we will assist him to the utmost against all his enemies whatever, as soon as he calls upon us for that end; provided that he, on his coming to be Nabob, shall fulfil the aforesaid Articles.*

SUNNUDS AND PERWANNAHS GIVING EFFECT TO THE TREATY.

1. GENERAL SUNNUD, under the Seal of JAFFIER ALLY KHAN.

To all Governors, Muttaseddees, present and future, all Naibs, Fouzdars, Zemindars, Chowdrahs, Canongoos, etc., Servants of the Government, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Know that, by the Royal Firmaund and Husbulhookums, the English Company are pardoned (maaff) exempt from all duties, therefore I write:

That whatever goods the Company's Gomastahs may bring or carry to, or from, their factories, the aurungs, or other places, by land or by water, with a dustuck from any of the Chiefs of their factories, you shall neither ask nor receive any sum, however trifling, for the same. Know, they have full power to buy and sell; you are by no means to oppose it. You are not to require from the Company's Gomastahs the Settee, Manghans, or any other of the Zemindar's impositions. The Company's Gomastahs shall buy and sell the Company's goods, without the intervention of delolls, unless the Gomastahs are satisfied to employ them. You are to assist them on all occasions wherever they buy or sell. Whoever acts contrary to these orders, the English have full power to punish them. If any of the Company's goods are stolen, you are to recover the very effects stolen, or make good their amount. Any merchants or others on whom the Company have any lawful demands, you are to see that the same be paid to their Gomastahs. Take care that no one wrong or oppress the Company's Gomastahs. You are not to require or stop their boats, on pretence of the katbarra, or other duties on boats, whether they be the Company's own boats or boats hired by their Gomastahs. You are to give credit to the copies of all the Sunnuds to the Company, under the Kazzi's seal, without requiring the original. Any of the Company's debtors running from them, you are not to give them protection,

* This Article was not transmitted from India to the Company, but is to be found in the 12th page of the Appendix to the Dutch Memorial, and as there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of it, it is subjoined to the Treaty with the Nabob Meer Jaffier.

or plead for them, but are to deliver them up to the Company's Gomastahs. The Fouzdarrykurch, etc., impositions of the Fouzdars, which are forbid by the King, you shall not demand of the English, their Gomastahs, or inhabitants. Whenever the English Company desire to settle a new factory, besides those they are already possessed of, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, you are to give them forty beegahs of the King's land. If any of the English ships are driven by bad weather, or wrecked in any of the ports, or other places, you are to assist them all in your power, and see that the goods are restored to the Company, and you are not to require the chouttarry, etc., which the King has forbid.

A mint is established in Calcutta; coin siccas and gold mohurs of equal weight and fineness with the siccas and gold mohurs of Moorshedabad: they shall pass in the King's treasury.

All that I have written must be done; do as I have written, nor ask a new Sunnud every year. The 27th of the moon Shevaul, and 4th of the King's reign, being the 15th of the month of July 1757.

2. Perwannah from Jaffier Ally Khan for the Mint.

To the high and mighty, the bold and valiant Commanders, the greatest of Merchants, the English Company, on whom may the King's favor rest for ever.

A mint has been established in Calcutta; continue coining gold and silver into siccas and mohurs, of the same weight and standard with those of Moorshedabad; the impression to be *Calcutta*, they shall pass current in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and be received into the Cadjanna; there shall be no obstruction or difficulty for kussoor. Under the seal of Fidvir Aalum Geer, Badsha Gauze, Sujah-ul-Mulck, Hossam ô Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behaudur, Mahabut Jung. 11th Zeerlaida, 4th of the King's reign.

3. Perwannah for the Granted Lands.

Seal of the Nawab Jaffier Ally Khan.

1170.
Aalum Geer Emperor,
fighting for the Faith,
his Devoted
Meer Mahomed Jaffier Ally
Khan Behauder Sujah-ul-
Mulck Hossam ô Dowla,
Mahabut Jung,
Anno 4.

Ye Zemindars, Chowdrahs, Talookdars, Mucuddems, Recayahs, Morsawreans, Mootawettawahs of the Chuckla of Hooghly and others situated in

Bengal, the Terrestrial Paradise: Know that the Zemindarry, Chowdrahy, and Talookdarry, of the countries in the subjoined list hath been given by Treaty to the most illustrious and most magnificent the English Company, the glory and ornament of trade: the said Company will be careful to govern according to established custom and usage, without any gradual deviation, and watch for the prosperity of the people. Your duty is to give no cause of complaint to the Recayahs of the Company, who, on their part, are to govern with such kindness, that husbandry may receive a daily increase, that all disorders may be suppressed, drunkenness and other illicit practices prevented, and the Imperial tributes be sent in due time. Such part of the above said country as may be situated to the west of Calcutta, on the other side of the Ganges, does not appertain to the Company: Know then, ye Zemindars, etc., that ye are dependents of the Company, and that ye must submit to such treatment as they give you, whether good or bad, and this is my express injunction.

Twenty-four Mahals.

The Pergunnah of Mugra.
Ditto Khasspoor.
Ditto Mudenmull.
Ditto Ekktiarpoor.
Ditto Burjutty.
Part of the Pergunnah of Ghur.
The Pergunnah of Karee Jurree.
Ditto Deccan Saugeer.
Part of the Pergunnah of Calcutta.
Part of the Pergunnah of Paikan.
Part of the Pergunnah of Munpoor.
Part of the Pergunnah of Ameerabad.

The Pergunnah of Azimabad.
Ditto Moodagotcha.
Ditto Putcha Kollu.
Part of the Pergunnah of Shahpoor.
Shah Nagur.
Part of the Pergunnah of Mahomed Ameepoor.
Mellung Mahal.
The Pergunnah of Hattiagur.
Ditto Meida.
Part of the Pergunnah of Akbarpoor.
Part of the Pergunnah of Bellia.
Part of the Pergunnah of Bussindarry.

*Dated the*5th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, anno quarto.*

(*In the Nabob's own hand, serving by way of sign manual.*) It is written, Finis.

(*In Maharajah Doolubrum's own hand, as Naib.*) Seen.

(*In Rajah Raage Bullub's own hand, as Hussoor Nevis.*) The 5th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, anno quarto, registered in the Imperial Register.

(*In Rajah Conghu Baharree's own hand, as Dewan of Bengal*) The 5th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, anno quarto, registered in the Dewannee Register.

* About the 20th December 1757.

4. PERWANNAH from JAFFIER ALLY KHAN, for the SALTPETRE of BEHAR.

On the 2nd of the month of Rajeb, of the 4th year of his Majesty's Reign, a copy was entered in the Dewan's books.

At this time, through the means of Colonel Clive, the Saltpetre lands of the whole Province of Behar have been granted to the English Company, from the beginning of the Bengal year 1165, in the room of Coja Mahomed Wazeed; you are therefore hereby directed to establish the authority of their Gomastahs, in all the Saltpetre lands of the aforesaid Province, to give strict orders to the Saltpetre picars not to sell an ounce of Saltpetre to any other person, and to receive from the Company the stipulated Nuzzurrana and money, for the aforesaid lands.

On the last day of the month of Jammada-ul-Sawni of the 5th year of His Majesty's Reign, a copy was entered in His Excellency's books.

Approved.

5. SUNNUD for the ZEMINDARRY of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S Lands, given under the Seal of the NABOB, ALLOW-Ô-DOWLA (commonly styled the NABOB MEERON) MEER MAHOMED SADDOCK KHAN BEHAUDER, ASSUD JUNG, DEWAN of the SOUBAH of BENGAL.

To the Muttaseddees, for affairs for the time being and to come, and Chowdrees and Canongoos, and Inhabitants, and Husbandmen of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, etc., belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal. Be it known, that, in consequence of the Ferd Sawal, signed by the glory of the nobility and administration, Sujah-ul-Mulck, Hossam-ô-Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and the Ferd Huckeekut, and Muchulca, signed conformably thereto, the forms of which are herein fully set forth: The office of the Zemindarry of the Pergunnahs above written, in consideration of the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and one Rupees (20,101) Pishcash, etc., to the Imperial Circar, according to the endorsement from the month Poos (anno 1164) in the year eleven hundred and sixty-four of the Bengal Æra, is conferred upon the noblest of Merchants, the English Company, to the end that they attend to the rites and customs thereof as is fitting, nor in the least circumstance neglect or withhold the vigilance and care due thereto: that they deliver into the treasury, at proper times, the due rents of the Circar; that they behave in such manner to the inhabitants and lower sort of people, that, by their good management, the said Pergunnah may flourish and increase; that they suffer no robbers nor house-breakers to remain within their districts, and take such care of the King's highways, that the travellers and passengers may pass and repass without the least molestation: That (which God forbid) if the effects of any person be plundered or stolen, they discover and produce the plunderers and thieves, together with the goods, and deliver the goods to the owners and the criminals to condign

punishment; or else, that they themselves be responsible for the said goods; that they take special care that no one be guilty of any crimes or drunkenness within the limits of their Zemindarry; that after the expiration of the year they take a discharge, according to custom, and that they deliver the accounts of their Zemindarry, agreeable to the stated forms, every year, into the dufter-cana of the Circar; and that they refrain from demanding the articles forbidden by the Imperial Court (the Asylum of the World).

It is their (the Muttaseddees, etc.) duty to look upon the said Company as the established and lawful Zemindars of those places, and whatsoever appertains, or is annexed to that office, as their right: in this particular be they strictly punctual.

Da'ed the first of Rubbi-ul-Sauni, in the fifth Sun of the Reign.

Let the endorsement be written.

Particulars of the Endorsement.

In consequence of the Ferd Sawal, signed by the glory of the nobility and administration, Sujah-ul-Mulck, Hossam-ô-Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and the Ferd Huckeekut and Muchulca, signed conformably thereto, the forms of which are herein fully set forth: The office of the Zemindarry of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, in consideration of the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and one rupees (20,101) Pishcash, etc., to the Imperial Circar, from the month Poos (anno 1164) in the year one thousand one hundred and sixty-four of the Bengal Æra, is conferred upon the noblest of Merchants, the English Company.

27 Mahals.

Deroobust	...	...	...	15 Mahals.
Kissmut	...	...	...	12 do.

The amount, according to the account signed by the Canongoos of the Soubah.

Form of the Sign Manual.

Be the Sunnud granted.

Form of the Ferd Sawal.

The Zemindarry of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, etc., belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, having been conferred on the noblest of Merchants, the English Company, the aforesaid Company represent that the inhabitants will not be satisfied without the grant of a Sunnud, wherefore they desire that the Sunnud may be graciously allowed them, for which they agree to pay the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and one rupees (20,101) Pishcash, etc., to the Imperial Circar. In this particular what are your commands?

27 Mahals.

Deroobust	15 Mahals.
Kissmut	12 do.

The amount, according to the account signed by the Canongoos of the Soubah . . . Rs. 2,22,958 10 12 3

N.B.—This is written by the Royroyan.

Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, in the districts of the Chuckla of Hooghly.

26 Mahals.

Deroobust	15 Mahals.
Kissmuttea	11 do.

On the 15th of Rubbi-ul-Sanni, 5th Sun, a copy was entered in the Dewannee Book. D.

Pishcash of the Imperial Circar, etc., 20,101 Rupees.
Vizier's Fees, 3,000 Rs.
Nuzzurranna Soubahdarry, 5,000 Rs.
Pishcash of the Imperial Circar, 12,101 Rs.

	Rs.			
Amount	2,20,166	14	10	1
Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	28,482	6	13	
Belonging to the Company 28,361 8 10 1				
Ditto Ramcunt 120 13 2 3				
Kissmut Pergunnah of Mugra, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	24,504	13	16	1
Pergunnah of Khasspoor, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	3,337	3	2	
Pergunnah of Mudenmull, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	22,199	5	5	
Pergunnah of Berryhattee, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	6,149	4	13	3
Pergunnah of Ekktiarpoor, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	7,923	1	8	
Pergunnah of Deccan Saugur, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	60	7	12	2
Pergunnah of Shahnagar, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	283	7	14	

	Rs.
Pergunnah of Azimabad, Circar Sautgaum. Division 16 Annas.	
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	10,000
Pergunnah of Ghur, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.	
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	7,420 9 15
Pergunnah of Moodagotcha, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.	
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	31,793 10
Pergunnah of Peetcha Kollie, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.	
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	3,129 4 15
Pergunnah of Karee Jurree, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.	
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	562 8
Kissmut Pergunnah of Manpoor, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.	
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	8,947 10 1 1
Belonging to the Company 8,856 3 1	
Ditto Ramcunt 91 9 18	
Kissmut Pergunnah of Paikan, Circar Saleemabad. Division 12 Annas.	
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	6,787 10 6 3
Kissmut Pergunnah of Ameerabad, Circar Saleemabad. Adjacent to Chitpoor Division. 3 Annas.	
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	3,650 10 9
Kissmut Pergunnah of Havelushehr, Circar Saleemabad. The village of Seenderpoor. No Division.	
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	323 11 8
Kissmut Pergunnah of Mahomed Ameerpoor, Circar Saleemabad. The village. No Division.	
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	184 5 10
Kissmut Pergunnah of Mob, Salt, and Wax. Circar Saleemabad. No Division.	
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	16,702 13 1

On the 12th day of Rubbi-ul-Sauni a copy was entered in the Books of the Government. (G. Huzzoor, or the Presence.) H.

Pergunnah of Hattiagur, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	22,119	7	19	3
Pergunnah of Meida, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . . .	4,199	14	10	
Pergunnah of Akbarpoor, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	2,228	15	15	
Pergunnah of Shahpoor, Circar Saleemabad. Division 16 Annas.				
Mahal Deroobust. Amount . .	3,470	12	2	2
Kissmut Pergunnah of Aboab Fouzdarry, etc., Circar Saleemabad. No Division.				
2 Mahals Kissmuttea. Amount . .	1,204	12	18	2
Kissmut Pergunnah Aboab Fouzdarry, and Pishcash Congo.				
2 Mahals. Amount	1,174	11	16	3
Bherjy (transferred)	30	1	1	3

Sairs, Hattiagur, and Meida, and Meidonmul, and Moodagotcha, belonging to Coot Ekktiapoor.

Division 3 Annas 11 Gundas.				
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	4,501	0	0	

Kissmut Pergunnah of Bellia Busseindarry, Circar Saleemabad, named Sahebnugur, in the districts of the Chuckla of Burdwan, containing the Mouza Bhilla, and all the lands lying on the east side of the River Ganges.

Division 10 Annas.				
Mahal Kissmuttea. Amount . .	2,791	11	12	2

Form of the Sign Manual.

After the receipt of the Muchulca and Zaminee, according to custom.

Be the Sunnud granted.

Form of the Ferd Huckeekut.

In consequence of the Ferd Sawal, signed by the glory of the nobility and administration, Sujah-ul-Mulck, Hossam-ô-Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the form of which is herein fully set forth, the office of the Zemindarry of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Sircar Sautgaum, etc., belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, in consideration of the sum of twenty

thousand one hundred and one Rupees (20,101) Pishcash, etc., to the Imperial Circar, is conferred on the noblest of Merchants, the English Company, who have delivered a Muchulca and Zaminee, into the books, and petition for the Sunnud. In this particular what are you pleased to decree?

Form of the Ferd Sawal, and particulars of the Mahals have been written above.

Pishcash of the Imperial Circar, etc., 20,101 Rupees.

Pishcash of the Circar	.	Rs. 12,101
Nuzzurrana Soubahdary	.	„ 5,000
Vizier's Fees	.	„ 3,000

27 Mahals.

Deroobust . . 15 Mahals.
Kissmuttea . . 12 Mahals.

Amount, according to the account signed by the Canongoo of the Soubah.

Rupees 2,22,958 10 2 3

Form of the Sign Manual.

It has been viewed.

Form of the Muchulca, dated the

We, the English Company, do declare, that whereas the office of the Zemindarry of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Sircar Sautgaum, etc., belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, in consideration of the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and one Rupees (20,101) Pishcash, etc., to the Imperial Circar, from the month Poos (anno 1164) in the year eleven hundred and sixty-four of the Bengal Æra, has been conferred on us, to the end that we attend to the rites and customs thereof, as is fitting, nor in the least circumstance neglect or withhold the vigilance and care due thereto. That we deliver into the treasury in the proper times the due rents of the Circar. That we behave in such manner to the inhabitants and lower sort of people, that by our good management the said Pergunnahs may flourish and increase. That we suffer no robbers nor house-breakers to remain within our districts, and take such care of the King's highways that the travellers and passengers may pass and repass without fear or molestation. That (which God forbid) if the effects of any person be plundered or stolen we discover and produce the robbers or thieves, together with the goods, and deliver the goods to the owners, and the criminals to condign punishment, or else that we ourselves be responsible for the said goods. That we take especial care that no one be guilty of any crime or drunkenness within the limits of our Zemindarry. That after the expiration of the year, we take a discharge according to custom, and that we deliver the accounts of our Zemindarry agreeable to the stated forms every year into the duftercana of the Circar, and that we refrain from demanding the articles forbidden by the Imperial Court (the Asylum of the World). For this reason we have given this writing as a muchulca and agreement, that upon any occasion recourse may be had thereto.

27 Mahals.

Particulars of the Mahals have been written in the endorsement.

Deroobust	.	15 Mahals.
Kissmuttea	.	12 „
Amount	.	2,22,958 10 2 3

FORM of the SIGN MANUAL.

It is accepted.

FORM OF THE TOMSOOK HAZIR ZAMINEE, dated the

I, * * * * do declare, that whereas the office of the Zemindarry of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of Circar Sautgaum, etc., belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, has been conferred on the noblest of Merchants, the English Company; I, being appointed the personal security for the said Company with the Circar, do agree, and give this writing, that the aforesaid Company shall be present and execute the functions of the Zemindarry: If they shall absent themselves, I will make them appear; but if at any time I am not able to make them appear, I will be responsible for their compacts. For this reason I have given this writing as a Tomsook Hazir Zaminee, that upon any occasion recourse may be had thereto.

FORM of the SIGN MANUAL.

Signed.

FORM of the AGREEMENT for the PISHCASH, etc., to the IMPERIAL CIRCAR.

Account of the agreement for the Pishcash, etc., made for obtaining the grant of the Sunund for the Zemindarry of the Kissmut Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, etc., in the name of us, the English Company, for the year 1165 of the Bengal Æra.

Pishcash	. Rs. 20,101	
Pishcash of the Imperial Circar	. Rs. 12,101	
Nuzzurrana Soubahdarry	. ,, 5,000	
Vizier's Fees	. ,, 3,000	
		Rs. 2,22,958 10 2 3

6. SUNNUD for the Free Tenure of the Town of Calcutta, etc., to the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, given under the Seal of the NABOB ALLOW ô DOWLA MEER MAHOMED SADDOCK KHAN BEHAUDER, ASSUD JUNG, DEWAN of the SOUBAH of BENGAL.

To the Muttaseddees for affairs for the time being and to come, and Zemindars, and Chowdrahs and Talookdars, and Canongoos of the Mouza of Govindpoor, etc., in the districts of the Pergunnah of Calcutta, belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal. Be it known, that in consequence of the Ferd Sawal, signed by the glory of the nobility and adminis-

tration, Sujah-ul-Mulck, Hossam ô Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and the Ferd Huckeekut, and Muchulca, signed conformably thereto, the forms of which are herein fully set forth; the rents of the aforesaid Mouzas, etc., which adjoin to the factory of the most noble of Merchants, the English Company, amounting to eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-six Rupees and something more, from the 1st* of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, 5th Sun, according to the endorsement are forgiven; to the end that they provide for the defence of their factory, and the safeguard of the seaports herewith. It is their (the Muttaseddees, etc.) duty to desist from all claims for the rents, nor in any way, nor by any means, oppress or disturb them. In this particular be they punctual.

Dated as above.

† Let the endorsement be written.

Particulars of the Endorsement.

In consequence of the Ferd Sawal, signed by the glory of the nobility and administration, Sujah ul Mulk, Hossam ô Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and the Ferd Huckeekut and Muchulca, signed conformably thereto, the forms of which are herein fully set forth; the rents of the Mouza of Govindpoor, etc., in the districts of the Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, and dependent on the Khalsa Shereefa, and the jaghire of the Circar which adjoin to the factory of the noblest of Merchants, the English Company, amounting to eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-six Rupees and something more, from the ‡ latter season of Oodael, in the year eleven hundred and sixty-four (1164) of the Bengal Æra, are forgiven the noblest of Merchants aforesaid.

Mouzas and Mahals 22½.

Mouzas 20½. Mahals (2 Markets) 2.

The amount according to the Ferd signed by the Canongoos of the Soubah.

Form of the Sign Manual.

Be the Sunnud granted.

Form of the Ferd Sawal.

The noblest of Merchants, the English Company, represent that the factory for carrying on their trade in the Pergunnah of Calcutta, lying near the sea, and being liable to continual alarms and interruptions from the enemy for their defence, they have made a tank of water round their factory, and

* About the beginning of December 1758.

† This is written by the Royroyan.

‡ In the original Fesset Kruf.

left an esplanade on all sides at the distance of a cannon shot; and that the Mouza of Govindpoor, etc., in the districts of the Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, belonging to the Paradise of Nations, the Soubah of Bengal, dependent on the Khalsa Shereefa and Jaghire of the Circar, adjoin thereto; they request that a Sunnud, exempting them from the payment of the rents thereof, be granted them. In this particular what are your commands?

Mouzas 20½. Mahals (2 Markets) 2.

Amounting, according to the account signed by the Canongoos of the Soubah, to . . Rupees 8,836 4 3 2

Mouza of Govindpoor, etc., belonging to the Pergunnah of Calcutta. Mouza with Kissmutteas 12.

In all 6¾ Mouzas. Amount . . 2,542 14 2 3

Kerria Kissmut of Govindpoor.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount Jaghire 338 11 16 2

Kerria Kissmut of Mirzapoor.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 131 10 17 3

Kerria Kissmut of Gunnispoor, in the bounds of Molunga, of the Khalsa.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 171 13 19 2

Kerria Kissmut of Chowrungee of the Jaghire.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 44 8 2 2

Kerria Kissmut of Dhulland.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 227 11 12 2

Kerria Kissmut of Jella Colunda.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 266 2 13

Kerria Kissmut of Dilliah Danghee of the Jaghire.

Mouza of 12 annas. Amount . . 582 15 6 3

Kerria Kissmut of Anhattee of the Jaghire.

Mouza of 6 annas. Amount . . 184 13 16 1

Kerria Sulduah of the Jaghire.

One Mouza. Amount . . . 355 13 11

Kerria Kissmut of Bharee Birjhee.

Mouza of 6 annas. Amount . . 63 4 2

Kerria Kispoorperra of the Jaghire.

One Mouza. Amount . . . 191 0 5

Kerria Kissmut of Bharee Serampoor of the Jaghire.

Mouza of 4 annas. Amount . . 34 5 17 1

Kissmut Mouza of Dhellunt, etc., belonging to the Pergunnah of Paikan.

Twelve Mouzas, including Kissmutteas, in all 6¼ Mouzas of the khalsa. Amount 1,894 4 2

Berria Kissmut of Dhellunt.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 253 10 12 1

Kerria Kissmut of Soota Lootee.

Mouza of 6 annas. Amount . . 113 7 1 1

Kerria Kissmut of Govindpoor.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 161 3 13

Kerria Kissmut of Chowrungee.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 97 7 0

Kerria Kissmut of Mirzapoor.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 150 8 8 1

Kerria Rocul Koorea.

One Mouza. Amount . . . 178 12 1

Kerria Kissmut of Deccan Paikparra.

Mouza of 2 annas. Amount . . 15 9 15

Kerria Kissmut of Dhela Dangee.

Mouza of 4 annas. Amount . . 156 13 6

Kerria Kissmut of Anhattee.

Mouza of 10 annas. Amount . . 218 10 12

Kerria Kissmut of Jella Colunda.

Mouza of 8 annas. Amount . . 147 2 16 1

Kerria Kissmut of Bharee Birjhee.

Mouza of 10 annas. Amount . . 227 2 2

Kerria Kissmut of Bharee Serampoor.

Mouza of 12 annas. Amount . . 123 12 7

Mouza of Shimla, etc., belonging to the Pergunnah of Manpoor.

Three Mouzas entire of the Khalsa. Amount . . 331 15 11

Kerria Shimla. One Mouza. Amount 121 15 3 2

Kerria Maukhund. One Mouza. Amount 180 4 13 2

Kerria Awdinghu. One Mouza. Amount 29 11 14

Mouzah of the Town of Calcutta, etc., belonging to the Pergunnah of Ameerabad.

Six and half Mouzas and Mahals. Amount. . 4,008 10 11

Kerria of the Town* of Calcutta.

One Mouza. Amount . . . 1,376 13 7 2

Kerria Kissmut of Soota Nootee

Mouza of 10 annas. Amount . . 1,392 9 14 2

Kerria Kissmut of Deccan Paikparra.

Mouza of 14 annas of the Jaghire.

Amount 479 2 2

Kerria of Birjhee.

One Mouza of the Jaghire. Amount 114 7 2 2

Kerria of Serampoor.

One Mouza of the Jaghire. Amount 50 13 15 2

Market of Soota Lootee.

One Mahal of the Khalsa. Amount . 272 2 2

Market of Govindpoor.

One Mahal of the Khalsa. Amount . 322 12 5 2

Kerria Kissmut of Aboab Fouzdarry of the Town of Calcutta, etc.

Amount 8 3 18 1

FORM of the SIGN MANUAL.

The Muchulca being taken according to the form.

Be the Sunnud granted.

Mem.—Here follows the Ferd Huckeekut, and also the Muchulca of the Company, which are in the same form as those in the Sunnud foregoing for the Company's Zemindarry.

* In the original it is Dhee Calcutta.

No. IV.

1759.

Au nom de la Trinité très Sainte.

A tous ceux que ces présentes concernent, ou en quelque manière peuvent intéresser, soit notoire.

Le très noble & très Respectable Président & Conseil du fort William, & le très Noble & très respectable Directeur & Conseil du fort Gustavus, dans ces pais ici, témoignants un désir ardent, d'assoupir les troubles qui agitent Bengale, d'obvenir aux calamités si souvent éprouvées, de faire cesser, ôter & terminer tous les obstacles & différens survenûs, & de restaurer dans leurs établissemens une tranquilité parfaite, ont pour cette fin nominés, muni de pleins pouvoirs & deputés au lieu destiné aux conférences à Garrethy, les honorables Messieurs : savoir.

Le très Noble & très Respectable Président & Conseil du fort William; Messieurs Richard Becher & John Cooke : Conseillers du gouvernement.

Le très Noble & très Respectable Directeur et Conseil du fort Gustavus; Messieurs Jean Bacheracht & Jean Charles Kist : Membres du Conseil Politique & de la Justice.

Lesquels, après s'avoir mutuellement assurés de leurs pleins pouvoirs expediés en bonne forme, & conféré des différens objets que leur Principaux ici ont jugés necessaires pour être insérés dans ce présent Instrument d'un general accommodement, finalement sont convenûs, après une délibération mure, d'une pacification, dont est issue heureusement une cessation entière de toutes les hostilités tant par mer que par terre, selon les articles dont le contenû ici suive.

Demandes.	Réponse.
de la part des Anglois.	*de la part des Hollandois.*
Art 1er.	
Messieurs le Directeur & Conseil de Chintsura donneront satisfaction suffisante à Messieurs le Président & Conseil du Fort William de l'insulte offerte au Pavillon Brittannique, par les Commandans des Vaisseaux Hollandois, et pour la detention de plusieurs de nos Vaisseaux, qui ont été saisis et arrêtés au bas de la Rivière contre les traités et l'alliance qui subsiste entre les deux Nations, et	Messieurs les Directeur et Conseil du Chintsura témoignent que comme ils ont toujours eu des sentimens pacifiques, les troubles qui sont entrevenus & ont altéré la bonne intelligence entre les deux Nations, ne peuvent pas produire comme ils n'ont pas produit qu'une douleur sensible, & tout ce qui s'est passé en bas par rapport au Pavillon Anglois et aux insultes qui sont commis, est sans leur ordre et

pour les autres actes d'hostilité commis par les dits Vaisseaux.

à regret peut-être par des gens d'Equipage au premier abord dans un mal entendement dés ordres, avec quelle démonstration ils espèrent que Messieurs le Gouverneur & Conseil seront sufisament satisfaits.

ART. 2d.

Messieurs le Directeur & Conseil de Chintsura dédommageront et la Compagnie, & les particuliers de tous dommages causés par les Commandans de leurs Vaisseaux, soit par leur ordre, ou non, et rendront immédiatement tous nos Vaisseaux, munitions, et effets qui peuvent encore rester dans leurs mains.

Comme les Vaisseaux Hollandois ont reçu aussi une grande perte & dommage, il paroit dur d'insister sur le dédommagement; mais ce qui est en effet sera rendu volontairement: On prie Messieurs le Gouverneur & Conseil de réfléchir sur cet Article équitablement, et en cas qu'on ne désistera, nous ferons en sorte de les satisfaire.

Arrêté à Garhetty Le 1er Decembre 1759.

RICHD. BECHER. M. JOHS. BACHERACHT.

JOHN COOKE. J. C. KIST.

DEMANDES

de la part des Hollandois.

RÉPONSE

de la part des Anglois.

ARTICLE 1e.

Que Messieurs les Anglois étant dans les termes d'un accommodement effectuent que leur allié le Nawab s'en retourne ou au moins qu'il se tienne tranquille dans son camp, sans nous faire aucun tort, et que les articles de nôtre accommodement soient acceptés, approuvés & confirmés par le Nawab, comme principal, autant qu'ils le concernent, tant pour le présent que pour l'avenir.

ARTICLE 1e.

Nous nous sommes déjà servi de tout notre crédit auprès du Nazim, et nous continuerons de même pour l'engager à faire rétirer son armée, le moment que les Messieurs du Gouvernement Hollandois ont rempli ses ordres. Les articles convenus entre les Anglois et les Hollandois ne peuvent point être entremêlés dans le Traité que le Gouvernement de Hougly doit conclure avec le Nazim comme principal.

2d.

Un mutuel oubli de tout ce qui s'est passé pendant les troubles, qui ont cessé à présent, de plus une assurance parfaite d'amitié, fidélité & correspondance, qui soient entretenus

2d.

Approuvé, autant qu'il ne contrevient point à l'alliance que nous avons avec le Nazim du païs. Pendant que l'amitié subsiste entre nos deux sonverains en Europe.

entre les deux nations par les chefs Respectables de chacune sans tolérer aucune hostilité de part, ni d'autre sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, que chacun fera de son mieux pour entretenir cette Intelligence, & de contribuer en tout ce qui pourroit augmenter le Bonheur de toutes les deux : sans donner directement ou indirectement du secours à ceux qui voudroient nuire l'une ou l'autre.

3e.

Comme on n'a agi ni par déclaration de guerre, ni par commission, nos troupes & gens de mer, ne peuvent être considérés comme prisonniers de guerre qui soient sujets à une capitulation, mais simplement comme des arrêtés temporels; de sorte qu'ils doivent être libres, et sortir avec tous les honneurs militaires.

4e.

Qu'on nous laisse dans une possession Libre, tranquille & pas diminuée, de nos établissements commerce, droits & prérogatives.

5e.

Que toutes les personnes, possessions, établissements, terres, maisons, vaisseaux, bâtimens, tant de la Compagnie, qu'aux particuliers, & tout ce qui en depend, soient declarés libres & rendus en présence des Députés exprès, des deux partis, dans l'état qu'ils étoient.

6e.

Les Ratifications seront échangées sous l'approbation de Messieurs les Directeurs des Compagnies le plus tôt qu'il sera possible.

3e.

Nous ne regardons point les officiers et trouppes Hollandoises comme nos prisonniers; mais comme ceux du Nazim : Nous sommes donc prêts à les relacher dès que le gouvernement de Houglÿ ont fini leur négotiation avec le Nazim, à l'exception de ceux qui veulent entrer dans nôtre service, ou qui demandent la protection du pavillon anglois.

4e.

Nous n'avons jamais interrompu Messieurs les Hollandois dans leurs justes droits ou priviléges, et ne sommes point dans l'intention de le faire.

5e.

Tous les vaisseaux, barques, &c., dans notre possession seront restitués dès que nos demandes seront accordés, ou une assurance qu'ils seront de la part de Messieurs le Directeur & Conseil de Houglÿ.

6e.

Accordé.

7e.

Finalement les deux parties seront guarandeurs réciproquement de l'Exécution des Articles précédens.

Arrêté ce présent à Garhettÿ le 1er Decembre 1759.

M. Johs Bacheracht.
J. C. Kist.

7e.

Nous ne voions point la necessité de cet article.

Arrêté ce présent à Garettÿ le 3me Décembre 1759.

Richd. Becher.
John Cooke.

Revers.

Convenu, & arrêté que la Langue françoise, dont on s'est servi dans quelques exemplaires de ce présent traité d'accommodement, & dont on sera obligé de se servir à l'avenir dans son exécution, ne fournira aucun exemple qui pourroit être allégué au préjudice des Maitres et Principaux respectifs des deux parties Contractantes, mais qu'on se réglera dans la suite selon ce qu'on trouvera à l'égard des Principaux des deux partis, qui sont dans le droit, coutume & possession d'expédier & recevoir pareils Traités & actes dans une autre Langue que le françois déjà observé, ou ce qui doit être observé.

Le présent Traité & les accessions qui y peuvent intervenir, retiennent la même vertu, & propriété, que si la même coutume y avoit été observée ; & les articles separés qu'on y voudroit entremettre conserveront pareillement la même efficace que s'ils étoient inserés dans le traité.

En foi de quoi nous soussignés Députés du très Noble, & très respectable Président & Conseil du fort William, & du très Nobles & très respectable Directeur & Conseil du fort Gustavus, Membres de leurs Assemblées respectives, avons signé ce présent revers, & y fait apposer les Cachets de nos armes.

Ainsi fait au Lieu de nos Conférences à Garrethÿ le 3 Décembre 1759.

Seal.	M. Johs. Bacheracht.	Richd. Becher.	Seal.
Seal.	J. C. Kist.	John Cooke.	Seal.

Ratification.

Nous soussignés acceptons par ces présentes, les articles précédents d'un mutuel & réciproque accommodement, negociés & arrêtés pour la pacification générale entre les Etablissemens et sujets de nos Maitres & Principaux respectifs, par nos Deputés Extraordinaires, savoir d'une part, les Sieurs Richard Becher et John Cooke Conseillers du fort William : & de l'autre Les Sieurs Jean

Bacheracht & Jean Charles Kist, Membre du Conseil politique et de Justice du fort Gustavus ici, et les approuvons confirmons & ratifions au nom & sous approbation de nos susdits Maitres & Principaux en Europe, promettant de faire incessamment et fidèlement exécuter la Restitution mutuelle stipulée dans les prédits Articles, pour assoupir toutes les mesintelligences & démêlés survenus jusqu'ici ; d'ailleurs & outre cela de faire passer le contenû de cette présente Convention, autant qu'il sera necessaire par une publication solemnelle à la connoissance de tous ceux qui dépendent de nous, afin qu'elle soit dans tous ses points essentiels religieusement observée, en évitant tout ce qui pourra dans la Suite altérer, ou troubler l'amitié & le Voisinage paisible qui subsiste à présent heureusement entre nos Etablissemens respectifs rétablie.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé et munis ces présentes avec les Sceaux de nos deux Nobles Compagnies des Indes Orientales établies ici.

Donné à *Houglÿ, le 6e Décembre 1759.*

Seal.

AN. BISDOME.
P. VERNET.
R. B. ARMENAULT.
M. TSINCK.
J. L. V. SCHRVICHAVEN.
SN. DEHOOG.
P. W. FALCK.

Donné à *Calcutta, le 8e Décembre 1759.*

Seal.

ROBERT CLIVE.
C. MANNINGHAM.
W. F. FRANKLAND.
J. Z. HOLWELL.
W. MACKETT.
THOS. BODDAM.
WM. B. SUMNER.
W. MCGUIRE.

TRANSLATION.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY.

To all whom these Presents concern, or may in any way interest, be it known.

The most noble and most respectable President and Council of Fort William, and the most noble and respectable Director and Council of Fort Gustavus in these territories, animated by an ardent desire to remove all the troubles, obstacles, and differences which have been experienced in Bengal, and to re-establish complete tranquillity in their respective settlements, have, with this view, nominated, vested with full powers, and deputed the following gentlemen to Garethy, the place appointed for the conferences :—

On the part of the most noble and most respectable President and Council of Fort William, Messrs. Richard Becher and John Cooke, Counsellors of the Government.

On the part of the most noble and most respectable Director and Council of Fort Gustavus, Messrs. John Bacheracht and John Charles Kist, Members of the Political Council and of the Department of Justice, who discussed the different matters of which the insertion in the present treaty of settlement

was considered necessary by their Principals here; and after mature deliberation, a pacification was agreed upon, the result of which has been an entire cessation of hostilities both by sea and land, according to the terms of the following Articles:—

Demands on the part of the English.

ARTICLE 1.

The Director and Council of Chinsura shall afford due satisfaction to the President and Council of Fort William for the insult offered to the British flag by the Commanders of Dutch vessels, and for the detention of several of our ships, which have been seized and stopped down the river, contrary to Treaties and the alliance subsisting between the two nations, as well as for other acts of hostility committed by the said vessels.

ARTICLE 2.

The Director and Council of Chinsura shall indemnify both the Company and individuals for all losses caused by the Commanders of their vessels, whether by their orders or not, and shall immediately give up all our ships, munitions, and effects which may still be in their hands.

Replies on the part of the Dutch.

ARTICLE 1.

The Director and Council of Chinsura state, that as they have always entertained pacific sentiments, the troubles which have arisen and affected the good understanding between the two nations cannot but be a source of great pain, and that what has passed respecting the British flag and the insults offered, has taken place without their orders and to their regret.

Those acts may probably have been committed by the people composing the crew under a misconception of orders. With this explanation it is hoped that the Governor and Council will be satisfied.

ARTICLE 2.

As Dutch vessels have also suffered great loss and injury, it seems hard to insist upon indemnification, but what there is in effects shall willingly be restored.

The Governor and Council are requested to consider this Article in a spirit of equity. In the event of their not desisting, we shall endeavour to satisfy them.

Executed at Garhelty, the 1st December 1759.

(Signed) RICHD. BECHER.
„ JOHN COOKE.

(Signed) JOHN BACHERACHT.
„ J. C. KIST.

Demands on the part of the Dutch.

ARTICLE 1.

That the English shall cause their ally, the Nawab, to return, or at least

Replies on the part of the English.

ARTICLE 1.

We have already used all our influence with the Nazim, and will con-

to remain quiet in his camp, without doing us any injury, and that the Articles of our settlement shall be approved, accepted and confirmed by the Nawab as a principal, in as far as they concern him, as well for the present as for the future.

tinue doing so with a view to induce him to withdraw his army, as soon as the gentlemen of the Dutch Government have fulfilled his orders.

The Articles agreed upon between the English and the Dutch cannot be intermixed in the Treaty which the Government of Hooghly is to conclude with the Nazim as principal.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be a mutual oblivion of all that passed during the prevalence of troubles which have now ceased, as well as a perfect assurance of friendship, fidelity, and communication between the two nations through the respectable Chiefs of each, without the toleration of any hostility on either side, under any pretext whatsoever. Each shall do his best to maintain this good understanding and to augment the welfare of both, without directly or indirectly aiding those who may desire to hurt either nation.

ARTICLE 2.

Approved, so far as this Article does not contravene our alliance with the Nazim of the country, and shall be observed while friendship shall subsist between our respective Sovereigns in Europe.

ARTICLE 3.

As the acts done have not resulted from a declaration of war, our troops and seamen cannot be considered as prisoners of war, subject to a capitulation, but simply as persons under temporary detention; they should, therefore, be released and allowed to depart with military honours.

ARTICLE 3.

We do not regard the Dutch Officers and troops as our prisoners, but as those of the Nazim. We shall, therefore, be prepared to release them as soon as the Government of Hoogly shall have brought its negociations with the Nazim to a close, with the exception of such of them as may wish to enter our service, or may apply for the protection of the British flag.

ARTICLE 4.

That we shall be left in free, quiet, and undiminished possession of our establishments, commerce, rights, and prerogatives.

ARTICLE 4.

We have never interrupted the Dutch gentlemen in the enjoyment of their just rights or privileges, and have no intention to do so.

ARTICLE 5.

That all persons, possessions, establishments, lands, houses, vessels, belonging as well to the Company as to individuals, and all dependent thereon, shall be declared free, and restored in the state in which they were, in presence of the special deputies of the two parties.

ARTICLE 5.

All the vessels, barks, etc., in our possession, shall be restored as soon as our demands shall have been complied with, or an assurance given that they shall be, on the part of the Director and Council of Hooghly.

ARTICLE 6.

The ratifications shall be exchanged with approbation of the Directors on the part of the respective Companies as soon as practicable.

ARTICLE 6.

Agreed.

ARTICLE 7.

Finally, the two parties shall be reciprocally guaranteed in respect to the execution of the foregoing Articles.

ARTICLE 7.

We do not see the necessity of this Article.

Executed at Garhetty the 1st of December 1759.

Seal. (Sd.) JOHN BACHERACHT.

Seal. „ J. C. KIST.

Executed at Garhetty, the 3rd of December 1759.

(Sd.) RICHARD BECHER. Seal.

„ JOHN COOKE. Seal.

Agreed and resolved, that the French language, which has been used in some copies of the present Treaty, and which it shall become necessary to use hereafter in its execution, shall furnish no ground for any allegation to the prejudice of the respective masters and principals of the two contracting parties, but that matter shall be regulated according to the practice of the principals who are in the habit of despatching and receiving similar treaties and acts in other than the French language.

Any separate Articles which may be appended shall have the same force as if they had been inserted in the Treaty.

RATIFICATION.

We, the undersigned, accept, by these presents, the foregoing Articles of

a mutual settlement negotiated and adopted for the general pacification of the establishments of our respective masters and principals through our Deputies, namely, on the one part, Messrs. Richard Becher and John Cooke, Counsellors at Fort William, and on the other, Messrs. John Bacheracht and John Charles Kist, Members of the Political Council and of the Department of Justice at Fort Gustavus here; and we approve, confirm, and ratify the same, in the name, and subject to the approbation of, our respective masters and principals in Europe, promising to cause immediately and faithfully the mutual restitution stipulated in the aforesaid Articles, with a view to the removal of the misunderstandings and disorders which have hitherto prevailed, and, moreover, to bring the contents of this convention as far as may be necessary, by means of a formal publication, to the knowledge of all those who are dependent on us, in order that the same may, in all essential points, be religiously observed, so as to avoid in future whatever may tend to disturb the friendship and good understanding now happily subsisting between our respective establishments.

In witness whereof, we have signed and affixed to these presents the Seals of the two East India Companies, respectively.

Given at Hooghly, the 4th December 1759.

Dutch Seal.

(Sd.) A. Bisdome
„ E. L. Vernet.
„ M. Tsinck.
„ J. L. V. Schevichaven.
„ S. Dehoog.
„ P. W. Falck.

Given at Calcutta, the 8th December 1759.

Coy.'s Seal.

(Sd.) Robt. Clive.
„ C. Manningham.
„ W. F. Frankland.
„ J. Z. Holwell.
„ W. Mackett.
„ Thomas Boddam.
„ W. B. Sumner.
„ W. McGuire.

No. V.

Guaranteed Agreement between the Dutch and the Nabob, 23rd August 1760.

Articles agreed on by the undermentioned Deputies appointed by the Directore and Council for the Dutch East India Company in Bengal, to be performed on the part of the said Company, and conditions granted them in consequence by the Nabob

Artikelen, goedgekeurd by d'ondergeteekende Gedeputeerde aangesteld van den Directeúr en Raad der Nederlandsche Oost Indische Comp: in Bengalen, om van wegens voorsz; comp: te worden nagekomen: als mede voorwaardens, een ingevolge van dien

Jaffer Ally Cawn, Sujah al Meulk Behadre, Mahaubut Jung, the performance of which said Articles and conditions are at the request of both the contracting parties guaranteed to them respectively by the undersigned President and Council of Fort William.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Directore and Council shall immediately send away from Chinchura and their other Factories all the Europeans they have exceeding the number of one hundred and twenty-five granted them by Treaty: The said men may remain on Board of their Ships at Culpee or Fulta till an opportunity offers of conveying them to Batavia.

2ND.

That if they have erected any new Fortifications or deepen'd or widen'd their Ditch since the execution of their Treaty with the Nabob, they shall be immediately reduced to their former condition.

3RD.

That if they have augmented their number of Guns or their quantity of Military Stores beyond what is necessary for the ordinary uses of their Factory, the overplus shall immediately be sent away in the same manner as is mentioned in the first Article regarding the men.

4TH.

That they shall never suffer more than one Europe Ship at a time to come higher up the River than

toegestaan door den Nabab Jaffer Alychan Soŭja-al Molk Beadŭr, de volbrenging der voorsz: artikelen en voorwaardens, is op verzoek bŷder contracteerende partŷen, gegŭaranteerd door de respective onderget: President en raad van't fort William.

ART 1.

Den Directeŭr en Raad van Chinsúra, zúllen onmiddelŷk van Hoŭglŷ en húnne verdere Comptoiren alhier, wegzenden, alle de manschap die't getal van 125 koppen te boven gaat, hún bŷ vorige Tractaten toegestaan: zullende zich dezelve op een hŭnner te Culpi of Folta liggende Scheepen zo lang moeten ophoŭden tot dat ze bŷ eene gemackelŷke gelegenheid Bataviawaards kunnen vervoerd werden.

2.

Dat bŷ aldien ze eenige nieuwe vŭestingwerken hebben opgeworpen, of hunne grachten úŷtgediegt, vergroot of verwyderd zedert den dag der volvoering van hŭn laast met den Nabab geslotene Tractaat, onmiddelŷk tot húnne vorige staat zullen wederbrengen.

3.

Dat ingevalle zŷ't getal van hŭnne canonen of Oorlogs ammonitie hebben vermeerderd boven't geen zij tot't ordinair gebrúŷk in hunne bezittingen benodigt hebben, zy't overschot in zelvervoegen zŭllen doen verzenden als bŷ't eerste artikel ten opzigte der manschap is vermeld.

4.

Dat ze nooyt zŭllen gedoogen meer dan een Europisch Schip, tegetŷk hooger dan Culpi, Folta of Mayapour,

Culpee, Fulta or Myapore without the express leave of the Nabob first obtained.

5TH.

The said Deputies on the part of the said Directore and Council do hereby renew, confirm and ratify all the conditions by them agreed on in the Treaty concluded between the English Commissaries on behalf of the Nabob and the Commissaries on the part of the said Directore and Council the 3rd of December 1759, and more expressly and particularly that part which limits their forces in Bengal to the number of one hundred and twenty-five Europeans.

6TH.

The said Directore and Council shall now and at all times when the Nabob may require it permit an officer of his together with an English officer to review the men and Military Stores in Chinchura and their other Factories. Or if any other means can be agreed on between the Governor and Council of Fort William and the Directore and Council of Chinchura, whereby the number of the men and the quantity of Military Stores may be ascertained to the satisfaction of the said Governor and Council of Fort William so as that they may be enabled to answer to the Nabob as Guarantees for the Security of his Country, in such case the Nabob will not insist upon the review.

7TH.

The Nabob's Duan Ray Rayen Ameed Ray on the behalf of the Nabob solemnly engages to the said

te laten opkomen, zonder alvorens daartoe van den Nabab eene úÿtdruckelÿke vergŭnning erlangt te hebben.

5.

De voorsz: Gecommitteerdens van wegens den Directeúr en Raad van Chinsura, vernieŭwen, bevestigen en ratificeeren mits deezen alle de voorwaardens bÿhén aangenomen in't Tractaàt, gesloten tŭsschen de Engelsche Commiss: als mede den Nabab tereene, en den Directeúr en Raad van Houglÿ ter andere zÿde, op den 3 Xber 1759 en in't bÿzonder dat gedeelte welk de Militaire Magt in Bengale op 125 Europeesen bepaalt.

6.

De voorsz: Directeúr en Raad, zúllen nú en ten allen tÿden, wanneer 't de Nabab mogte requireeren toestaan dat een zÿner Officieren vergezeld met eenen Engelsen, der hŭnne Manschap en Oorlogs voorraadte Chinsŭra en verdére Comptoiren overzien. Of indien men tusschen den Goúverneúr en Raad van't Fort William en den Directeúr en Raad van Chinsŭra, door eenige andere middelen kan overeenkomen, waardoor den Goúverneúr en den Raad van't Fort William konde tot deszelfs genoegen verzekert werden van't getal húnner manschap, en de hoeveelheid van derzelver krÿgsvoorraad, en Zÿ als vermiddelaar mogten & mogeude wezen, den Nabab een voldoende antwoord te geven, omtrend de veiligheid van zÿn land, dat alsdan in een alzúlk geval de Nabab niet zoúde op de mostering insisteeren.

7.

De Nababs Duwan Raaÿ Raaÿaan Ameed Raaÿ verbind zig plegtelÿk van wegens den Nabab, aanden voorgemel-

Directore and Council that on their complying with the before going conditions, they shall hereafter be supported in all their Rights, Liberties and Prerogatives in Trade as granted them by the Phirmaunds of the Mogul.

den Directeur en Raad, dat zodra zÿ zich de voorengenoemde voorwaarden hebben onderworpen, in alle hŭnne regelen, Vrijheden en Prerogativen, hún bÿ Firmaans van de Mogol verleend, zúllen werden ondersteŭnd.

8TH.

That they shall in future be burthen'd with no new or unusual Taxes or Contributions whatsoever, and particularly that they shall be freed from the payment of the sum exacted from them for some years past by the Soubah of Patna under the title of Peshcúsh due for the priviledge of the Trade of Salt Petre; it not being just that the said Directore and Council should continue to pay for a priviledge that they do not now hold.

8.

Dat zÿ in den aanstaande, met geene nieuwe of ongewone geld afperssingen hoe genaamt, zullen werden beladen, en voornamentlÿk dat ze zúllen bevrÿd zÿn van de betaling eener Somma, hun eenige jaaren geleden door den Soúba van Patna voor de privilegie van den Salpeter handel, onder den naam van Peeskes afgeeischt, door dien't niet billÿk zŏŭde zÿn dat gemelde Directeur en Raad zoude continueëren te betalen voor een privilegie dat ze thans niet meer behouden.

9TH.

That they shall have a free and uninterrupted passage for their Ships and Vessels in the River with the exception mentioned in the 4th Article, as also for their Oxen, Carts, Cooleys, Peons, Cossids, &c., by land to their usual destin'd Place, with the Seal of the Company and that of the Directore or Chiefs or other Servants properly qualified, without being subject to any impositions from any Phousdars, Jaguerdars, Chowkeydars, Droghers or other Officers of the Government.

9.

Dat ze voor húnne Scheepen en vaar tuÿgen zullen hebben een vrÿe en on gehinderde doortogt, egter met deeze uÿtzondering als bÿ't vierde artikel vermeld staat, zo-mede over land, voor húnne ossen, karren, coúlÿs, pions, casseds na húnne gewoonlÿke bestemde plaatsen gaande, mits voorzien zÿndĕ met 't zegel van de comps: en dat van den Directeur opperhoofden of andere daartoe geqŭalificeerde Dienaren zondereenige belasting van Faúsdaars, Jagierdaars, Choúkidaars, Derrogas of andere officieren van de Regeering, onderhevig te zÿn.

10TH.

That in consequence of the several Phirmaunds by them obtained: The Dutch East India Company's Trade in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Orixa shall be free and uninterrupted in all Articles whatsoever, excepting

10.

Dat ingevolge van verscheide door hún verkregene Firmaans, den handel van de Nederlandsche Oost Indische Comp: in Bengalen, Behaar en Orixa, vrÿ en ongestoord, in alle artikelen hoegenaamt, zal worden gedreven,

the purchase of Salt Petre of which the Nabob has granted to the English the Exclusive Priviledge.

11TH.

That the Nabob will order the account of their coinage in the mint at Cariem Abaad to be adjusted and the balance which may appear due to be discharged, and that in future their Business in the said Mint shall be carried on without Molestation or hindrance, and the nett produce be delivered without any detention or unlawfull deduction.

Done at Fort William, this 23rd of August 1760.

The above-mentioned Articles having been duly ratified by the Nabob on one part and on the other by the Directore and Council of Chinchŭra are now sign'd by us the Governor and Council of Fort William as Guarantees.

Done at Fort William, this 22nd day of September 1760.

(Signed) HENRY VANSITTART.
„ JOHN CAILLAUD.
„ WM. B. SUMNER.
„ T. Z. HOLWELL.
„ W. MCGUIRE.
„ S. VERELST.
„ S. L. SMYTH.
„ CULLING SMITH.

uÿtgenomen den Salpeter in zaam, welk voorregt den Nabab aan d'Engelsen met uÿtsluÿting van alle andere heeft toegestaan.

11.

Dat de Nabab zal ordre geven om de rekening van hŭnne verstempeling in de Mŭnt te Carriemabaad effen te stellen, en't Saldo dat blÿven zal hen nog te competeeren, ŭÿt te keeren; voorts dat in't toekomende, húnne bezigheden in de voorsz: Mŭnt, vortgang zŭllen nemen zonder eenige de minste molestatie of verhindering, en dat verdars 'tnette product, zonder de minste aan of agter houding of aftrekking voortaan zal werden afgelegt.

Gegeven in't Fort William, den 23 Augustus 1760.

(Get.) J. P. de WILDE.
„ M. JOH. BACHERACHT.

Adriaan Bisdom, directeur van wegens de Edele Nederlandsche Oost Indische Maatschappÿ in Bengalen, Behaar en Orixa benevens ded Raad doen te weeten aan allen en eeniegelÿk die het angaat of eeniger wyze kan aangaan.

Alzoo wy't oorbaar en geraden hebben gevonden eene conventie met zÿn Excellentie den Heere Jaffer Aliechan, Soŭja ŭlmulk Beadŭr, Nawab der Provintien van Bengalen, Behaar en Orixa &c., &c., &c., aante gaan, door dewelke alle zedert eenige tÿd gewezene differenten finaal in der minne mogten vereffent worden, en wÿ weder zouden kúnnen gevoelen de vrŭgten en emolúwenten eenes vrÿen, ongestoorden en onverhinderden handels in deeze gewesten, zoveel als't namelÿk doenlÿk is en de tÿds omstandigheden komen te lÿden voorts deeze konventie by wederzydse afgevaardigdens voorzien met een ampel bevel, op aag en jaare als daar by vermeld Staat, in de vorenstaande artikelen

en konditien, onder den middeling en guarantie des respectiven President en Raad van't Fort William gesloten, ondergeschreven en getekent is geworden;

En vermits de inhoud van't voorsz: Instrúment dicteerd, dat de acten van ratifikatien van d'eene & d'andere zÿde in goede en behoorlyke forme zullen worden uÿtgewisseld, binnen de tÿd van twintig dagen te rekenen van den dag der onderteekening; zo is't: Dat we, em overtuygende bewyzen te gëven, van onze opregtheid, en om te voldoen aan't geen onze gecommitteerdens voor ons beloofd hebben, de voorsz: conventie in alle haare hoofden, artikelen en voorwaardens generalek zo veel in ons is, egter onzer approbatie onzer Heeren en Meesters en illibaat den eygendom van derzelver verkregene waare regten, Vryheiden en besittingeu alhier, hebben geaggrëerd en geratificeerd, gelyk wy, dezelve alleles aggreeren en ratificeeren by dezen, belovende ter goeder trouwe en sinceerlyk, dat wy, alle't geene allessis daarin, overeengekomen, gesloten en by ons geratificeerd is geworden, van point tot point zŭllen nakomen, onderhouden, en zorge dragen dat bÿ onze onderhorige egalÿk, zonder daar tegen te doen direct of indirectelyk op wat wÿze en manier 't ook zaude moge wezen g'observeerd worde.

Tot bekragtiging en kondschap van alle het welke hebben wÿ deeze met onze hand onderteekend, en ons groot zegel daarby doen stellen.

Gegeven binnen't Fort Gustavus, ten onzen Nederlandschen Hoofd Comptoire Houglÿ in Bengalen dezen 20 September 1760.

Seal.

(Getk.) 1 AN. BISDOM.
(„) 2 R. B. ARMENAULT.
(„) 3 L. ZUYDLAND.
(„) 4 M. TSINCK.
(„) 5 J. L. V. SCHEVICHAVEN.
(„) 6 SN. DEHOOG.
(„) 7 J. C. KIST.
(„) 8 P. W. FALCK.

No. VI.

A TREATY between the NABOB MEER MAHOMED KOSSIM KHAN and the COMPANY.—1760.

Company's Seal.

Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder's Seal.

Two Treaties have been written of the same tenor, and reciprocally

exchanged, containing the Articles undermentioned, between Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder and the Nabob* Shum's-ô-Dowla, Governor, and the rest of the Council, for the affairs of the English Company; and during the life of Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder, and the duration of the factories of the English Company in this country, this Agreement shall remain in force. God is witness between us that the following Articles shall in no wise be infringed by either party:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Nabob, Meer Mahomed Jaffer Khan Behauder, shall continue in possession of his dignities, and all affairs be transacted in his name, and a suitable income shall be allowed for his expenses.

ARTICLE 2.

The Neabut of the Soubahdarry of Bengal, †Azimabad and Orissa, &c., shall be conferred by His Excellency, the Nabob, on Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder; he shall be invested with the administration of all affairs of the Provinces, and after His Excellency he shall succeed to the Government.

ARTICLE 3.

BETWIXT us and Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder, a firm friendship and union is established; his enemies are our enemies, and his friends are our friends.

ARTICLE 4.

The Europeans and Telingas of the English Army shall be ready to assist the Nabob, Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder, in the management of all affairs; and in all affairs dependent on him, they shall exert themselves to the utmost of their abilities.

ARTICLE 5.

For all charges of the Company and of the said Army, and provisions for the field, &c., the lands of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong shall be assigned, and Sunnuds for that purpose shall be written and granted. The Company is to stand to all losses and receive all the profits of these three countries, and we will demand no more than the three assignments aforesaid.

ARTICLE 6.

One-half of the Chunam produced at Sylhet for three years shall be purchased by the Gomastahs of the Company from the people of the Government, at the customary rate of that place. The tenants and inhabitants of those districts shall receive no injury.

* Governor Vansittart.

† Or Behar.

ARTICLE 7.

The balance of the former tuncaw shall be paid according to the kist-bundee agreed upon with the Royroyan. The jewels which have been pledged shall be received back again.

ARTICLE 8.

We will not allow the tenants of the Circar to settle in the lands of the English Company, neither shall the tenants of the Company be allowed to settle in the lands of the Circar.

ARTICLE 9.

We will give no protection to the dependents of the Circar in the lands, or in the factories of the Company, neither shall any protection be given to the dependants of the Company in the lands of the Circar; and whosoever shall fly to either party for refuge shall be delivered up.

ARTICLE 10.

The measures for war and peace with the Shahzada, and raising supplies of money, and the concluding both these points, shall be weighed in the scale of reason, and whatever is judged expedient shall be put in execution; and it shall be so contrived by the joint councils, that he be removed from this country, nor suffered to get any footing in it. Whether there be peace with the Shahzada or not, our agreement with Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan Behauder, we will (by the grace of God) inviolably observe, as long as the English Company's factories continue in the country.

Dated the 17th of the month Sophar, in the 1174 year of the Hegira, or the 27th September 1760.

(*Sign Manual of Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan.*)

This was sealed on the 18th of the month Sophar, in the eleven hundred and seventy-fourth year of the Hegira, and the proposals agreed to.

SUNNUDS GIVING EFFECT TO THE ABOVE TREATY.

1. SUNNUD under the SEAL of the NABOB NASEER UL MULK IMTEAZ Ô DOWLA NESSERAT JUNG MEER MAHOMED KOSSIM, KHAN BEHAUDER.

To the Zemindars, Canongoos, Talookdars, Tenants, Husbandmen and Chiefs of the villages of the Pergunnah of Burdwan, &c., the Zemindarry of the Raja Tillukchund, in the districts of the Soubah of Bengal: Be it known that whereas divers wicked people have traitorously stretched forth their hands to plunder the subjects, and waste the royal dominions, for this reason the said Pergunnah, &c., is granted to the English Company, in part of disbursement of their expenses, and the monthly maintenance of five hundred European horse, two thousand European foot, and eight thousand sepoys, which are

to be entertained for the protection of the royal dominions. Let the above officers quietly and contentedly attend and pay to the persons appointed by the English Company the stated revenues, and implicitly submit in all things to their authority. And the office of the Collectors of the English Company is as follows:—They shall continue the zemindars and tenants in their places, regularly collect the revenues of the lands, and deliver them in monthly, for the payment of the expenses of the Company and the pay of the above mentioned forces, that they may be always ready cheerfully and vigorously to promote the affairs of the King. Let this be punctually observed.

Dated the 4th of the moon Rabbi-ul-Awul, 1st Sun, answering to the 1st month of the Cautic 1176, Bengal style.

N.B.—Sunnuds for the Chuckla of Midnapore, in the districts of the Soubah of Orissa, and for the Thanna of Islamabad or Chittagong, appertaining to the Soubah of Bengal, are worded as the above.

2. Sunnud under the Seal of the Nabob Naseer-ul-Mulck, &c.

To the Daroga of Chunam, to the Naib of Sylhet: Be it known, that whereas the English Company are constructing a Fort in Calcutta, and meet with great obstacles in finishing that work in the want of stone chunam; for this reason it is ordered, that of whatever quantity of chunam is produced at that place one-half (the price thereof being received agreeable to the rate of that place) be delivered to the Gomastahs of the English Company for the term of three years, that no delays may be occasioned in finishing the Fort aforesaid; and the other half is to be sent for the Circar. Let this be punctually observed.

Dated the 4th of the moon Rabbi-ul-Awul, 1st Sun, answering to the 1st of the month Cautic 1176, Bengal style.

No. VII.

Articles of a Treaty and Agreement between the Governor and Council of Fort William, on the part of the English East India Company and the Nabob Sujah ul Mulck, Hossam-ô-Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, 1763.

Company's large Seal.

The Seal of the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, &c.

On the part of the Company.

We engage to reinstate the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder in the Soubahdarry of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, by the deposal of Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan; and the effects, treasure, and jewels, &c., belonging to Meer Mahomed Kossim Khan, which shall fall into our hands, shall be delivered up to the Nabob aforenamed.

On the part of the Nabob.

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty which I formerly concluded with the Company upon my accession to the Nizamut, engaging to regard the honour and reputation of the Company, their Governor and Council, as my own, granting perwannahs for the Currency of the Company's business; the same Treaty I now confirm and ratify.

ARTICLE 2.

I do grant and confirm to the Company for defraying the expenses of their troops, the Chucklas of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, which were before ceded for the same purpose.

ARTICLE 3.

I do ratify and confirm to the English the privilege granted them by their Firmaund and several Husbulhookums, of carrying on their trade by the means of their own dustuck, free from all duties, taxes, or impositions, in all parts of the country, excepting the article of salt, on which a duty of 2½ per cent. is to be levied on the rowana, or Hooghly market price.

ARTICLE 4.

I give to the Company half the saltpetre which is produced in the country of Purnea, which their Gomastahs shall send to Calcutta. The other half shall be collected by my Fouzdar for the use of my offices; and I will suffer no other person to make purchases of this article in that country.

ARTICLE 5.

In the Chuckla of Sylhet, for the space of five years, commencing with the Bengal year 1170, my Fouzdar and the Company's Gomastah shall jointly prepare chunam, of which each shall defray half the expenses; and half the chunam so made shall be given to the Company, and the other half shall be for my use.

ARTICLE 6.

I will maintain twelve thousand horse and twelve thousand foot in the three Provinces. If there should be occasion for any more the number shall be increased by consent of the Governor and Council proportionably to the

emergency: Besides these, the force of the English Company shall always attend me when they are wanted.

ARTICLE 7.

Wherever I shall fix my court, either at Moorshedabad or elsewhere, I will advise the Governor and Council; and what number of English forces I may have occasion for in the management of my affairs, I will demand them, and they shall be allowed me, and an English gentleman shall reside with me, to transact all affairs between me and the Company, and a person shall also reside on my part at Calcutta to negotiate with the Governor and Council.

ARTICLE 8.

The late Perwannahs issued by Kossim Ally Khan, granting to all merchants the exemption of all duties for the space of two years shall be reversed and called in, and the duties collected as before.

ARTICLE 9.

I will cause the Rupees coined in Calcutta to pass in every respect equal to the siccas of Moorshedabad without any deduction of batta; and whosoever shall demand batta shall be punished.

ARTICLE 10.

I will give thirty lakhs of rupees to defray all the expenses and loss accruing to the Company from the war and stoppage of their investment; and I will reimburse to all private persons the amount of such losses, proved before the Governor and Council, as they may sustain in their trade in the country. If I should not be able to discharge this in ready money, I will give assignments of land for the amount.

ARTICLE 11.

I will confirm and renew the Treaty which I formerly made with the Dutch.

ARTICLE 12.

If the French come into the country, I will not allow them to erect any fortifications, maintain forces, hold lands, Zemindarries, &c., but they shall pay tribute, and carry on their trade as in former times.

ARTICLE 13.

Some regulations shall be hereafter settled between us for deciding all disputes which may arise between the English Agents and Gomastahs in the different parts of the country and my officers.

In testimony whereof, we, the said Governor and Council, have set our hands and affixed the seal of the Company to one part hereof; and the Nabob

aforenamed hath set his hand and seal to another part hereof, which were mutually done and interchanged at Fort William, the 10th day of July 1763.

(Signed) HENRY VANSITTART.
" JOHN CARNAC.
" WILLIAM BILLERS.
" WARREN HASTINGS.
" RANDOLPH MARRIOTT.
" HUGH WATTS.

DEMANDS made on the part of the NABOB MEER MAHOMED JAFFIER KHAN, and agreed to by the COUNCIL at the time of signing the Treaty.

ARTICLE 1.

I formerly acquainted the Company with the particulars of my own affairs, and received from them repeated letters of encouragement and kindness with presents; I now make this request that you will write in a proper manner to the Company, and also to the King of England the particulars of our friendship and union, and procure for me writings and encouragement, that my mind may be assured from that quarter, that no breach may ever happen between me and the English, and that every Governor, Counsellor, and Chief of the English that are here, or may hereafter come, may be well disposed and attached to me.

ARTICLE 2.

Since all the English gentlemen, assured of my friendly disposition to the Company, confirm me in the Nizamut, I request that to whatever I may at any time write, they will give their credit and assent, nor regard the stories of designing men to my prejudice, that all my affairs may go on with success and no occasion may arise for jealousy or ill-will between us.

ARTICLE 3.

Let no protection be given by any of the English gentlemen to any of my dependents, who may fly for shelter to Calcutta or other of your districts, but let them be delivered up to me on demand. I shall strictly enjoin all my Fouzdars and Aumils, on all accounts to afford assistance and countenance to such of the Gomastahs of the Company as attend to the lawful trade of their factories; and if any of the said Gomastahs shall act otherwise, let them be checked in such a manner as may be an example to others.

ARTICLE 4.

From the neighbourhood of Calcutta to Hooghly, and many of their Pergunnahs bordering upon each other, it happens that, on complaints being made, people go against the talookdars, ryots, and tenants of my town, to the prejudice of the business of the Circar; wherefore let strict orders be given that no peons be sent from Calcutta, on the complaints of any one upon my talookdars or tenants; but on such occasions let application be made to me, or to the Naibs of the Fouzdarry of Hooghly that the country may be subject to no loss or devastations; and if any of the traders, which belonged to the Bucksbunder and Azimgunge, and have settled in Calcutta, should be desirous of returning to Hooghly, and carrying on their business there as formerly, let no one molest them. Chandernagore and the French factory were presented to me by Colonel Clive, and given by me in charge to Ameer Beg Khan; for this reason let strict orders be given that no English gentleman exercise any authority therein, but that it remain, as formerly, under the jurisdiction of my people.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever I may demand any forces from the Governor and Council for my assistance, let them be immediately sent to me, and no demand made on me for their expenses.

The demands of Nabob Shujah ul Mulck, Hossam ô Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mahabut Jung, written in five Articles, we, the President and Council of the English Company, do agree and set our hands to, in Fort William, the 10th of July 1763.

(Signed) HENRY VANSITTART.
" WILLIAM BILLERS.
" JOHN CARTIER.
" WARREN HASTINGS.
" RANDOLPH MARRIOTT.
" HUGH WATTS.

No. VIII.

NABOB MEER MAHOMED JAFFIER ALLY KHAN'S Note for Five Lakhs of Rupees per month for the expenses of the Army—1764.

ACCOUNT of money settled for the expenses of the Europeans and Sepoys, the Artillery, and raising of the Cavalry, which shall be paid a month sooner

or later, according to the particulars undermentioned, from the beginning of the month Sophar (31st of July 1764) of the 5th year of the reign, till the removal of the troubles with the Vizier, *viz*:—

In the Province of Bengal, at Moorshedabad...		Rs.	3,00,000
In the Province of Behar, at Patna ...	...	„	2,00,000
	Total ...	Rs.	5,00,000

Written the 19th of Rubbi-ul-Awul, the 5th year of the Jaloos, 16th September 1764.

N.B.—I will include in the aforesaid sum whatever balance may be due from me on account of my former agreement with the Company.

No. IX.

ARTICLES of a TREATY and AGREEMENT concluded between the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of FORT WILLIAM, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and the NABOB NUDJUM UL DOWLA.—1765.

On the part of the Company.

WE, the Governor and Council, do engage to secure to the Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla, the Soubahdarry of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and to support him therein with the Company's forces against all his enemies. We will also at all times keep up such force as may be necessary effectually to assist and support him in the defence of the Provinces; and as our troops will be more to be depended on than any the Nabob can have, and less expensive to him, he need therefore entertain none but such as are requisite for the support of the Civil Officers of his government, and the business of his collections through the different districts.

We do further promise that in consideration the Nabob shall continue to assist in defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war now carrying on against Sujah-ul-Dowla, with five lakhs of Rupees per month, which was agreed to by his father; whatever sums may be hereafter received of the King, on account of our assistance afforded him in the war, shall be repaid to the Nabob.

On the part of the Nabob.

In consideration of the assistance the Governor and Council have agreed to afford, in securing to me the succession in the Soubahdarry of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, heretofore held by my father, the late Nabob Meer Jaffier

Ally Khan, and supporting me in it against all my enemies, I do agree and bind myself to the faithful performance of the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty which my father formerly concluded with the Company upon his first accession to the Nizamut, engaging to regard the honor and reputation of the Company and of their Governor and Council as his own, and granting perwannahs for the currency of the Company's trade, the same Treaty, as far as is consistent with the Articles hereafter agreed to, I do hereby ratify and confirm.

ARTICLE 2.

Considering the weighty charge of government, and how essential it is for myself, for the welfare of the country, and for the Company's business, that I should have a person who has had experience therein to advise and assist me, I do agree to have one fixed with me, with the advice of the Governor and Council, in the station of Naib Soubah, who shall accordingly have immediately under me the chief management of all affairs : And as Mahomed Reza Khan, the Naib of Dacca, has in every respect my approbation and that of the Governor and Council, I do further agree that this trust shall be conferred on him, and I will not displace him without the acquiescence of those gentlemen ; and in case any alteration in this appointment should hereafter appear advisable, that Mahomed Reza Khan, provided he has acquitted himself with fidelity in his administration, shall in such case be reinstated in the Naibship of Dacca with the same authority as heretofore.

ARTICLE 3.

The business of the collection of the revenues shall, under the Naib Soubah, be divided into two or more branches as may appear proper ; and as I have the fullest dependence and confidence on the attachment of the English and their regard to my interest and dignity, and am desirous of giving them every testimony hereof, I do further consent that the appointment and dismission of the Muttaseddees of those branches, and the allotment of their several districts, shall be with the approbation of the Governor and Council ; and, considering how much men of my rank and station are obliged to trust to the eyes and recommendations of the servants about them, and how liable to be deceived, it is my further will that the Governor and Council shall be at liberty to object and point out to me when improper people are entrusted, or where my officers and subjects are oppressed, and I will pay a proper regard to such representations, that my affairs may be conducted with honor, my people everywhere be happy, and their grievances be redressed.

ARTICLE 4.

I do confirm to the Company, as a fixed resource, for defraying the ordinary expenses of their troops, the Chucklas of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, in as full a manner as heretofore ceded by my father. The sum

of five lakhs of Sicca Rupees per month for their maintenance was further agreed to be paid by my father; I agree to pay the same out of my treasury, while the exigency for keeping up so large an army continues. When the Company's occasions will admit of a diminution of the expenses they are put to on account of those troops, the Governor and Council will then relieve me from such a proportion of this assignment, as the increased expenses incurred by keeping up the whole force necessary for the defence of the Provinces will admit of: And as I esteem the Company's troops entirely equal thereto and as my own, I will only maintain such as are immediatly necessary for the dignity of my person and government, and the business of my collections throughout the Provinces.

ARTICLE 5.

I do ratify and confirm to the English the privilege granted to them by their Firmaund and several Husbulhookums of carrying on their trade by means of their own dustuck, free from all duties, taxes or impositions, in all parts of the country, excepting in the article of salt, on which a duty of 2½ per cent. is to be levied on the rowana or Hooghy market price.

ARTICLE 6.

I give to the Company the liberty of purchasing half the saltpetre produced in the country of Purnea, which their Gomashtahs shall send to Calcutta; the other half shall be collected by my Fouzdar for the use of my offices; and I will suffer no other persons to make purchases of this article in that country.

ARTICLE 7.

In the Chuckla of Sylhet, for the space of five years, commencing with the Bengal year 1171, my Fouzdar and a Gomastah on the part of the Company shall jointly provide chunam, of which each shall defray half the expense, and half the chunam so made shall be given to the Company.

ARTICLE 8.

Although I should occasionally remove to other places in the Provinces, I agree that the books of the Circar shall be always kept and the business conducted at Moorshedabad, and that shall, as heretofore, be the seat of my government: And wherever I am, I consent that an English gentleman shall reside with me to transact all affairs between me and the Company, and that a person of high rank shall also reside on my part at Calcutta to negotiate with the Governor and Council.

ARTICLE 9.

I will cause the Rupees coined in Calcutta to pass in every respect equal to the siccas of Moorshedabad without any deduction of batta; and whosoever shall demand batta shall be punished: The annual loss on coinage, by the fall of batta on the issuing of the new siccas, is a very heavy grievance to the country; and, after mature consideration, I will, in concert with the Governor and Council, pursue whatever may appear the best method for remedying it.

ARTICLE 10.

I will allow no Europeans whatever to be entertained in my service, and if there already be any, they shall be immediately dismissed.

ARTICLE 11.

The kistbundee for payment of the restitution to the sufferers in the late troubles as executed by my father, I will see faithfully paid. No delays shall be made in this business.

ARTICLE 12.

I confirm and will abide by the Treaty which my father formerly made with the Dutch.

ARTICLE 13.

If the French come into the country I will not allow them to erect any fortifications, maintain forces or hold lands, zemindarries, &c., but they shall pay tribute, and carry on their trade as in former times.

ARTICLE 14.

Some regulations shall be hereafter settled between us for deciding all disputes which may arise between the English Gomastahs and my officers, in the different parts of the country.

In testimony whereof, we, the said Governor and Council, have set our hands and affixed the seal of the Company to one part hereof; and the Nabob before-named hath set his hand and seal to another part.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) W. MAJENDIE,
Secretary.

MEM.—This Treaty was executed by the President and Council of Fort William, on the 20th of February 1765, and by the Nabob on the 25th of the same month.

No. X.

1. FIRMAUND from the KING SHAH AALUM, granting the DEWANNY of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA to the COMPANY—1765.

At this happy time our royal Firmaund, indispensably requiring obedience, is issued; that whereas, in consideration of the attachment and services of the

high and mighty, the noblest of exalted nobles, the chief of illustrious warriors, our faithful servants and sincere well-wishers, worthy of our royal favors, the English Company, we have granted them the Dewanny of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, from the beginning of the Fussul Rubby of the Bengal year 1172, as a free gift and ultumgau, without the association of any other person, and with an exemption from the payment of the customs of the Dewanny, which used to be paid by the Court. It is requisite that the said Company engage to be security for the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees a year for our royal revenue, which sum has been appointed from the Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla Behauder, and regularly remit the same to the royal Circar; and in this case, as the said Company are obliged to keep up a large Army for the protection of the Provinces of Bengal, &c., we have granted to them whatsoever may remain out of the revenues of the said Provinces, after remitting the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees to the royal Circar, and providing for the expenses of the Nizamut. It is requisite that our royal descendants, the Viziers, the bestowers of dignity, the Omrahs high in rank, the great Officers, the Muttaseddees of the Dewanny, the managers of the business of the Sultanut, the Jaghirdars and Croories, as well the future as the present, using their constant endeavors for the establishment of this our royal command, leave the said office in possession of the said Company, from generation to generation, for ever and ever. Looking upon them to be assured from dismission or removal, they must, on no account whatsoever, give them any interruption and they must regard them as excused and exempted from the payment of all the customs of the Dewanny and royal demands. Knowing our orders on the subject to be most strict and positive, let them not deviate therefrom.

Written the 24th of Sophar, of the 6th year of the Jaloos, the 12th of August 1765.

Contents of the Zimmun.

Agreeably to the paper which has received our sign Manual, our royal commands are issued, that in consideration of the attachment and services of the high and mighty, the noblest of exalted nobles, the chief of illustrious warriors, our faithful servants and sincere well-wishers, worthy of our royal favors, the English Company, we have granted them the Dewanny of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, from the beginning of the Fussul Rubby of the Bengal year 1172, as free gift and ultumgau, without the association of any other person, and with an exemption from the customs of the Dewanny, which used to be paid to the Court, on condition of their being security for the sum of twenty-six lakhs of rupees a year for our royal revenue, which sum has been appointed from the Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla Behauder; and after remitting the royal revenue and providing for the expenses of the Nizamut, whatsoever may remain we have granted to the said Company

The Dewanny of the Province of Bengal.

The Dewanny of the Province of Behar.

The Dewanny of the Province of Orissa.

(*a*) FIRMAUND from the KING SHAH AALUM for the DEWANNY of the PROVINCE of BENGAL, 1765.

At this happy time our royal Firmaund, indispensably requiring obedience is issued; that, in consideration of the attachment of the high and mighty, the noblest of exalted nobles, the chief of illustrious warriors, our faithful servants and sincere well-wishers, worthy of our royal favors, the English Company, we have granted them as a free gift and ultumgau, agreeably to the Zimmun, from the beginning of Rubby Tuccacooy-ul of the Bengal year 1172, the office of the Dewanny of the Khalsa Shereefa of the Province of Bengal (the Paradise of the Earth), with the conditional jaghire thereof, without the association of any other person. It is requisite that our royal descendants, the Viziers, the bestowers of dignity, the Omrahs high in rank, the great Officers, the Muttaseddees of the Dewanny, the managers of the business of the Sultanut, the Jaghirdars and Croories, as well the future as the present, using their constant endeavors for the establishment of this our royal command, leave the said office in possession of the said Company, from generation to generation, for ever and ever. Looking upon them to be insured from dismissal or removal, they must, on no account whatsoever, give them any interruption, and they must regard them as excused and exempted from the payment of all the customs of the Dewanny and demands of the Sultanut. Knowing our orders on this subject to be most strict and positive, let them not deviate therefrom.

Written the 24th of Sophar, of the 6th year of the Jaloos, the 12th of August 1765.

Contents of the Zimmun.

Agreeably to the paper which has received our sign Manual, we have granted the office of the Dewanny of the Khalsa Shereefa of the Province of Bengal (the Paradise of the Earth), with the conditional jaghire thereof, as a free gift and ultumgau, to the high and mighty, the noblest of exalted nobles, the chief of illustrious warriors, our faithful servants and sincere well-wishers, worthy of our royal favors, the English Company, without the association of any other person from the beginning of the Rubby Tuccacooy-ul of the Bengal year 1172.

Fort William, 30th September 1765.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *S.S.C.*

(*b*) SIMILAR SEPARATE FIRMAUNDS were granted for BEHAR and ORISSA.

2. FIRMAUND from the KING SHAH AALUM, confirming the GRANTS of BURDWAN and the rest of the Company's possessions in BENGAL to them, 1765.

At this happy time our royal Firmaund, indispensably requiring obedience, is issued; that the Chucklas of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, and also the Twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta, &c. (the zemindarry of the high and mighty, the noblest of exalted nobles, the chief of illustrious warriors, our faithful servants and sincere well-wishers, worthy of our royal favors, the English Company), which were granted to the said Company in the time of Meer Mahomed Kossim, and Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceased; we, in consideration of the attachment of the said Company, have been graciously pleased to confirm to them, from the beginning of the Fussul Rubby of the Bengal year 1172, as a free gift and ultumgau, without the association of any other person. It is requisite that our royal descendants, the Viziers, the bestowers of dignity, the Omrahs high in rank, the great officers, the Muttaseddees of the Dewanny, the managers of the business of the Sultanut, the Jaghirdars and Croories, as well the future as the present, using their constant endeavors for the establishment of this our royal command, leave the said Districts and Pergunnahs in possession of the said Company, from generation to generation, for ever and ever. Looking upon them to be insured from dismissal or removal, they must on no account whatsoever give them any interruption, and they must regard them as excused and exempted from the payment of all manner of customs and demands. Knowing our orders on this subject to be most strict and positive, let them not deviate herefrom.

Written the 24th of Sophar, of the 6th year of the Jaloos, the 12th of August 1765.

Contents of the Zimmun.

Agreeably to the paper which has received our sign Manual, our royal commands are issued, that the Chucklas of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong, and also Twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta, &c., (the zemindarry of the English Company), which were granted to the said Company in the time of Meer Mahomed Kossim, and Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceased, be confirmed to the said Company, as a free gift and ultumgau, without the association of any other person.

Chuckla of Burdwan.
Chuckla of Midnapore.
Chuckla of Chittagong.

The Twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta, &c. (the zemindarry of the English Company).

Fort William, 30th September 1765.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *S.S.C.*

3. Articles of Agreement between the King Shah Aalum and the Company.

The Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla agrees to pay His Majesty out of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees a year, without any deduction for batta on bills of exchange, by regular monthly payments, amounting to Rupees 2,16,666-10-9 per month; the first payment to commence from the 1st of September of the present year: and the English Company, in consideration of His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to grant them the Dewanny of Bengal, &c., do engage themselves to be security for the regular payment of the same. It shall be paid month by month from the factory at Patna to Rajah Shitabroy, or whomsoever His Majesty may think proper to nominate, that it may be forwarded by him to the Court. But in case the territories of the aforesaid Nabob should be invaded by any foreign enemy, a deduction is then to be made out of the stipulated revenues, proportionable to the damage that may be sustained.

In consideration of Nudjuf Khan's having joined the English forces, and acted in His Majesty's service in the late war, His Majesty will be graciously pleased to allow him the sum of two lakhs of Rupees a year to be paid by equal monthly payments: the first payment to commence from the 1st of September of the present year; and, in default thereof, the English Company, who are guarantees for the same, will make it good out of the revenues allotted to His Majesty from the territories of Bengal. If the territories of Bengal should at any time be invaded, and on that account a deduction be made out of the royal revenue, in such case a proportionable deduction shall also be made out of Nudjuf Khan's allowance.

Dated the 19th of August 1765.
Fort William, 30th September 1765.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) Alexander Campbell, *S.S.C.*

4. Agreement between the Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowlah and the Company.

The King having been graciously pleased to grant to the English Company the Dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the revenues thereof, as a free gift for ever, on certain conditions, whereof one is that there shall be a sufficient allowance out of the said revenues for supporting the expenses of the Nizamut: be it known to all whom it may concern, that I do agree to accept of the annual sum of Sicca Rupees 53,86,131-9, as an adequate allowance for the support of the Nizamut, which is to be regularly paid as follows, *viz.*, the sum of Rupees 17,78,854-1, for all my household expenses, servants, &c., and the remaining sum of Rupees 36,07,277-8 for the maintenance of such horse, sepoys, peons, bercundauzes, &c., as may be thought necessary for my suwarry and the support of my dignity only, should such an expense

hereafter be found necessary to be kept up, but on no account ever to exceed that amount: and, having a perfect reliance on ul Miaeen Dowla, I desire he may have the disbursing of the above sum of Rupees 36,07,277-8 for the purposes before-mentioned. This Agreement (by the blessing of God) I hope will be inviolably observed, as long as the English Company's factories continue in Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
30th September 1765.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *S.S.C.*

No. XI.

ARTICLES of a TREATY and AGREEMENT concluded between the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of FORT WILLIAM, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NABOB SYEF-UL-DOWLA, 1766.

On the part of the Company.

We, the Governor and Council, do engage to secure to the Nabob Syef-ul-Dowla, the Soubahdarry of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and to support him therein with the Company's forces against all his enemies.

On the part of the Nabob.

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty which my father formerly concluded with the Company upon his first accession to the Nizamut, engaging to regard the honor and reputation of the Company and of the Governor and Council as his own, and that entered into with my brother, Nawab "Nudjum-ul-Dowla," the same Treaties, as far as is consistent with the true spirit, intent, and meaning thereof, I do hereby ratify and confirm.

ARTICLE 2.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto the English East India Company the Dewannyship of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, as a free gift for ever; and I, having an entire confidence in them, and in their servants settled in this country, that nothing whatever be proposed or carried into execution by them, derogating from my honor, dignity, interest, and the good of my country, do therefore, for the better conducting the affairs of the Soubahdarry, and promoting my honor and interest, and that of the Company

in the best manner, agree that the protecting the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the force sufficient for that purpose, be entirely left to their discretion and good management, in consideration of their paying the King Shah Aalum by monthly payments, as by Treaty agreed on, the sum of Rupees 2,16,666-10-9.; and to me, Syef-ul-Dowla, the annual stipend of Rupees 41,86,131-9, *viz.*, the sum of Rupees 17,78,854-1 for my house, servants, and other expenses indispensably necessary; and the remaining sum of Rupees 24,07,277-8 for the support of such sepoys, peons, and bercundauzes as may be thought proper for my suwarry only; but on no account ever to exceed that amount.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nabob Minauh Dowla, who was, at the instance of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, appointed Naib of the Provinces, and invested with the management of affairs, in conjunction with Maha Rajah Doolubram and Juggat Seat, shall continue in the same post and with the same authority; and having a perfect confidence in him, I, moreover, agree to let him have the disbursing of the above sum of Rupees 24,07,277-8 for the purposes above mentioned.

This Agreement (by the blessing of God) I hope will be inviolably observed, as long as the English Company's factories continue in Bengal.

Dated this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1766.

(Signed) W. B. SUMNER.
„ H. VERELST.
„ RANDOLPH MARRIOTT.
„ H. WATS.
„ CLAUD RUSSELL.
„ W. ALDERSEY.
„ THOMAS KELSALL.
„ CHARLES FLOYER.

No. XII.

TREATY with MOBAREK-UL-DOWLA—1770.

The Company's Seal.

Signed E. BABER, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES of a TREATY and AGREEMENT between the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of FORT WILLIAM, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NABOB MOBAREK-UL-DOWLA, dated 21st March 1770.

On the part of the Company.

We, the Governor and Council, do engage to secure to the Nabob Mobarek-ul-Dowla the Soubahdarry of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and to support him therein with the Company's forces against all his enemies.

On the part of the Nabob.

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty which my father formerly concluded with the Company upon his first accession to the Nizamut, engaging to regard the honor and reputation of the Company, and of the Governor and Council as his own, and that entered into with my brothers, the Nabobs Nudjum-ul-Dowla and Syef-ul-Dowla the same Treaties, as far as is consistent with the true spirit, intent, and meaning thereof, I do hereby ratify and confirm.

ARTICLE 2.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto the English East India Company the Dewannyship of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, as a free gift for ever; and I, having an entire confidence in them and in their servants settled in this country, that nothing whatever be proposed or carried into execution by them derogating from my honor, interest, and the good of my country, do therefore, for the better conducting the affairs of the Soubahdarry and promoting my honor and interest and that of the Company, in the best manner, agree that the protecting the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the force sufficient for that purpose, be entirely left to their direction and good management, in consideration of their paying the King Shah Aalum, by monthly payments, as by Treaty agreed on, the sum of Rupees two lakhs sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six, ten annas, and nine pies—Rupees 2,16,666-10-9; and to me, Mobarek-ul-Dowla, the annual stipend of Rupees thirty-one lakhs eighty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one, nine annas—Rupees 31,81,991-9, *viz.*, the sum of Rupees fifteen lakhs eighty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one, nine annas—Rupees 15,81,991-9, for my house, servants, and other expenses, indispensably necessary; and the remaining sum of Rupees sixteen lakhs, Rupees 16,00,000, for the support of such sepoys, peons, and bercundauzes, as may be thought proper for my suwarry only; but on no account ever to exceed that amount.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nabob Minauh Dowla, who was, at the instance of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council, appointed Naib of the Provinces, and invested with

the management of affairs, in conjunction with Maha Rajah Doolubram, and Juggat Seat, shall continue in the same post, and with the same authority; and, having a perfect confidence in him, I, moreover, agree to let him have the disbursing of the above sum of Rupees sixteen lakhs for the purposes above mentioned.

This Agreement (by the blessing of God) shall be inviolably observed for ever.

Dated this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1770.

(Signed)	JOHN CARTIER.	(Signed)	JOHN REED.
,,	RICHARD BECHER.	,,	FRANCIS HARE.
,,	WILLIAM ALDERSEY.	,,	JOSEPH JEKYLL.
,,	CLAUD RUSSELL.	,,	THOMAS LANE.
,,	CHARLES FLOYER.	,,	RICHARD BARWELL.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) W. WYNNE, *Secretary.*

No. XIII.

DEED restoring CHINSURAH to the DUTCH—1817.

Whereas by the provisions of the Convention concluded on the 18th of August 1814 between Great Britain and the Netherlands, it is stipulated and declared that His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the King of the Netherlands the colonies, factories, and establishments which were possessed by Holland in the seas and on the Continent of India, on the 1st of January 1803 with some exceptions; Be it known that I, Gordon Forbes, constituted by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, Commissary on the part of the British Government, to carry to effect the restitution of Chinsurah conformably to the provisions contained in the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Articles of the said Convention con-

En conséquence des arrangemens conclus dans la convention du 13 Août 1814 entre la Grande Bretagne et les Pays Bas, il est stipulé et declaré que Sa Majesté Brittannique, rendera à Roi des Pays Bas, les Colonies, Factories et Etablissements, que la Holland a possédée auparavant, dans les mers et sur le Continent des Indes le premier Janvier de l'année 1803 sauf quelques exceptions, qu'il soit donc connu que moi Gordon Forbes constitué par l'Honorable le Vice Président en son Conseil nommé Commissaire par le Gouvernement Brittannique pour effectuer la restitution de Chinsurah, en vertu des accords continus dans les 1, 3, and 4 Articles de la dite Convention conclue entre Sa Majesté Brittannique, et le Roi des Pays Bas le 13 Août 1814

cluded between His Britannic Majesty and the King of the Netherlands on the 13th of August 1814 accordingly restore to J. A. Van Braam, Esq., Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government, to take possession of the former possessions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the Continent of India, the Town of Chinsurah, and do hereby declare to have accordingly restored and delivered up the said Town of Chinsurah according to the limits thereof at the beginning of the last war, *viz.*, on 1st January 1803, and J. A. Van Braam, in my aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Great Duke of Luxemburg, etc., etc., etc., acknowledge to have received from the said Gordon Forbes, Esq., on behalf of the British Government, the said Town of Chinsurah as restored to the King of the Netherlands by the said Convention.

In witness whereof, I, the said Gordon Forbes, for and on behalf of the British Government, and I, the said J. A. Van Braam, for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government, have hereunto subscribed our names, and fixed our seals on the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

The British Commissioner.

Seal. (Sd.) GORDON FORBES, *Commissioner.*

Seal. (Sd.) J. A. VAN BRAAM, *Le Commissaire, Neerlandois.*

restitue en conséquence à Monsieur J. A. Van Braam, Commissaire de la part du Gouvernement Neerlandois pour prendre possession des Etablissements, ci-devant appartenants à Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas, sur le Continent des Indes la ville de Chinsurah, selon que ses limites étoient au commencement de la dernière Guerre le premier Janvier 1803, et J. A. Van Braam, dans sa qualité ci-dessus mentionnée, au nom et en faveur de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas, Prince d'Orange Nassau reconnoit avoir reçu du dit Monsieur Gordon Forbes, de la part du Gouvernement Brittannique la ville de Chinsurah comme restituée au Roi des Pays Bas sur la dite Convention.

En foi de quoi moi Gordon Forbes, au nom et de la part du Gouvernement Brittannique et moi J. A. Van Braam au nom et de la part du Gouvernement Neerlandois, avons ci-dessus signé nos noms and fixé nos cachets respectifs, au Fort Gustave dans la ville de Chinsurah, le quinze Septembre mille huit cent dix-sept.

Le Commissaire Neerlandois.

Seal. (Signé) J. A. VAN BRAAM.

Seal. (Sd.) GORDON FORBES, *Commissioner.*

No. XIV.

AGREEMENT regarding BARNAGORE—1817.

We the undersigned British and Netherlands Commissioners appointed by our respective Governments to adjust the amount of the annual sum which is to be paid by the British Government in consideration of the cession of the district of Bernagore conformably to the provisions contained in the second additional article of the convention concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the King of the Netherlands on the 13th of August 1814, taking for a liberal basis of adjustment the average annual revenue yielded during a period of twelve years under the Dutch Government according to the accounts kept and recorded in the Accountant's Office at Chinsurah and according to other sources of information; deducting therefrom the annual amount of ground rent paid by the Dutch East India Company, and also the expenses incurred for the necessary Police establishments at Bernagore, do consider that the payment of the sum of six thousand and five hundred rupees annually by half-yearly payments to the King of the Netherlands would be a just and reasonable compensation for the cession of the above-mentioned district of Bernagore conformably to the provision of the 2nd additional article of the convention, and do accordingly hereby agree to submit this our deliberate opinion for the approbation and sanction of the respective authorities under which we act.

Nous soussignés Commissaires Brittannique et Neerlandais, appointés par nos Gouvernements respectifs pour fixer le montant de la somme annuelle que le Gouvernement Britannique payera en considération de la cession du district de Bernagore en conséquence des accords contenus dans le second additionel article de la convention conclue entre Sa Majesté Brittannique et le Roi des Pays Bas le 13 de mois d'Avril 1814, prenant pour base liberal d'un arrangement l'average d'un revenu annuel perçu durant une periode de douze années sous le Gouvernement Neerlandais, selon les comptes tenus et notés dans le bureau de commerce à Chinsurah, et selon d'autres resources d'information; en deducant le montant annuel des rentes territoriales payés par la compagnie orientale Neerlandais avec les dépenses payées pour l'établissement de police necessaire à Bernagore, considerons, que le payment annuel de six mille cinq cent Sa. roupies, à être payée par demi année à Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas, servit une juste et raisonnable compensation pour la cession du sous mentionné district de Bernagore, selon le continu du second additionel article de la convention, et en conséquence consentons à soumettre notre opinion mûrement pesée, à l'approbation et sanction des autorités respectives, sous lesquels nous agissons.

In witness whereof we hereunto affix our seals and signatures.

Chinsurah the 20th September 1817.

Seal. (Sd.) GORDON FORBES, *Commissioner.*

Seal. (Sd.) J. A. VAN BRAAM, *Le Commre., Neerlandois.*

En foi de quoi nous apposons ci-dessus nos cachets et signatures.

Chinsurah le 20 Septembre 1817.

Seal. (Signé) J. A. VAN BRAAM, *Le Commre., Neerlandais.*

Seal. (Sd.) GORDON FORBES, *Commissioner.*

No. XV.

TREATY between GREAT BRITAIN and the NETHERLANDS respecting Territory and Commerce in the East Indies. Signed at London, March 17, 1824.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, desiring to place upon a footing, mutually beneficial, their respective possessions and the commerce of their subjects in the East Indies, so that the welfare and prosperity of both nations may be promoted, in all time to come, without those differences and jealousies which have, in former times, interrupted the harmony which ought always to subsist between them; and being anxious that all occasions of misunderstanding between their respective agents may be, as much as possible, prevented; and in order

In den naam der allerheiligste en onverdeelbare Drieenigheid.

Zÿne Majesteit de Koning van het Vereenigde Koningrÿk van Groot Britanje en Ireland, en Zÿne Majesteit de Koning Der Nederlanden, verlangende hunne respectieve bezittingen en den handel hunner onderdanen in Oost Indië op eenen wederkeering voordeeligen voet te brengen, zoo dat de welvaart en voorspoed der beide natien voortaan ten allen tÿde bevorderd kunnen worden zonder die oneenigheden en naÿver welke, in vroeger dagen, de goede verstandhouding gestoord hebben die steeds tusschen dezelve behoort te bestaan, en willende, zoo veel mogelÿk, alle aanleiding tot misverstand tusschen hunne respectieve agenten vóórkomen, als mede, ten einde zekere punten van

to determine certain questions which have occurred in the execution of the Convention made at London, on the 13th of August 1814, in so far as it respects the possessions of His Netherland Majesty in the East, have nominated their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

'His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;—And the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, a Member of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, etc., and President of His said Majesty's Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India :

And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Baron Henry Fagel, etc., Councillor of State, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His said Majesty to His Majesty the King of Great Britain ; and Anton Reinhard Falck, etc., His said Majesty's Minister of the Department of Public Instruction, National Industry, and Colonies :

Who, after having mutually communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles :

Art. 1. The High Contracting Parties engage to admit the subjects of each other to trade with their respective possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the continent of India and in Ceylon, upon the

verschil te regelen welke zich hebben opgedaan bÿ het ter uitvoer leggen van de Conventie den 13de Augustus, 1814, te Londn gesloten, voor zoo ver dezelve betrekking heeft tot de bezittingen van Zÿne Majesteit den Koning Der Nederlanden in Oost Indië, hebben tot Gevolmagtigden benoemd, to weten :

Zÿne Majesteit de Koning van Groot Britanje, den Heer George Canning, Lid van Zÿner Majesteits Geheimen Raad, en van het Parlement, mitsgaders Hoogst deszelfs eersten Secretaris van Staat voor de Buitenlandsche Zaken ; en den Heer Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Lid van Zÿner Majesteits Geheimen Raad, en van het Parlement, mitsgaders President van het Kollegie van Kommissarissen voor de Indische Zaken, &c.

En Zÿne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, den Baron Hendrik Fagel mitsgaders Hoogst deszelfs Extraordinaris Ambassadeur en Plenipotentiaris aan het Hof van London ;—En den Heer Anton Reinhard Falck, en Minister voor het Publieke onderwÿs, de Nationale Nÿverheid, en de Kolonien :

De welke, na wederzÿdsche mededeeling van hunne volmagten, die in goeden en behoorlyken vorm bevonden zÿn, de volgende Artikelen hebben vastgesteld.

Art. 1. De Hooge Contracterende Partÿen verbinden zich om in hunne respectieve bezittingen in den Oosterschen Archipel, en op het vaste land van Indië, en op Ceylon, elkanders onderdanen ten handel toetelaten op den voet

footing of the most favoured nation; their respective subjects conforming themselves to the local regulations of each settlement.

2. The subjects and vessels of one nation shall not pay, upon importation or exportation, at the ports of the other in the Eastern Seas, any duty at a rate beyond the double of that at which the subjects and vessels of the nation to which the port belongs, are charged.

The duties paid on exports or imports at a British port, on the continent of India, or in Ceylon, on Dutch bottoms, shall be arranged so as, in no case, to be charged at more than double the amount of the duties paid by British subjects, and on British bottoms.

In regard to any article upon which no duty is imposed, when imported or exported by the subjects, or on the vessels, of the nation to which the port belongs, the duty charged upon the subjects or vessels of the other, shall, in no case, exceed 6 per cent.

3. The High Contracting Parties engage, that no Treaty hereafter made by either, with any native power in the Eastern Seas, shall contain any article tending, either expressly, or by the imposition of unequal duties, to exclude the trade of the other party from the ports of such native power: and that if, in any Treaty now existing on either part, any Article to that effect has been admitted, such Article shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present Treaty.

der meest begunstigde natie; wel verstaande dat de wederzÿdsche onderdanen zich zullen gedragen overeenkomstig de plaatzelyke verordeningen vaan elke bezitting.

2. De onderdanen en schepen van de eene natie zullen, bÿ den in-en uitvoer in en van de havens der andere in de Oostersche zeëen, geene regten betalen hooger dan ten bedrage van het dubbelde van die, waarmede de onderdanen en schepen der natie aan welke de haven toebehoort, belast zÿn.

De regten voor den in-of uitvoer met Nederlandsche bodems, in eene Britsche haven, op het vaste land van Indië, of op Ceylon, betaald wordende zullen in dezer voege worden gewÿzigd, dat deswege, in geen geval, meer berekend worde dan het dubbelde der regten door Britische onderdanen, en voor Britische bodems, te betalen.

Met betrekking tot die artikelen op welke, geen regt gesteld is, wanneer zÿ worden in-of uitgevoerd door de onderdanen of in de schepen der natie aan welke de haven toebehoort zullen de regten aan de onderdanen der andere opteleggen, in geen geval, meer bedragen dan 6 ten honderd.

3. De Hooge Contracterende Partÿen beloven dat geen Tractaat, voortaan door een derzelve met eenigen Staat in de Oostersche zeëen te maken, eenig Artikel behelsen zal, strekkende, het zÿ door oplegging, van ongelÿke regten, om den koophandel der andere Partÿ van de havens van zoodanigen inlandschen Staat uittesluiten, en dat, by aldien in eene der thans aan wêerskanten bestaande overeenkomsten, eenig Artikel met die bedoeling is opgenomen geworden, zoodanig Artikel, by het sluiten des tegenwoordigen tractaats, buiten effect gesteld worden zal.

It is understood that, before the conclusion of the present Treaty, communication has been made by each of the Contracting Parties to the other, of all Treaties or Engagements subsisting between each of them, respectively, and any native power in the Eastern Seas; and that the like communication shall be made of all such Treaties concluded by them respectively hereafter.

4. Their Britannic and Netherland Majesties engage to give strict orders, as well to their Civil and Military Authorities, as to their ships of war, to respect the freedom of trade, established by Articles 1, 2, and 3; and, in no case, to impede a free communication of the natives in the Eastern Archipelago, with the ports of the two Governments, respectively, or of the subjects of the two Governments with the ports belonging to native powers.

5. Their Britannic and Netherland Majesties, in like manner, engage to concur effectually in repressing piracy in those seas: they will not grant either asylum or protection to vessels engaged in piracy, and they will, in no case, permit the ships or merchandise captured by such vessels, to be introduced, deposited, or sold, in any of their possessions.

6. It is agreed that orders shall be given by the two Governments to their officers and agents in the East, not to form any new settlement on any of the islands in the Eastern seas, without previous authority from their respective Governments in Europe.

7. The Molucca islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, Ternate,

Over en weder is verstaan dat, vóór het sluiten van dit Tractaat, door elke der Contracterende Partyen aan de andere mededeeling is gedaan van alle tractaten of verbindtenissen tusschen dezelve respectievelyk en eenige Inlandsche Regering in de Oostersche zeëen bestaande, en dat gelyke mededeeling geschieden zal van al zoodanige verbindtenissen, in het vervolg, door dezelve respectievelyk aantegaan.

4. Hunne Groot Britannische en Nederlandsche Majesteiten beloven stellige bevelen te geven, zoo well aan hunne burgerlyke en militaire bëambten, als ann hunne oorlogschepen, om de vryheid van handel, by Art. 1. 2. en 3 vastgesteld, te eerbiedigen en, in geen geval, hinder toetebrengen aan de gemeenschap der inboorlingen van den Oostersche Archipel met de havens der twee Gouvernementen respectievelyk noch aan die der wederzydsche onderdanen met de havens toebehorende aan Inlandsche Regeringen.

5. Hunne Groot Britannische en Nederlandsche Majesteiten verbinden zich, in gelyker voege, om krachtdadig bytedragen tot het beteugelen der zeeroverŷ in die zeëen. Zy zullen geene schuilplaats of bescherming verleenen ann vaartuigen met welken zeeroof bedreven wordt, en zullen in geen geval, veroorloven dat schepen of goederen, door zulke vaartuigen buit gemaakt, in eenige van hunne bezittingen ingevoerd, bewaard, of verkocht worden.

6. Er is overeengekomen dat door beide Gouvernementen aan hunne officieren en agenten in Oost Indië bevel zal worden gegeven om geen nieuw kantoor op een der Oosterche Eilanden opterigten, zonder voorafgaande magtiging van hunne respectieve Gouvernementen in Europa.

7. Van de toepassing der Artikelen 1, 2, 3 en 4, worden de

and their immediate dependencies, are excepted from the operation of the 1, 2, 3, and 4 Articles, until the Netherland Government shall think fit to abandon the monopoly of spices; but if the said Government shall, at any time previous to such abandonment of the monopoly, allow the subjects of any power, other than a native Asiatic power, to carry on any commercial intercourse with the said islands, the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to such intercourse, upon a footing precisely similar.

8. His Netherland Majesty cedes to His Britannic Majesty all His establishments on the continent of India; and renounces all privileges and exemptions enjoyed or claimed in virtue of those establishments.

9. The factory of Fort Marlborough, and all the English possessions on the Island of Sumatra, are hereby ceded to His Netherland Majesty: and His Britannic Majesty further engages that no British settlement shall be formed on that island, nor any Treaty concluded by British authority, with any native Prince, Chief, or State therein.

10. The town and fort of Malacca, and its dependencies, are hereby ceded to His Britannic Majesty; and His Netherland Majesty engages for himself and his subjects, never to form any establishment on any part of the Peninsula of Malacca, or to conclude any Treaty with any native Prince, Chief, or State therein.

Molukssche Eilanden, en speciaal Ambon, Banda, en Ternate, met derzelver onmiddelÿke onderhoorigheden, uitgezonderd, tot tÿd en wÿle het Nederlandsch Gouvernement raadzaam oordeelen zal van den alleenhandel in specerÿen aftezien; maar zoo dit Gouvernement immer, vóór zoodanige afschaffing van den alleenhandel, aan de onderdanen van eenige mogendheid, anders dan een inlandschen Aziatischen Staat, veroorlooven mogt eenig handelsverkeer met die eilanden te onderhouden, zullen de onderdanen van Zÿne Britsche Majesteit op een volstrekt gelÿken voet tot zoodanig verkeer worden toegelaten.

8. Zÿne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden staat aan Zÿne Groot Britannische Majesteit af, alle zÿne etablissementen op het vaste land van Indië, en ziet van alle voorregten en vrÿstellingen af, welke, ter zake vÿn deze etablissementen, genoten, of gereclameerd geworden zÿn.

9. De factory van fort Marlborough, en al de bezittingen van Groot Britanje op het eiland Sumatra, worden by dezen afgestaan aan Zÿne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, en zÿne Groot Britannische Majesteit beloofd, dat op dat eiland geen Britsch kantoor zal worden opgerigt, noch eenig Tractaat onder Britsch gezag gesloten met eenigen der inlandsche vorsten, opperhoofden, of staten op hetzelve gevestigd.

10. De stad en vesting van Malakka met derzelver onderhoorigheden worden by dezen afgestaan aan Zÿne Groot Britannische Majesteit, en Zÿne Majesteit, de Koning der Nederlanden belooft, voor zich en voor zÿne onderdanen, mimmer of eenig gedeelte van het Schiereiland van Malakka een kantoor te zullen oprigten, of Tractaten te zullen sluiten met eenigen der inlandsche vorsten, of staten, op dat Schiereiland gevestigd.

11. His Britannic Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the island of Billiton and its dependencies, by the agents of the Netherland Government.

12. His Netherland Majesty withdraws the objections which have been made to the occupation of the island of Singapore, by the subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

His Britannic Majesty, however, engages, that no British establishment shall be made on the Carimon isles, or on the islands of Battam, Bintang, Lingin, or on any of the other islands south of the straits of Singapore, nor any Treaty concluded by British authority with the chiefs of those islands.

13. All the colonies, possessions, and establishments which are ceded by the preceding Articles, shall be delivered up to the officers of the respective Sovereigns on the 1st of March 1825. The fortifications shall remain in the state in which they shall be at the period of the notification of this Treaty in India; but no claim shall be made, on either side, for ordnance or stores of any description, either left or removed by the ceding Power, nor for any arrears of revenue, or any charge of administration whatever.

14. All the inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded shall enjoy for a period of 6 years from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty*, the liberty of disposing, as

11. Zÿne Groot Britannische Majesteit ziet af van alle vetoogen tegen het bezetten van het eiland Billiton en deszelfs onderhoorigheden door de agenten van Het Nederlandsch Gouvernement.

12. Zÿne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden ziet af van alle vertoogen tegen het bezetten van het eiland Sinkapoer door de onderdanen van Zÿne Groot Britannische Majesteit.

Daarentegen belooft Zÿne Groot Britannische Majesteit dat geen Britsch kantoor zal worden opgerigt op de Carimons Eilanden, of op de eilanden Battam, Bintang, Lingin, of op eenig der anderen eilanden liggende ten zuiden van straat Sinkapoer, en dat met derzelver opperhoofden geene Tractaten onder Britsch gezag gesloten zullen worden.

13. Al de Kolonien, bezittingen, en etablissementen die, bÿ de vorenstaande Artikelen worden afgestaan, zullen aan de officieren der respectieve Souvereinen overgegeven worden op den 1sten Maart, 1825. De vestingen zullen blÿven in den toestand in welke zÿ rich zullen bevinden ten tÿde van het bekend worden des tegenwoordigen Tractaats in Indië, doch geene vordering zal, noch aan de eene noch aan de andere zÿde, geschieden, ter zake, het zÿ van geschut of behoeften van eenigen aard, door de afstaande mogendheid of achtergelaten of medegenomen, het zÿ van achterstallige inkomsten, of van lasten van het bestuur, hoe ook genaamd.

14. Al de ingezetenen van de landen bÿ dezen afgestaan, zullen, gedurende den tÿd van 6 jaren, te rekenen van de ratificatie van het togenwoordig Tractaat,* de vrÿheid hebben em, naar

* The Ratifications were exchanged in London, 8th June, 1824.

* Ratifications were exchanged in London, 8th June, 1824.

they please, of their property, and of transporting themselves, without let or hindrance, to any country to which they may wish to remove.

15. The High Contracting Parties agree that none of the territories or establishments mentioned in Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, shall be at any time transferred to any other Power. In case of any of the said possessions being abandoned by one of the present Contracting Parties, the right of occupation thereof shall immediately pass to the other.

16. It is agreed that all accounts and reclamations, arising out of the restoration of Java, and other possessions, to the officers of His Netherland Majesty in the East Indies,—as well those which were the subject of a Convention made at Java on the 24th of June 1817, between the Commissioners of the two nations, as all others, shall be finally and completely closed and satisfied, on the payment of the sum of £100,000, to be made in London, on the part of The Netherlands before the expiration of the year 1825.

17. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within 3 months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1824.

(L.S.) George Canning.
(L.S.) C. W. W. Wynn.
(L.S.) H. Fagel.
(L.S.) A. R. Falck.

welgevallen, over hun eigendom te beschikken, en rich, zonder hinder of belet, te begeven werwaarts zÿ zullen goedvinden.

15. De Hooge Contracterende Partÿen komen overeen, dat geen der landen of etablissementen by Artikelen 8, 9, 10, 11, en 12, vermeld, immer aan eenige andere mogendheid zal mogen overgedragen worden. In geval dat eenige dier bezittingen door eene der thans Contracterende Partÿen verlaten wordt, zullen hare regten tot dezelve ommiddelyk op de andere party overgaan.

16. Er is overeengekomen dat alle rekeningen of vorderingen voortgesproten uit de teruggave van Java en andere etablissementen aan de officieren van Zÿne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden in Oost Indië, zoo wel die welke het onderwerp hebben uitgemaakt eener Conventie op Java, den 24sten Juni, 1817, tusschen de kommissarissen der beide natien gesloten, als alle andere hoe ook genaamd, finaal, en ten volle afgedaan zullen zÿn, behoudens de betaling eener som van £100,000 van den kant der Nederlanden, te bewerkstelligen in London vóór het einde van het Jaar 1825.

17. Het tegenwordige Tractaat zal worden geratificeerd, en de ratificatien zullen worden uitgewisseld te London binnen 3 maanden na dato dezes, of eerder indien mogelÿk.

Ten oorkonden dezes hebben de respectieve Plenipotentiarissen deze getekend en met het zegel hunner wapenen bekrachtigd.

Aldus gedaan te London den 17 Maart, in het jaar onzes heerren, 1824.

(L.S.) H. Fagel.
(L.S.) A. R. Falck.
(L.S.) George Canning.
(L.S.) C. W. W. Wynn.

No. XVI.

DEED for the transfer of CHINSURAH—1825.

Whereas in pursuance of a Treaty concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands at London on the 17th March 1824, the Settlement of Chinsurah and the Territory appertaining thereto has been ceded to the British Government: Be it known that I, B. C. D. Bouman, constituted by His Excellency the Secretary of State Governor General in Council at Batavia as Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government to cede the Settlement aforesaid, accordingly restore to W. H. Belli and D. C. Smyth, nominated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Calcutta Commissioners on the part of British Government, the possession of the Town and Territory of Chinsurah aforesaid of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the Continent of India, and do hereby declare to have ceded and delivered up the same according to the limits thereof, and we W. H. Belli and D. C. Smyth in our aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty acknowledge to have received from said B. C. D. Bouman, Commissioner on behalf of the Netherlands Government, the said Town and Territory of Chinsurah.

In witness whereof I the said B. C. D. Bouman for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government and we the said W. H. Belli and D. C. Smyth for and on behalf of the British Government have hereunto respectively subscribed our names

Nademaal ten gevolge van het tractaat gesloten te London op den 17den Maart 1824, tusschen zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden & zyne Majesteit de Koning van het Vereenigde Koningryke van Groot Britange & Ireland de Nederlandsche bezittingen te Chinsurah aan de vaste kust van India zyn afgestaan aan het Britische Gouvernement, Zy het een iegelyk bekend dat ik B. C. D. Bouman tot de overgave van voorschreve bezittingen van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement door Zyne Exellencie den Secretaris van Staat Gouverneur Generaal in Rade te Batavia als Kommissaris benoemd & gekwalificeerd, dezelve mits deze op de kragtigste wyze overgeve aan W. H. Belli and David Carmichael Smyth van wegen het Britische Gouvernement door Zyne Excellencie den Gouverneur Generaal in Rade te Calcutta als Kommissarissen tot de overnaam geconstitueerd, & erkenen wy W. H. Belli & D. C. Smyth in voorschreven onze kwaliteit voor & van wegens & namens het Britische Gouvernement mits deze ontvangen te hebben van de Kommissaris B. C. D. Bouman voornoemd de voorschreve Nederlandsche bezittingen te Chinsurah aan de vaste wal van India.

Waarvan ten bewyze ik B. C. D Bouman voor & van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement, and wy W. H. Belli, & D. C. Smyth voor and van wegen het Britische Gouvernement wy onze namen & zegels respectivelyk hebben ter neder gesteld op Zaturdag

and fixed our seals this day, Saturday, the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

den zevenden Mei des jaars een duizend agt honderd vyf & twintig.

Seal. (Sd.) W. H. BELLI, *Commissioner.*

Seal. *De Nederlandsche Kommissaris,* (Sd.) B. C. D. BOUMAN.

Seal. (Sd.) D. C. SMYTH, *Commissioner.*

Seal. (Sd.) W. H. BELLI, *Commissioner.*

Seal. (Sd.) B. C. D. BOUMAN, *Nederlandsche Kommissaris.*

Seal. (Sd.) D. C. SMYTH, *Commissioner.*

No. XVII.

DEED for the transfer of the NETHERLANDS possessions at FULTAH—1825.

Whereas in pursuance of a Treaty concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands at London on the 17th March 1824, the Netherlands possessions at Fultah has been ceded to the British Government: Be it known that I, F. W. Van As constituted by the Hon'ble B. C. D. Bouman, Esquire, Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government to cede the Netherlands possessions aforesaid, accordingly restore to J. Master and T. Plowden nominated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Calcutta, Commissioners on the part of the British Government, the possession of the Netherlands possessions aforesaid of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the Continent of India, and do hereby declare to have ceded and

Nademaal ten gevolge van het tractaat gesloten te London op den 17den Maart 1824, tusschen zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden an zyne Majesteit de Koning van het Vereenigde Koningryke van Groot Britange en Ireland de Nederlandsche bezittingen te Fulta aan de vaste kust van Indie zyn afgestaan aan het Britsche Gouvernement, Zy het een eigelyk bekend dat ik F. W. Van As tot de overgeve van voorschrevene bezittingen van wegen het Nederlands Gouvernement te Chinsurah door den Wel Ed. Gestr. Heer. B.C.D. Bonman als Kommissaris benoemed en gequalificeerd dezelve mits deze op de Kragtigste wyze overgeve aan J. Master en T. Plowden van wegen het Britsche Gouvernement door zyne Excellencie den Gouverneur Generaal in Rade te Calcutta als Kommissarisseu tot de overnaam geconstituerd, en erkennen wy J. Master en T. Plowden in voorschreve onze qualitaten voor en van

delivered up the same according to the limits thereof, and we, J. Master and T. Plowden, in our aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, acknowledge to have received from said F. W. Van As Commissioner on behalf of the Netherlands Government, the said Netherlands possessions at Fultah.

In witness whereof I the said F. W. Van As for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government and we, the said J. Master and T. Plowden, for and on behalf of the British Government have hereunto respectively subscribed our names and fixed our seals this day, Wednesday, the eighteenth May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

wegens in namens het Britische Gouvernement mits deze outvangen te hebben van de Kommissaris F. W. Van As voornoemd de Neder landsche bezittingen te Fulta aan de vaste wal van Indie.

Waar van ter gewyze ik F. W. Van As voor en van wegen het Nerderlandscheu Gouvernement en wy J. Master en F. Plowden voor en van wegen het Britische Gouvernement onze namen en zegels respectivelyk hebben ter neder-gesteld op heden Woensdag den agtiende Mey des Jaars een duyzend agt ronderd vyfxen twintig.

Seal.	(Sd.) J. MASTER, *Magt., 24-Pergunnahs.*	Seal.	(Sd.) F. W. VAN AS, *Netherland Commr.*
Seal.	(Sd.) T. PLOWDEN, *Collr., 24-Perguunahs.*	Seal.	(Sd.) JOHN MASTER, *Magt., 24-Pergunnahs.*
Seal.	(Sd.) F. W. VAN AS, *Netherlands Commr.*	Seal.	(Sd.) T. PLOWDEN, *Collr., 24-Pergunnahs.*

No. XVIII.

DEED for the transfer of the NETHERLANDS possessions at CALCAPORE—1825.

Whereas in pursuance of a Treaty concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, at London on the 17th March 1824, the Netherlands possessions at Calcapore has been ceded to the Bri-

Nademaal ten gevolge van het Tractaat gesloten te London op den 17den Maart 1824, tusschen Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden en Zyne Majesteit de Koning van het Vereenigde Koningryke van Groot Britange en Ireland de Nederlandsche bezittingen te Calcapoer aan de vaste

tish Government, be it known that I, C. F. Fransz, constituted by the Honorable B. C. D. Bouman, Esq., Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government to cede the Netherlands possessions aforesaid, accordingly restore to F. Magniac and H. T. Travers nominated by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council at Calcutta Commissioners on the part of the British Government the possession of the Netherlands possessions aforesaid of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the continent of India and do hereby declare to have ceded and delivered up the same according to the limits thereof, and we, F. Magniac and H. T. Travers, in our aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, acknowledge to have received from said C. F. Fransz Commissioner on behalf of the Netherlands Government, the said Netherlands possessions at Calcapore.

kust van India zyn afgestaan aan het Britsche Gouvernement.—Zy het een iegelyk bekend dat ik C. F. Fransz tot de overgave van voor-schreve bezettingen van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement te Chinsurah door den Weledele Gostl. Heer B. C. D. Bouman als Kommissaris benoemd en gekwalificeerd dezelve mitsdeze af de kragtigste wyze overgeve aan F. Magniac en H T. Travers van wegen het Britsche Gouvernement door Zyne Excellentie den Gouvernear Generaal en Rade to Calcutta als Kommissarissen tot de overnaam geconstitueerd and erkennen vz. F. Magniac en H. T. Travers in voorschreve onze Kwaliteiten voor & van wegens en namens het Britische Gouvernement mitsdeze ontvangen to hebben van de Kommissaris C. F. Fransz voornoemd de voorschreve Nederlandshe bezittingen te Calcapoer aan de vaste wal van India.

In witness whereof I, the said C. F. Fransz, for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government, and we, the said F. Magniac and H. T. Travers, for and on behalf of the British Government, have hereunto respectively subscribed our names and fixed our Seals this day, Wednesday, the first of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Waar van ten gewyze ik C. F: Fransz voor & van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement & wy F. Magniac & H. T. Travers voor en van wegen het Britsche Gouvernement ouze namen en zegels respectively hebben ter neder gesteld up Woonsdag den erste juny des Jaars een duizend agt honderd & vyf en twintig.

Seal.	(Sd). J. MAGNIAC, *Commissioner.*	Seal.	(Sd.) C. F. FRANSZ, *De Nedl. Commissaris.*
Seal.	H. T. TRAVERS, *Commissioner.*	Seal.	„ J. MAGNIAC, *Commissioner.*
Seal.	„ C. F. FRANSZ, *De Nedl. Commissaris.*	Seal.	„ H. T. TRAVERS, *Commissioner.*

No. XIX.

DEED for the transfer of the NETHERLANDS possessions at BALASORE—1825.

Whereas in pursuance of a Treaty concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, at London on the 17th of March 1824, the Netherlands possessions at Balasore has been ceded to the British Government.

Be it known that H. Botjer constituted by the Hon'ble B. C. D. Bouman, Esq., Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government to cede the possessions aforesaid accordingly restores to C. R. Cartwright, Esq., nominated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Calcutta, Commissioner on the part of the British Government, the possession of the Netherlands possession aforesaid, of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the Continent of India, and does hereby declare to have ceded and delivered up the same accordingly to the limits thereof, and I. C. R. Cartwright, in my aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty acknowledge to have received from said Botjer, Commissioner on behalf of the Netherlands Government the said Netherlands possessions at Balasore.

In witness whereof I, the said H. Botjer, for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government, and I, the said C. R. Cartwright, for and on behalf of the British Government,

Nademaal ten gevolge van het Tractaat gesloten te London, op den 17 den Maart 1824 tusschen Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, en Zyne Majesteit de Koning van het VereenigdeKoningryke van Groot Britange en Ireland, de Nederlandsche bezittingen te Balasoor aan de vaste kust van India, zyn afgestaan aan het Britische Government.—Zy het een iegelyk bekend, dat ik H. Botjir tot de overgave van voorschreven bezittingen van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement te Chinsurah door den weledelen gestrenger Heer B. C. D. Bauman, als Commissaris benoemd en gequalificeerd dezelve mitsdeze op de kragtigste wyze overgève aan C. R. Cartwright van wegen het Britische Gouvernment door zyne Excellentie den Governor-General in Raade te Calcutta als Kommissaris tot de over naam geconstitueerd en erkenne ik C. R. Cartwright in voorschreven myne qualityt voor en van wegens en namens het Britische Government mits dezen ontvangen te hebben van den Kommissaris H. Botjir, voornoemd, de voorschreven Nederlandsche bezittingen te Balasoor, aande vaste wal van Indie.

Waar vanxten bewyze, ik H. Botjir voor en van wegens het Nederlandsche Gouvernment, en ik C. R. Cartwright voor en van wegens het Britische Government onze namen en zegels res-

have hereunto respectively subscribed our names, and fixed our seals this day.

Seal

(Sd.) C. R. CARTWRIGHT,
Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr. of Balasore.

Balasore, Saturday,
4th June 1825.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) C. H. CARTWRIGHT,
Offg. Magte. & Depy. Collector.

pectivelyk hebben ter nedergesteld op heden.

Seal.

(Sd) H. BOTJIR,
Zaturdag den 4 Juny,
Balasoor.

No. XX.

DEED for the transfer of the NETHERLANDS possessions at DACCA—1825.

Whereas in pursuance of a Treaty concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands at London on the 17th March 1824, the Netherlands Possessions at Dacca has been ceded to the British Government. Be it known that I, F. W. Van As constituted by the Hon'ble B. C. D. Bouman, Esq., Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government to cede the Netherlands possessions aforesaid accordingly restore to C. Dawes and L. Magniac nominated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Calcutta, Commissioners on the part of the British Government the possession of the Netherlands possessions aforesaid of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands on the Continent of India, and do hereby declare to have ceded and delivered up the same accordingly to the limits thereof, and we

Nademaal ten gevolge van het Tractaat gesloten te London op den 17den Maart 1824, tusschen Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden en Zyne Majisteit de Koning van het Vereenigde Koningryke van Groot Britange en Ireland de Nederlandsche bezittingen te Dacca aan de vaste kust van Indie zyn afgestaan aan het Britische Gouvernement—Zy het een eigelyk bekend det ik F. W. Van As tot de overgave van voorschreve bezittingen van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement te Chinsurah door den Wel Edele Gestrenge Heer B. C. D. Bouman als Kommissaris genoemd en gekwalificeerd, dezelve mits deze op de kragtigste wyze overgeve aan C. Dawes en L. Magniac van wegen het Britsche Gouvernement door zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal in Rade te Calcutta als Kommissarissen tot de overnaam geconstitueerd, en erkennen wy C. Dawes en L. Magniac in voorschrevè onze qualiteiten voor en van wegens en namens het Britische Gouv-

C. Dawes and L. Magniac in our aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty acknowledge to have received from said F. W. Van As, Commissioner on behalf of the Netherlands Government the said Netherlands possesions at Dacca.

In witness whereof I, the said F. W. Van As, for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government and we, the said C. Dawes and L. Magniac, for and on behalf of the British Government have hereunto respectively subscribed our names and fixed our seals this day, Tuesday, the 14th June 1825.

ernement mits deze ontvangen te hebben van de Commissaris F. W. Van As voornoemd de voorschreve Nederlandsche bezittingen te Dacca aan de vaste wal van Indie.

Waarvan ten bewyze ik F. W. Van As voor and van wegen het Nederlandsche Gouvernement en wy C. Dawes en L. Magniac voor en van wegen het Britische Gouvernement wy onze namen en zegels respectivelyk hebben ter nedergesteld op heden den vierteende Juny 1825.

Seal.	(Sd.) C. DAWES, *Commissioner.*	Seal.	(Sd.) F. W. VAN AS, *Nedel. Kommissaris.*
Seal.	(Sd.) L. MAGNIAC, *Commissioner.*	Seal.	(Sd.) C. DAWES, *Commr.*
Seal.	(Sd.) F. W. VAN AS, *Netherl. Commr.*	Seal.	(Sd.) L. MAGNIAC, *Commr.*

No. XXI.

DEED restoring the DANISH possessions—1815.

Whereas by the provisions of the definitive Treaty of Peace made and concluded between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Kiel on the 14th January 1814, and by the additional articles signed at Liege, the 7th of April 1814, it is stipulated and agreed that His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the Crown of Denmark, the town of Serampore, and the possessions attached to that Settlement, in the state in which they were at the moment of the signature of the said definitive Treaty of Peace and the said additional articles, and any works which may have been constructed since the occupation of the said Settlement.

Be it known that I, Gordon Forbes, appointed by His Excellency the Earl of Moira, Governor General, etc., etc., to be Commissary on the part of the British Government for carrying into effect the restitution of the Colony of Serampore for, and in the name of, the British Government do restore to

His Excellency Jacob Krefting, Esquire, delegated on the part of the Danish Government to receive charge of those possessions, and do hereby declare to have accordingly restored and delivered up the said town of Serampore and the possessions attached to that Settlement, and I, Jacob Krefting, acknowledge to have received from the said Gordon Forbes, Esquire, on behalf of the British Government, the said town of Serampore and the possessions attached thereunto, and restored to the Crown of Denmark by virtue of the said definitive Treaty of Peace and the said additional articles.

In witness whereof I, the said Gordon Forbes, for and on behalf of the British Government, and I, the said Jacob Krefting, for and on behalf of the Danish Government, have hereunto set our hands and seals. Given at Serampore this fifteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Seal. (Sd.) GORDON FORBES.

Seal. (Sd.) JACOB KREFTING.

No. XXII.

TREATY with DENMARK, 22nd February 1845.

VI CHRISTIAN DEN OTTENDE

—AF GUDS NAADE—

Konge til Danmark de Venders og Gòthers Hertug til Slesvig, Holsteen, Stormorn, Ditmersken Lauenborg og Oldenborg.

Gjore Vitternight At da vi med det Britisk Ostindiske Compagnie ere blevne enige om at afslute en paa gjensidigen fordeelagtige Grundvolde bygget Tractat angaaende Overdragelsen af vore Etablisementer paa Indiens Fastland til formeldte Compagnie, og dette Qiemed nu er bleven ivœrksat idet en saadan Tractat er bleven afsluttet med Gouverneüren over vore Etablisementer i Indien, Som dertil fra vor side befuldmœgtiget, og General Gouverneüren over Britisk Indien med Raad paa bemœldte Compagnies Vegne hvilken Tractat der er undertegnet i Calcutta den Toogtyvende Februar dette Aar Ord til andet lyder Saaledes.

Treaty for the transfer of the Danish Settlements on the Continent of India between His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Honorable East India Company, settled by Peter Hanson, Esq., Councillor of State, Governor of His Danish Majesty's Possessions in India, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, in virtue of powers delegated to him on the 30th September 1841, by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the Governor General of

India in Council, Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor General of India, the Honorable Frederick Millett, Member of Council, and the Honorable Major General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Member of Council, in virtue of powers delegated to them by the Honorable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors on the 1st July 1842.

Done in Calcutta, on the 22nd day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty the King of Denmark engages to transfer the Danish Settlements on the Continent of India, with all the public buildings and Crown property thereunto belonging, to the Honorable the British East India Company, in consideration of the sum of 12,50,000 (twelve lakhs and fifty thousand) Company's Rupees, which sum the Honorable the British East India Company engage to pay, on the ratification of the present Treaty, either in Company's Rupees at Calcutta, or by Bills on London at one month's sight in sterling money, at the rate of exchange of two shillings for each Rupee, or in such proportion of Cash or Bills, at the above rate, as may be most convenient to the Danish Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The Settlements and Crown property referred to above are :—

(1.)—The Town of Tranquebar, on the Coromandel Coast, with the districts thereunto belonging, for which an annual sum of 2,500 Gold Pardaux, or about 4,000 Company's Rupees, is to be paid to the Rajah of Tanjore, and the following buildings and Crown property, *viz* :—

A.—Fort Dansborg, with buildings therewith connected, and thirteen Brass Guns mounted on the ramparts, and other stores.

B.—The Government House situated opposite to the Fort.

C.—A country residence for the Governor at the Village of Porreiar.

D.—A Garden, with a bungalow, at the Village of Tittaly, possessed by the Governor.

E.—A building in the Town, with garden adjacent, used as hospital.

F.—A house in the Town occupied by the Medical Officer of the Settlement.

G.—A house and office on the beach for the Master Attendant.

H.—Two brick-built godowns.

Besides public roads, bridges, sluices, a number of fruit and other trees, and all other immoveable Crown property of any description whatever, together with such moveable articles as belong to the public offices, or are destined for public use, the furniture and moveables in the Government House not being herein included.

(2.)—The town of Frederiksnagore or Serampore, in the province of Bengal, comprising 60 biggahs, commonly called Frederiksnagore, and the districts of Serampore, Akna, and Pearapore, for which districts an annual sum of Sicca Rupees 1,601 is to be paid to the Zemindars of Sewraphully, for the time being, with the following public property:—

A.—The Government House.

B.—The Secretary's House and Offices.

C.—The Court-house, with Jail annexed.

D.—The Church, commonly called the Danish Church.

E.—The Bazar, containing more or less 6 biggahs and 13 cottahs, with a range of godowns on the north side, and two godowns on the west side: the remaining part of the ground being occupied by private godowns, the owners paying an annual ground rent.

F.—Two small brick-built Guard Houses on the banks of the river.

Besides public roads and bridges, a canal from the fields of the village of Pearapore, through the adjacent Villages, to the river, and all other immoveable Crown property of any description whatever, together with such moveable articles as belong to the public offices, or are destined for public use.

(3.)—A piece of ground at Balasore, formerly a factory, containing 18 biggahs 2 cottahs and 12 chittacks of tenanted ground.

ARTICLE 3.

The Church of Zion, and the Mission Churches of Jerusalem and Bethlehem in Tranquebar, the Roman Catholic Church and Chapels at the same place, Roman Catholic Church in Serampore; the Serampore College and the Serampore Native Hospital having been built, or established by private means, these Churches and Institutions, with all their goods, effects, and property, moveable as well as immoveable, are belonging to the respective Congregations, Communities, and Societies, and are not therefore included with the present transfer.

ARTICLE 4.

The inhabitants of the aforesaid Settlements, Europeans as well as Natives, who continue to reside within the Settlements, will be placed under the protection of the general Law of British India, and their religious, personal, or acquired rights, as formerly enjoyed under the Danish Government, will be respected as all rights of person or property are throughout British India.

All suits commenced and pending in the Danish Courts at the time the Treaty comes into force, shall be carried on and decided by the same Law as far as altered circumstances will allow.

The same will be observed in all cases of appeal subsequent to the Treaty, but no complaint or suit which has been finally settled and decided under the Danish Administration, and not appealed in due time under observance of the rules for appeal then in force, shall be deemed appealable; nor shall it be lawful to bring forward again, subsequently to the conclusion of this Treaty,

by petition, complaint or otherwise, such cases as have been already finally determined by competent authority.

ARTICLE 5.

Nothing in the present Treaty shall affect the Trade now carried on, or about to be carried on, by the subjects of His Danish Majesty in the ports of the East Indies, nor shall the Trade be more restricted than it would have been in case His Danish Majesty had continued to possess the Settlements now transferred.

ARTICLE 6.

The Church Missionary Board at Copenhagen for the propagation of the Gospel shall be at liberty to continue their exertions in India for the conversion of the Heathens to the Christian religion, and shall be afforded the same protection by the Government of India as similar English Societies under the general Law of the land; the rights and immunities granted to the Serampore College by Royal Charter, of date 23rd of February 1827, shall not be interfered with, but continue in force in the same manner as if they had been obtained by a Charter from the British Government, subject to the general Law of British India.

ARTICLE 7.

The Danish Government engage to meet all pensionary claims and engagements connected with the aforesaid Settlement, and the East India Company shall not be liable for any such claims or engagements whatever, with the exception of the yearly payments of the soil to the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Zemindar of Sewraphully, as mentioned in Article 2.

ARTICLE 8.

All sums not belonging to the Royal Treasury and under the charge of the Court of Wards or of any of the public functionaries of the Danish Government in their official capacity, shall be received by such Public Officer or Officers as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct, and shall be carried to account and administered by such Public Officer or Officers in the same manner and under the same rules and responsibility as similar property is administered under the general Law of the land.

ARTICLE 9.

The present Treaty of Nine Articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Calcutta within six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

Done at Calcutta on the Twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Forty-five.

(Sd.) P. HANSON.

(Sd.) H. HARDINGE.
" F. MILLETT.
" GEO. POLLOCK.

Saa ville vi have forestaaende Tractat stadfœstet bekrœftet og ratificeret udi alle deus Ord, Punkter Clauseler ligesom vi samme ogsaa herved paa bedste og kraftigste Maade som skee kan for Os og Vore Efterkommere Arvinger og Successerer til den Danske Trone stadfœste bekrœfte og ratificere med vort Kongelige Ord lovende og tilsigende at samme af Os og dem troligen fast og urykkeligt skal vorde overholdt efterkommet og fuldbyrdet.

Til ydermere Bekrœftelse have vi deune Ratification med vor egem haand underskrevet og ladet vort store kongelige Segl samme vedhœnge.

Givet i vor kongelige Residents Stad Kjöbenhavn den Tredivte Mai Aar efter Christi Byrd Eet Tusind Otte Hundred fyrgetyve og fem i vor Regjerings Sjette Aar.

(Sd.) Christian, R.

(Sd.) C. Csarlieb. Fr. Brantz. Fr. Sponneck.

(Sd.) Ohsten.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the Ratifications of a Treaty between His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Honorable East India Company for the transfer of the Danish Settlements on the Continent of India, with all the Public Buildings and Crown property thereunto belonging, to the East India Company, in consideration of the sum of 12,50,000, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand Company's Rupees, concluded and signed in Calcutta on the 22nd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1845, and the respective Ratifications of the said Instrument having been carefully perused, the said exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof they have signed the present Certificate of Exchange, and have affixed thereto the seals of their Arms.

Done in Calcutta, the Sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five.

On the part of the East India Company.	(Signed)	T. H. Maddock.	Seal.
	„	F. Millett.	Seal.
	„	C. H. Cameron.	Seal.
On the part of His Majesty the King of Denmark.	(Signed)	L. Lindhard.	Seal.

No. XXIII.

Convention with the French Government of Chandernagore—1839.

Convention for converting into a money payment the supply of salt made to the French Government of Chandernagore by that of Her Britannic Majesty in India,

between

Monsieur Auguste Bourgoin, Administrator par Interim of Chandernagore, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor of the French Establishments in India, on the one part,

and

the Members of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bengal, on the other part.

Convention passée pour convertir en une prestation en argent la fourniture de sel faite au Gouvernement français de Chandernagor par celui de S. M. Britannique dans l'Inde,

Entre

Monsieur Auguste Bourgoin, Administrateur par Interim de Chandernagor, procédant avec l'autorisation de Monsieur le Gouverneur des Etablissements français de l'Inde, d'une part,

Et,

MM. les Membres du Comité des Douanes, du Sel et de l'Opium, agissant avec l'autorisation de l'Honorable Gouverneur du Bengale, d'autre part.

A été convenu ce qui suit.

Article 1.

The French Government of Chandernagore will receive no more salt from the English golahs for the consumption of the said Establishment.

Article 1.

Le Gouvernement français de Chandernagor ne recevra plus de sel des Golahs anglais pour la consommation du dit Etablissement.

Article 2.

The inhabitants of Chandernagore shall be at liberty, like the other inhabitants of Bengal, to purchase salt either direct from the golahs of the English Government, or of merchants who supply themselves from the said golahs, according to the established system.

In consequence the French Government engages itself to afford every facility to the sale of salt thus imported into Chandernagore, and not to levy, or permit to be levied

Article 2.

Les habitants de Chandernagor seront libres, comme les autres habitants du Bengale, d'acheter le sel, soit directement des Golahs du Gouvernement anglais, soit des Marchands qui s'approvisionnent dans les dits Golahs, conformément au système établi.

En conséquence, le Gouvernement français s'engage à donner toutes facilités pour la vente du sel ainsi importé à Chandernagor, et à ne prélever ni laisser prélever, par qui que ce soit,

by any of its subjects any tax or contribution, direct or indirect, on the import and sale of such salt whether at Chandernagore or in its dependent districts.

ARTICLE 3.

In accordance with the preceding conditions the Government of Bengal engages itself to pay to M. the Administrator of Chandernagore a sum of twenty-thousand Company's Rupees per annum.

This payment shall be made every six months at the rate of ten thousand rupees for each six months, and shall commence from the first day of August 1839.

ARTICLE 4.

The above stipulated payment being in consequence of the revenue which the consumption of salt at Chandernagore will produce to the English Government, the French authorities shall assist the English Government in its realization, and use its power to prevent any contravention of the present Treaty, whether through importations of salt by sea or through any other means.

ARTICLE 5.

It shall be allowable to either of the contracting parties by a notice given at the least one year in advance to re-establish the old order of things, under which the French Government receiving from the English golahs the salt necessary for consumption by the inhabitants of Chandernagore shall make its own profit thereby, as has been done hitherto.

aucune taxe ou contribution directe ou indirecte sur l'entrée et la vente du dit sel, tant à Chandernagor que dans les districts qui en dépendent.

ARTICLE 3.

Par suite des conventions qui précédent, le Gouvernement du Bengale s'engage à payer à M. l'Administrateur de Chandernagor une somme de vingt mille Roupies de Compagnie par an.

Ce payement aura lieu par moitié de semestre en semestre à partir du jour où la présente Convention recevra son exécution.

ARTICLE 4.

Le payement ci-dessus stipulé étant la conséquence du revenu que la consommation du sel à Chandernagor produira au Gouvernement anglais, les autorités françaises aideront l'administration anglaise à réaliser ce produit et tiendront la main à ce qu'il ne soit commis aucune contravention au présent Traité par des importations du sel, soit par mer, soit par tout autre moyen.

ARTICLE 5.

Il sera loisible à chacune des parties contractantes, moyennant avis donné au moins une année à l'avance, de rétablir l'ancien ordre des choses, d'après lequel le Gouvernement français recevant des Golahs anglais le sel nécessaire à la consommation des habitans de Chandernagor le fera débiter à son profit, comme par le passé.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Treaty shall be in force on and after the 1st August 1839.

ARTICLE 7.

The present convention shall be subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor of the French Establishments in India and to that of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of the British possessions, and ultimately to the confirmation of the French Government and of the English Government in Europe; and in case of its not being approved by the said Governments, the old order of things will be reverted to as soon as possible, without the notice of one year in advance, as provided in Article 5.

(Signed) H. M. PARKER.
„ J. TROTTER.

CALCUTTA, 5th July 1839.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Seal of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal.

Ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal at Simla, this nineteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Sd.) T. H. MADDOCK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 6.

L'époque à laquelle le présent Traité commencera à être exécuté est fixée au 1er août 1839.

ARTICLE 7.

La présente Convention sera soumise à l'approbation de M. le Gouverneur des Etablissements français de l'Inde et à celle de M. le Gouverneur Général des possessions britanniques, et ultérieurement à la confirmation du Gouvernement français et du Gouvernement anglais en Europe, et dans le cas où elle ne serait pas approuvée par les dits Gouvernements, on reviendra à l'ancien état des choses aussitôt que possible, sans qu'il soit besoin de prévenir un an à l'avance ainsi qu'il a été stipulé par l'Article 5.

(Signé) AUGT. BOURGOIN.

CHANDERNAGOR, le 12 juillet 1839.

Marine et Colonial.
(*Unintelligible.*)
Chandernagor.

Approuvé la présente Convention.

Pondichéry, le 19 Septembre 1839.

Le Pair de France.

Gouverneur des Etablissements français de l'Inde.

(Signé) LE GENL. SAINT SIMON.

Etablissements français dans l'Inde, Gouverneur.

True copy of ratification affixed to two copies delivered to Monsieur Bourgoin at Chandernagore.

No. XXIV.

AGREEMENT made between the FRENCH and BRITISH GOVERNMENTS relative to the limits of the SETTLEMENT of CHANDERNAGORE—1853.

WHEREAS the mixture of English and French territories, jurisdictions, and other rights belonging to the two Governments, respectively, around the French Settlement of Chandernagore in the East Indies, is the cause of inconvenience to which the Governments of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of His Majesty the Emperor of the French are desirous of putting a stop;

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris, and His Majesty the Emperor's Minister for Foreign Affairs duly authorized by their respective Governments have agreed as follows:

1st.—That the limits of the jurisdiction and of all other rights whatever of the French Government on the territory of the French Settlement of Chandernagore in Bengal shall be according to the plan drawn up in common by the respective Commissioners of the two Governments and annexed to the proposition for the settlement of the limits of the French territory at Chandernagore signed provisionally (excepting the reserves contained in it) at Chandernagore on the 4th of September 1852; to the South and West, the excavation commonly called the French Ditch, and to the North the same Ditch or the line indicated in the plan by an orange outline.

ATTENDU que le mélange des territoires anglais et français, et des juridictions, et autres droits appartenant aux Gouvernements respectifs, autour de l'etablissement français de Chandernagor dans les Indes Orientales présente des inconvénients auxquels le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et celui de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français désirent mettre un terme;

Les soussignés Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majesté britannique à Paris, et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Francais dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs sont convenus de ce qui suit:

1er.—Les limites de la juridiction et de tous droits quelconques du Gouvernement francais sur le territoire de l'établissement français de Chandernagor en Bengale seront selon les indications du plan dressé de commun accord, par les commissaires respectifs des deux Gouvernements, et annexé un projet de délimitation provisoirement signé, (sauf les réserves que contient ce projet,) à Chandernagor le 4 Septembre 1852: au Sud et à l'Ouest, l'excavation appelée le Fosse francais, et au Nord, le même fossé ou la ligne indiquée sur le plan par un liséré orange.

With regard to the boundary to the East or on the side of the river Hooghly, matters shall remain as they are in respect to the jurisdiction or other rights whatsoever of the settlement of Chandernagore, without prejudice to the respective claims of the two Governments.

Quand à la limite d l'Est ou du côté du fleuve Hoogly les choses en resteront, pour la juridiction et autres droits quelconques de l'établissement de Chandernagor, dans l'état actuel, sans préjudice des prétentions respectives des deux gouvernements.

And inasmuch as the section of the boundary above-mentioned from the termination of the ditch to the bank of the river is very intricate and confused owing to the interspersion of the houses of the inhabitants of the two territories; therefore in order to render the boundary as exact and clear as possible, and thus to obviate all future disputes upon the point, pillars of masonry or some other material shall be erected at a joint expense throughout the whole extent of this said portion of the boundary.

Et attendu que la limite ci-dessus énoncée depuis l'extrémité du fossé jusqu'à la rivière, reste très confusée par le pêle—mêle des maisons des habitants des deux territoires, il sera établi, à frais communs, sur l'étendue de la ligne sus-indiquée, des bornes en maçonnerie on en toute autre matière à fin de rendre cette limite aussi précise et apparente que possible et de prévenir par ce moyen toutes contestations ultérieures sur ce point.

2nd.—That, on the one hand, the Government of Bengal shall recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the French Government over the whole of the territory included in the limits above described.

2d.—D'une part, le Gouvernement du Bengale reconnaîtra comme appartenant exclusivement au Gouvernement français la juridiction sur tout le territoire compris dans les limites ci-dessus indiquées.

3rd.—That, on the other hand, the French Government shall relinquish to the Government of Bengal the jurisdiction which the former now exercises within portions of territory at Goualpara, Cantaporicour, Tonquiponcour Duplesiepotty, Barasette, situate without the circuit of the Ditch round Chandernagore; and that this cession shall include also the revenue or land rent now collected by the French Government from these said lands amounting annually to a sum of one hundred and eighty rupees one ganda and a half (Rupees 180 1½ ganda) as detailed in the schedule which accompanies the draft of

3e.—D'autre part, le Gouvernement français cédera au Gouvernement du Bengale, la juridiction sur les portions au territoire dépendant de Goualpara, Cantapoucour, Tonquipoucour, Duplesiepotty, Barasette et situées en dehors du fossé d'enceinte de Chandernagor, et cette cession entraînera celle des revenus de rente foncière ou Cazanas actuellement perçus par le Gouvernement français sur les dits terrains et s'élevant par an à une somme de cent quatre vingt Roupies, un ganda, et demi (Roupies 180 ganda 1½) d'après état détaillé rédigé, de commun accord, à Chandernagor et joint au projet de convention du 4 Septembre 1852.

Agreement drawn up at Chandernagore on the 4th of September 1852.

4th.—That, on its side, the Government of Bengal will consent by way of compensation to relinquish to the French Government the annual revenue of thirty-five rupees, fourteen annas five gandas (Rupees 35 14 annas 5 gandas) now collected by the former of the two Governments from the lands dependent on the Talook of Digra and Telinipara which lie to the north of the French Ditch; and further to make a reduction of one hundred and forty-four rupees, one anna, sixteen gandas and a half (Rupees 144 1 anna 16½ gandas) in the annual rent of 3,520 francs or about Rupees 1,466 now paid to the Hooghly Treasury by the Government of Chandernagore as representatives of certain ancient Talookdars.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Agreement and have affixed the seals of their Arms thereunto.

Done at Paris the 31st of March 1853.

(Sd.) COWLEY.

4me.—De son côté, le Gouvernement du Bengale consentira à titre de compensation, à transférer en la possession du Gouvernement français le revenu annuel de trente cinq Roupies quatorze anas, cinq gandas (R. 35 14 a. 5 g.) que perçoit le premier de ces deux Gouvernements sur des terrains en régie dépendant du Talouk de Digra et Telinipara situés au nord du Fossé français, et à diminuer d'une valeur de cent quarante quatre Roupies, un ana, seize gandas et demi (R. 144, 1 a. 16½ g.) le montant de la rente de 3,520 francs ou environ 1,466 Roupies par année que paie actuellement à la trésorerie à Hoogly le Gouvernement de Chandernagor, considéré comme représentant de divers anciens Talookdars.

Enfoi de quoi les soussignés ont signé le présent arrangement et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris le 31 Mars 1853.

(Signé) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

PROPOSITIONS of the COMMISSIONERS for the SETTLEMENT of the BOUNDARIES of CHANDERNAGORE.

Proposition of the French and English Commissioners for the Settlement of the limits of the French Territory at Chandernagore.

We, the undersigned—

Pierri Paul Damier Victoria Duffour de Gavardie, Judge, President of the Court of first instance,

Propositions des Commissaires anglais et français pour la fixation des limites territoriales de Chandernagor.

Nous Soussignés—

William Erskine Baker, Major au Corps des Ingenieurs de la Présidence du Fort William,

Emile Auguste Cort Morvein, Assistant Commissary of Marine,

Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the French establishment in India,

AND

William Erskine Baker, Major in the Corps of Engineers of the Presidency of Fort William,

Samuel Wauchope of the Civil Service of the same Presidency,

Robert Barclay Chapman of the same Civil Service,

Commissioners appointed by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India,

Having proceeded jointly and independently to investigate the *de facto* ancient limits of the French Settlement at Chandernagore,

And having failed to determine, by any sufficient documentary evidence, the existence of any such limits fixed by treaty,

Do hereby agree to recommend to our respective Governments the adoption of the following conditions, *viz.*,

1stly.—That the limits of the jurisdiction of all other rights whatever of the French Government shall be as delineated in the annexed plan, that is to say, that the boundary to the eastward shall be the right bank of the Hooghly river. That the boundary to the southward and westward shall be the excavation commonly called the French ditch. That the boundary to the northward shall be also the said French ditch, or, where the ditch does not exist,

Samuel Wauchope du Service Civil de la même Présidence.

Robert Barclay Chapman du même Service.

Commissaires nommés par M. le Gouverneur Général des provinces et possessions anglaises de l'Inde.

ET

Pierre Paul Damien Victorin Duffaur de Gavardie, Juge Président de 1ere instance.

Emilé Auguste Coêt Morven, Aide-Commissaire de la Marine.

Commissaires nommés par M. le Gouverneur des Etablissemens français dans l'Inde.

D'après les constatations et verifications aux quelles nous avons procédé soit contradictoirement, soit séparément pour reconnaître quelles sont *de facto* les anciennes limites du territoire français de Chandernagor au Bengale.

A défaut de documens suffisants sur l'existence de ces limites, telles qu'elles ont pu être fixées par les traités,

Sommes d'accord de proposer à nos Gouvernement respectifs l'adoption de l'ensemble des conditions suivantes, savoir:

1. Que les limites de la Juridiction et de tout droit quelconque du Gouvernement français, seront selon des indications du plan ci-annexé, à l'Est, l'espace jusqu'on peut s'étendre le mouillage des péniches et bateaux du côté de la rive droite de l'Hougly; au Sud et à l'Ouest, l'excavation appelée le fossé français; et au Nord, le mêmfossé et la ligne indiquée sur le plan cie annexé par un liséré orange.

the line indicated in the plan by an orange edging.

And, inasmuch as the last section of the boundary from the termination of the ditch to the bank of the river is very intricate and confused owing to the interspersion of the houses of the inhabitants of the two territories, therefore, in order to render the boundary as exact and clear as possible and thereto obviate all future disputes upon the point, it has been agreed that in the event of these propositions being definitively sanctioned, pillars of masonry or some other material shall be erected at a joint expense throughout the whole extent of the said portion of the boundary.

Et attendu que cette dernière limite depuis l'extremité du fossé jusqu'à la rivière reste très confusée par le pêle-mêle des maisons des habitants des deux territoires, il a été convenu que si le présent projet déchange recevait une sanction definitive il serait établi à frais communs, sur l'étendue de la ligne sus indiquée, des bornes en maçonnerie ou en toute autre matière à fin de rendre cette limite aussi précise et apparente que possible et de prévenir par ce moyen toutes contestations ultérieures sur ce point.

2ndly.—That, on the one hand, the Government of Bengal shall recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the French Government over the whole of the territory included in the circuit above described.

2. Que d'une part le Gouvernement du Bengale reconnaîtra, comme appartenant exclusivement au Gouvernement français la juridiction sur tout le territoire compris dans les limites ci-dessus indiquées.

3rdly.—That, on the other hand, the French Government shall relinquish to the Government of Bengal the jurisdiction which the former now exercises within portions of territory at Gowalpara Kontapookar—Jogipookar, Duplapate, Barassette situate without the circuit above specified, and that this cession will include also the revenue or land rent, now collected by the French Government from the said land amounting annually to a sum of one hundred and eighty rupees, one ganda and a half (Co.'s Rupees 180-0-0-1½) as detailed in the Schedule which accompanies this Agreement.

3. Que d'autre part le Gouvernement français cédera au Gouvernement du Bengale la juridiction sur les portions du territoire dépendant de Goualpara, Cantapoucour, Jouquipoucour, Duplexipatty, Barassette et situées en-dehors du fossé d'enceinte de Chandernagor, et que cette cession entraînera celle des revenus de rente foncière ou cazanas actuellement perçus par le Gouvernement français sur les dits terrains et s'élevant par an à une somme de cent quatre vingts rupies un ganda et demi (180 Rs. 1½G.) d'après état détaillé joint au présent exposé de conditions.

4thly.—That on its side, the Government of Bengal will consent by way of compensation to relinquish to the French Government the annu-

4. Que de son côté, le Gouvernement du Bengale consentira, à titre de compensation à transférer en la possession du Gouvernement français le revenu

al revenue of thirty-five rupees, fourteen annas, five gandas, now collected by the former, from that portion of the Government revenued Mehal of Digra which lies to the north of the French ditch at Tilniepara, and, further, to make a reduction of one hundred and forty-four rupees, one anna, sixteen gandas and a half (Co.'s Rupees 144-1-16½) in the annual rent of 3,520 Francs or about 1,466 rupees now paid to the Hooghly treasury by the French Government as representative of certain ancient Talookdars.

The preceding conditions translated into the two languages, English and French, have been drawn up and signed at Chandernagore, this fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

(Sd.) W. E. Baker.
„ S. Wauchope.
„ R. B. Chapman.

Acceptons, sauf la limite Est que nous estimons devoir être telle que nous l'avons indiqué en nos propositions.

(Signé.) Em: Coët Morven.
„ Gavardie.

annuel de trente cinq rupies, quatorze anas, cinq gandas (35 Rs. 14 as. 5 gs.) que perçoit celui-la sur des terrains en régie dépendant du talouck de Digra, à Telenipara, situés au nord du fossé français et à diminuer d'une valeur de cent quarante quatre rupies, un ana, seize gandas et demi (144 Rs. 1a. 16½g.) le montant de la rente de 3,520 francs ou environ 1,466 rupies par année, que paie actuellement à la trésorerie d'Hougly, le Gouvernement de Chandernagor, considéré comme représentant de divers anciens Talouckdars.

Les conditions que précèdent traduites dans les deux langues anglaise et française ont été arrêtées et signées à Chandernagor le 4 Septembre 1852.

(Signé.) Paul Gavardie.
„ Em: Coët Morven.

We agree to the propositions herein contained except that on the eastern side we consider the boundary of the French territory to extend no further than the right bank of the Hooghly River.

(Sd.) W. E. Baker.
„ S. Wauchope.
„ R. B. Chapman.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, etc.

Name of Thanna.	Name of Mehal.	Names of Ryots.	Area. Bs.	C.	Ch.	Jumma.			Remarks.
Baraset ...	Baraset ...	Seroo Monee Dassee	0	14	0	2	4	0	
		Parbutty Shaha	0	19	0	2	13	0	
		Mooctaram Kaoorah and his wife.	0	4	0	1	8	0	
		Sheik Bucksoo	0	14	0	1	1	0	
		Conny Badoocur	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Roheem Badoocur	0	6	0	0	12	0	
		Areep Sarang	0	4	0	0	12	0	
		Jagoola Ostagur	0	7	0	1	5	0	
		Cassee Nauth Moochee and his wife	0	9	0	0	15	0	
		TOTAL	3	19	0	11	12	0	
Joogee Pookoor	Joogee Pookoor	Netye Tagore	0	6	0	0	13	0	
		Harakisto Siddanto	0	3	0	0	6	0	
		Jago Nauth Moozoomdar	0	5	0	0	12	0	
		Cassee Ram Soor	0	4	0	0	6	10	
		Ram Needhee Nundee	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Radha Mohun Nye	0	4	0	0	6	10	
		Mudden Mohun Dula	0	3	0	0	9	0	
		Madhub Chunder Gyen	0	5	8	0	10	0	
		Sottakur Doss	0	7	0	1	0	0	
		Radha Nauth Kolea	0	7	0	1	1	0	
		Narain Doss	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Tettoo Razee	0	6	0	0	12	0	
		Ram Soonda Patter	0	9	12	0	13	0	
		Groo Churn Nye	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Ditto	0	7	0	0	12	0	
		Koobur Nye	0	3	0	8	0	0	
		Radha Mohun Nye	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Dhurmo Doss Doss	0	4	0	0	10	10	
		Bydo Nath Doss	0	3	0	0	8	0	
		Luckhicanto Doss	0	7	0	0	11	0	
		Cassenauth Coloo	0	4	0	0	12	0	
		Ram Persaud Coloo	0	5	0	0	10	0	
		Bachoo Sen	0	3	0	0	6	0	
		Luchicant Dome	0	5	0	0	6	0	
		Ram Kishore Choonam	0	6	0	0	12	0	
		Gopal Choonaree	0	6	0	0	14	0	
		Bhoobun Choonaree	0	5	0	0	9	0	
		Kreepa Ram Choonaree	0	2	8	0	4	10	
		Bhreegha Choonaree	0	2	8	0	4	10	
		Anduram Choonaree	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Manick Choonaree	0	3	0	0	6	0	
		Baucha Ram Choonaree	0	2	8	0	6	0	
		Koobar Choonaree	0	3	0	0	7	0	
		Prectram Choonaree	0	5	0	0	13	0	
		Bhrugoo Ram Choonaree	0	3	8	0	13	10	
		Huroa Payeek	0	4	8	0	9	0	
		Uckroor Payeek	0	6	0	0	9	0	

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, etc.

Name of Thanna.	Name of Mehal.	Names of Ryots.	Area. Bs.	C.	Ch.	Jumma.			Remarks.
Joogee Pookoor	Joogee Pookoor	Connye Sirdar	0	4	0	0	9	0	
		Mothoor and Groochurn Sirdar	0	3	8	0	6	0	
		Bhoobnee Moochee	0	3	8	0	6	0	
		Loke Nauth Bundo	0	14	0	1	14	0	
		Ramdil Pundit	0	11	8	1	8	0	
		Neetye Tacoor	0	16	0	2	4	0	
		Ramessur Pundit	0	10	0	1	2	0	
		Neetye Tacoor	0	14	0	2	0	0	
		Ramdhun Ghose	1	0	0	2	9	0	
		Goopee Churn Sircar	1	3	0	2	8	0	
		Doya Ram Newgee	0	10	0	1	4	0	
		Byrub Chunder Dey	0	10	0	1	6	0	
		Seeboo Persaud Nundee	1	0	0	2	7	0	
		Ossee Nauth Nundee	0	18	0	2	0	0	
		Roghoo Nauth Koar	0	14	0	2	0	0	
		Radha Mohun Nye	0	19	0	2	2	0	
		Cossee Sattookur Doss	0	14	0	2	0	0	
		Cossee and Radha Mohun Dass	0	11	0	1	9	0	
		Radha Mohun Nye	0	12	0	1	6	0	
		Gobind Chunder Nye	0	8	0	1	2	0	
		Safullee Ram Nye	0	11	8	1	7	0	
		Radha Mohun Nye	0	6	0	0	6	0	
		Madhub Chunder Gaen	1	0	0	2	12	0	
		Ditto ditto	2	15	0	7	4	5	
		Ditto ditto	1	10	0	3	0	0	
		Radha Mohun Nye	0	12	0	1	10	0	
		Tunoo and Roghoo Kollea	0	14	0	2	0	0	
		Sava Ram Doss	0	13	0	1	7	0	
		Bydo Nauth Kolea	0	18	0	2	4	0	
		Bhrugoo Choonaree	0	6	0	1	6	10	
		Gopal Kaorah	1	7	0	3	11	0	
		TOTAL	30	2	0	81	10	15	
Natooah	Kata Pookoor	Goluck Chunder and Calla Chunder Doss	0	7	0	0	15	0	
		Ramdhun Biswas	0	3	0	0	7	0	
		Ditto ditto	0	5	0	0	10	0	
		Goluck Chunder Newgee	0	3	8	0	8	0	
		Ram Mohun Paul	0	17	0	2	2	16gs.	
		Baucharam Sahah	0	6	8	1	0	10	
		Gopal Chunder Kaorah	0	7	0	1	1	10	
		Neemy Doss	0	8	0	1	2	0	
		Bydonauth Ghose	0	8	0	1	2	0	
		Tilokee and Ragoonauth Koar	0	4	0	0	9	0	
		Sobasro Ram Pawl	0	17	0	2	5	10	
		Mothoor Mohun Koar	0	9	0	1	5	7	
		Ditto ditto	0	4	4	0	11	10	
		Mothoor Mohun, Seddassur and Goluck Chunder Kolea	0	9	8	1	6	5	

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, etc.

Name of Thana.	Name of Mehal.	Names of Ryots.	Area.			Jumma.			Remarks.
			Bs.	*C.*	*Ch.*				
Natooah .	Kata Pookoor	Dacouree Koar . . .	0	2	8	0	5	13	
		Gopal Chunder Koar . .	0	8	3	1	2	2½	
		Sumbho Chunder Koar .	0	8	2	1	2	2½	
		Radhoo Paul Koar . .	0	8	0	0	14	0	
		Jeebun Koar . . .	0	9	12	1	6	0	
		Ram Soondur Koar . .	0	7	0	1	4	0	
		Ditto ditto . .	0	10	0	1	6	0	
		Kulloohur Koar . . .	0	3	0	0	8	0	
		Ditto ditto . . .	0	4	4	0	11	10	
		Ram Chunder Koar . .	0	12	8	1	12	13½	
		Cartic and Jagonauth Koar .	0	11	0	1	12	10	
		Colly Churn Koar . .	1	1	0	3	0	0	
		Ram Soondur and Siddassur Koar	0	15	0	2	0	0	
		Gunesh Koar and Ram Poramanick	0	7	12	1	3	10	
		Hullodhur Bundo . .	0	17	14	2	6	10	
		Ditto ditto . .	0	5	0	0	10	10	
		Cassee Nauth Roy . .	0	7	8	1	1	10	
		Moochee Ram Ghose . .	0	11	0	1	6	0	
		Ramdhun Moochee . .	0	4	0	0	9	0	
		Kishore Moochee . .	0	2	0	0	4	0	
		Calo Moochee, son of Bacharu Moochee . . .	0	8	0	1	2	0	
		Bassoo Dil Moochee . .	0	7	0	1	0	0	
		Tiloke Moochee . . .	0	2	0	0	4	0	
		Luckey Canto Moochee .	0	2	0	0	4	0	
		Sattokur Manick . .	0	4	0	0	8	0	
		Jitto Moochee . . .	0	6	0	2	1	0	
		Calla Chund Koar . .	0	2	0	0	4	0	
		Rughoonauth Moochee .	0	4	0	0	8	0	
		Ditto ditto .	0	2	0	0	4	0	
		Persaud Moochee . .	0	6	0	0	11	0	
		Ramchurn Moochee . .	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Doyaram Moochee . .	0	2	0	0	5	0	
		Gour Sirdar . . .	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Nur Sing Haree . . .	0	2	0	0	6	0	
		Subba Ram Bagdee . .	0	4	0	0	8	0	
		Issur Chunder Roy . .	0	2	0	0	5	0	
		Pores Bewar . . .	0	1	0	0	3	0	
		Ram Mohun Paul . .	0	3	0	0	6	0	
		Sookul Moochee . . .	0	5	0	0	7	10	
		Kurpoo Dass . . .	0	5	0	0	13	0	
		Bachoo Dass . . .	0	4	0	0	9	10	
		Jittoo Ghose . . .	1	13	0	3	14	0	
		Bugoban Ghose . . .	0	5	0	0	10	0	
		Ditto Jalkur . .		...		0	14	0	
		Kisto Persaud Chowdry .	8	19	0	3	0	0	
		Safullee Ram Sing . .	0	16	0	2	2	0	
		Comul Dass . . .	0	17	0	1	8	0	
		Ram Persaud Soor . .	0	7	8	1	0	0	
		Total . .	31	13	10	65	12	11½	

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, etc.

Name of Thana.	Name of Mehal.	Names of Ryots.	Area.			Jumma.			Remarks.
			Bs.	*C.*	*Ch.*				
Thana Beeburhaut.	Dasspoor	Rassool Khan	0	11	0	1	8	0	
		Ramdhun Chuckerbutty	0	12	0	1	3	4	
		Joydeb Mullick	3	2	0	5	12	15	
		Diloo Mochulman	0	18	8	1	14	6	
		Moochee Khan	0	18	0	1	14	18gs.	
		Issur Chunder Nayeek	0	1	4	0	3	0	
		Connye Moochee	0	1	0	0	4	0	
		Narain Dass	0	4	0	0	6	0	
		Seikh Pachoo	0	3	0	0	4	0	
		Kader Hosein Sirbarukar Seikh Pachoo	0	2	0	0	4	0	
		Dabee Mullick	0	1	0	0	9	8	
		Bhuruth Ruckhit	0	2	0	0	3	0	
		Sheikh Delanund	0	5	8	0	9	12	
		Do. Finoo Ostaghur	0	4	8	0	9	12	
		Do. Assanoo	0	2	0	0	3	4	
		Naba Kartic Moochee	0	1	0	0	4	0	
		Gorah and Soobul Moochee	0	2	0	0	3	0	
		Jagote Chunder Doss	0	4	0	0	9	12	
		Lall Mohun Bytee	0	5	4	0	9	0	
		Mungul Moochee	0	5	0	0	8	0	
		Doorga Ram Moochee	0	2	0	0	3	0	
		Sooda Ram Moochee	0	2	0	0	2	10	
		My Armar	0	3	0	0	6	0	
		Jogote Chunder Doss	0	18	0	2	3	0	
			9	16	0	20	12	15gs.	
		For Baraset	3	19	0	11	12	0	
		„ Jogee Pookoor	30	2	0	81	10	5	
		„ Kanta Pookoor	31	13	10	65	12	11½	
		„ Dass Pookoor	9	16	0	20	12	15	
		Total	75	10	10	180	0	1½	

(True translation.)

(Sd.) R. B. Chapman,

Assistant Collector.

II.—KUCH BEHAR.

The Rajas of Kuch Behar probably belong to the non-Aryan tribe of Koch, a people of Tibetan or Dravidian origin, now largely scattered on the North-Eastern Frontier. More than three centuries ago two brothers named Bisu Singh and Sisu Singh established by their conquests a principality in the North-Eastern part of India. The former is the immediate ancestor of the Rajas and of the Nazir Deos, or Ministers, of Kuch Behar. Bisu Singh's son, Nar Narayan, extended his sway eastwards over Lower Assam, and at this time the Koch territories must have embraced the greater part of the Dinajpur, Rangpur, and other districts, once forming the Aryan kingdom of Kamrup, which the Afghan King of Bengal overthrew in 1489. About 1603 the Mughal armies greatly encroached on the little State of Behar, until at about the beginning of the last century the Raja's dominions were reduced to their present limits.

The British Government came in contact with Kuch Behar in 1772. The Bhutanese, whose trade with Bengal was carried on through the countries occupied by the Koch Chiefs, appear to have always maintained a connection with Kuch Behar, and to have occasionally interfered in its affairs. Some years previous to 1772 the then Raja of Kuch Behar, Dhairjendra Narayan, who had a dispute regarding succession with his brother Ram Narayan, deprived the latter of the appointment of Minister. Ram Narayan appealed to the Bhutanese and was re-instated by them. Ram Narayan was, however, subsequently put to death by the Raja whom the Bhutanese then carried off to the hills, appointing his brother, Rajendra Narayan, Raja in his place. On the death of Rajendra Narayan shortly afterwards, the Nazir Deo set up Dharendra Narayan, son of Dhairjendra Narayan, as Raja. The Bhutanese had on their side appointed to the gadi Brajendra Narayan, the son of the captive Raja's elder brother; each party proceeded to support their nominee, and the Nazir Deo being worsted and driven out of the country, applied to the East India Company for aid. This was granted, after the Nazir Deo had in 1773 concluded, in the name of Dharendra Narayan, a Treaty (No. XXV) by which the Raja agreed to acknowledge subjection to the British Government, to allow the Kuch Behar country to be annexed to Bengal, and to make over to the British Government one-half of the annual revenues of Kuch Behar for ever. The other moiety he was to retain on condition of remaining firm in his allegiance to the British Government, who, on the other hand, bound

themselves to assist the Raja with troops whenever he might require them for the defence of the country, the Raja bearing the expense. Captain Jones, with a small force of sepoys then proceeded to Kuch Behar, dispossessed the Bhutanese and pursuing them to the hills compelled them to make terms with the British Government. A treaty was concluded with Bhutan in 1774, and agreeably to one of its articles, Raja Dhairjendra Narayan was released from confinement. Though in 1776 a Sanad (No. XXVI) was granted to Raja Dhairjendra Narayan conferring on him the zamindari of Kuch Behar, he did not re-assume the government of the State until the death of his son Dharendra Narayan, which occurred in 1780. Raja Dhairjendra Narayan died in 1783 and was succeeded by his son Harendra Narayan, an infant. Disturbances ensued, and in 1788 two Commissioners were sent to conduct a local enquiry, and on receipt of their report a British Commissioner was appointed to the management of the State. The Raja came of age in 1800, and the Commissioner was withdrawn. As however the Raja could not manage the affairs of the State, Commissioners were re-appointed in 1802, and again in 1805, 1813 and 1817, to supervise the administration. These powers eventually devolved on the Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier. Harendra Narayan died at Benares in 1839. Shivendra Narayan, a natural son of the deceased Raja, was then placed upon the gadi. Before his death he adopted one of his brother's sons named Narendra Narayan, who succeeded him in 1847. Narendra Narayan being at this time about four years old, the State was governed by Brajendra Narayan Kumar, brother of the late Raja, as Regent. He died in 1857, and the two widows of Raja Shivendra Narayan undertook the management of affairs. In 1862 Raja Narendra Narayan received a Sanad (No. XXVII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. He died in August 1863 in the twentieth year of his age, and was succeeded by his son Nripendra Narayan, who was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruling Chief. In 1873 a question arose as to whether Kuch Behar should be designated a "State," an "Estate" or a "Raj"; the decision was that the designation "State," which had been used in the adoption Sanad granted to the Raja of Kuch Behar by Lord Canning, should remain unaltered. Kuch Behar now therefore bears the designation "State." During the present Maharaja's minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Kuch Behar and Rajshahi, and an officer, corresponding in position to a Deputy Commissioner of a non-regulation district in British territory, was in immediate charge. The State and its people prospered remarkably during the British administration. The annual

revenue demand on all accounts increased from Rs. 3,37,025 to Rs. 11,26,343; the British rupee was made the legal tender in the State; an improved system of land settlement and the general principles of administration in force in British districts were introduced without interfering with any special local customs and traditions; subdivisions were established; the police were re-organised; numerous schools were opened; the postal department was placed under the Post-Master-General of Bengal; a line of telegraph was carried through the State; considerable sums were spent on roads, bridges and public offices, and large savings in Government securities were made over to the Maharaja on his installation.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 67,700-15. This amount was permanently fixed in 1780. The area of the State is 1,307 square miles, and the population at the census of 1881 was 602,624. The provisional returns for the census of 1891 show a population of 578,868, but as the report of the census operations has not yet been received, no explanation of the apparent decrease can be at present given. It is possible that the provisional figures are inaccurate. The military force consists (1891) of 192 men and four field guns. The Maharaja receives a salute of 13 guns. He administers the State with the assistance of a Council of which he himself is the President and which is composed of the Superintendent of the State, who is Vice-President, the Diwan, who is Revenue Member, and the Civil Judge, who is the Judicial Member; the officers at present holding these posts have been lent by the Government of India.

In the year 1878 His Highness was married to the eldest daughter of the late Babu Keshab Chandra Sen of Calcutta and shortly after left India on a visit to England. A son and heir was born in 1882. The second child, a daughter, was born in 1885. A second son was born in 1886 and a third and fourth in 1888 and 1890.

In June 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General granted a sanad declaring hereditary the title of Maharaja Bahadur conferred in 1880 upon Nripendra Narayan, and authorizing the assumption of this style by future rulers on the formal recognition by the Government of their succession. The Maharaja's assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur," by which designations he is to be addressed in all official correspondence, was also sanctioned; the latter title, which is an old family distinction, was thus formally recognised.

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In the year 1887 His Highness again visited England, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani and family. He was graciously received by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, and the decoration of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on him. The Maharaja is also an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Patit Churcha Settlement was concluded in 1886-87. An increase of Rs. 68,824 was obtained from this source. A re-settlement of the State has since been concluded and the increase, which is progressive, will amount to about Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1895-96. The demand for the year 1891-92 is Rs. 10,82,350. The estimated total revenue for the year (exclusive of Chaklajat, Panga, and Darjeeling receipts) is Rs. 13,37,472.

A Palace has been built and almost all the State Office establishments have been accommodated in permanent buildings.

In 1887 the Victoria College was opened in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign.

The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent, Kuch Behar.

No. XXV.

Treaty with the Rajah of Cooch Behar.

Articles of Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and Durrinder Narain, Rajah of Cooch Behar. —1773.

Durrinder Narain, Rajah of Cooch Behar, having represented to the Honorable the President and Council of Calcutta the present distressed state of the country, owing to its being harassed by the neighbouring independent Rajahs, who are in league to depose him, the Honorable the President and Council, from a love of justice and desire of assisting the distressed, have agreed to send a force, consisting of four Compañies of Sepoys and a field piece for the protection of the said Rajah and his country against his enemies, and the following conditions are mutually agreed on:—

1st—That the said Rajah will immediately pay into the hands of the Collector of Rungpoor 50,000 Rupees, to defray the expenses of the force sent to assist him.

2nd.—That if more than 50,000 Rupees are expended, the Rajah will make it good to the Honorable the English East India Company, but in case any part of it remains unexpended that it be delivered back.

3rd.—That the Rajah will acknowledge subjection to the English East India Company upon his country being cleared of his enemies, and will allow the Cooch Behar country to be annexed to the Province of Bengal.

4th.—That the Rajah further agrees to make over to the English East India Company one-half of the annual revenues of Cooch Behar for ever.

5th.—That the other moiety shall remain to the Rajah and his heirs for ever, provided he is firm in his allegiance to the Honorable United East India Company.

6th.—That in order to ascertain the value of the Cooch Behar country, the Rajah will deliver a fair hustabood of his district into the hands of such person as the Honorable the President and Council of Calcutta shall think proper to depute for that purpose, upon which valuation the annual malguzary, which the Rajah is to pay, shall be established.

7th.—That the amount of the malguzary, settled by such person as the Honorable the East India Company shall depute, shall be perpetual.

8th.—That the Honorable English East India Company shall always assist the said Rajah with a force when he has occasion for it for the defence of the country, the Rajah bearing the expense.

9th.—That this Treaty shall remain in force for the space of two years, or till such time as advices may be received from the Court of Directors, empowering the President and Council to ratify the same for ever.

This Treaty signed, sealed, and concluded by the Honorable the President and Council at Fort William, the fifth day of April 1773, on the one part, and by Durrinder Narain, Rajah of Cooch Behar, at Behyar Fort, the 6th Maug 1179 Bengal style, on the other part.

No. XXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD under the seal of the HON'BLE ENGLISH COMPANY, dated the 13th of February 1776 A.D., corresponding with the 4th of Fagoon 1182 Bungla, and the 22nd of Zilhijeh of the 17th year of His Majesty's reign.

Be it known to all mutsuddies at present holding important trusts, or who may be hereafter appointed thereto, and to all kanongoos and moqudums and ryots and cultivators and other inhabitants and natives of Surkar Cooch Behar, in the Soubah of Bengal, the paradise of countries, that as the orders of the gentlemen in Council have been issued, that a Sunnud for the zemindaree of the above Surkar should be granted to Dhujinder Narain, accordingly (the above person) having agreed to pay the peshcush of Government of fifty gold-mohurs agreeably to the order, the office of zemindar of the above Surkar, vacated by (the death of) Durrinder Narain, has been granted, confirmed to, and bestowed upon Dhujinder Narain; that observing the duties and usages of the office and the rules of the truth and dignity, he depart not in the minutest particular from a vigilant and prudent conduct, but avoiding sloth and consulting the interest of the ryots and inhabitants, and conciliating their affections, that he so conduct himself that his utmost endeavours may be exerted for the increase of cultivation and the improvement of the revenue. He must further pay great attention to expelling and punishing offenders, so that the least vestige of thieves and robbers may not be found within his limits; and take particular care of the highways, so that travellers and strangers may go and come with perfect confidence and safety. God forbid that the property of any one should be stolen or plundered: but should such a case occur, he must seize the thieves or robbers and the property, delivering up the goods to the owner and the offenders to justice; and if he cannot find (the thieves and the goods), he must answer for the party himself. He must also take care that no one indulge in forbidden practices within his limits. He must pay the revenue regularly year after year at the stated period; and at the end of the year, according to custom, he will receive credit for his payments. He will further abstain from the collection of all exactions or (*sic*) forbidden by Government. You are hereby required to acknowledge the above person as zemindar of the above Surkar, and to consider him as vested with the powers and appendages thereof. On this point paying the strictest obedience, you will act as above directed.

On the 17th of February 1776 A.D., corresponding with the 8th Fagoon 1182 Bungla, and the 26th of Zilhijeh in the 17th year of His Majesty's reign, the copy was received in the Dufter.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) D. Scott,

Commissioner.

1819.

No. XXVII.

Sunnud granted to the Rajah of Cooch Behar.—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindoo law and the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 11th March 1862.

(Sd.) Canning.

III.—TIPPERAH.

The Rajas of Tipperah (Tripura) are, like the Rajas of Manipur, of Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The family appears to have adopted Hinduism at least 200 years ago. Like all other converts in their position they have taken the status of the Kshatriya caste, and claim descent from the Lunar race as the Bhuiyas (or Bhunjas) do from the Solar race. The family name is at present Dev Barman though this is a very recent assumption, dating from the revival which has followed, within the last 50 years, the spread of Sanskrit among the middle classes. All Kshatriya may be called Barman (armour), as all Brahman may be called Sharma (might). The distinctive family name was and still is Manik (a jewel); their annalist says that the name was Phâ up to 1279 A.D., when Tughral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on the family the appellation Manik.

There is no trustworthy account as to the limits of the ancient State of Tipperah; but at various times it gained conquests and possessions, which carried its armies from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east, and from Kamrup in the north to Burma in the south. The military prestige of the Tipperah Rajas was at its height during the sixteenth century, and it was not till the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Mughals obtained a footing in the country. About 1620, however, in the reign of Jahangir, a Mughal force invaded Tipperah under the command of Nawab Fateh Jang. The capital was taken, and the Raja sent a prisoner to Delhi. He was offered his State again on condition of paying tribute, but refused. The Mughal troops, after occupying the country for two and a half years, were forced by an epidemic to leave it. Eventually, however, the Nawab of Murshidabad seized on a large portion of the territory in the plains, and parcelled it out among his Musalman nobles.

The western and southern portions of Tipperah are included in Todar Mall's rent-roll, but they were only conquered, according to Grant, in Shah Jahan's reign. In 1728, or according to the annalist 1732, there was a reconquest, when Tipperah was placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshanabad, a large number of Mughal troops were posted in the country, and in the course of a few years Tipperah became a Mughal province.

In 1765 Tipperah came under British rule. Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English, in succession to the former Mughal Governor. Krishna Manik died about 1780. There being no Jubraj his Rani,

Janhovi Mahadevi, ruled the country for some time; but eventually at her request Government recognised her nephew Rajdhar Manik as Chief. At the death of Rajdhar Manik towards the close of the last century anarchy prevailed. Ultimately, in 1808, the British Government recognised Durga Manik as Raja. On the death of Durga Manik Ram Ganga, who had been a rival claimant, was appointed Raja by the British Government. He died in 1826 when he was succeeded by his brother Kasi Chandra Manik, who was in turn succeeded in 1830 by another brother, Krishna Kishor Manik. Krishna Kishor Manik died in 1850, when his son Ishan Chandra Manik was recognised as Chief. On his death in 1862 the succession was disputed, but the question was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of the late Chief's brother Bir Chandra Manik, the present Raja. In 1871 a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the Raja's capital. The main object of the appointment was the protection of British interests on the frontier, which were in especial danger from Lushai raids. This tribe, in retaliation for the Raja's proceedings against it, was in the habit of carrying its incursions into British territory. It was explained to the Raja that the Government of India in sending an Agent to Agartala had no intention of adopting a policy which would prejudice his interests or which would interfere with the lawful and proper exercise of his authority within his State. In 1878 the Political Agency as a separate post was abolished; the Magistrate of Tipperah being appointed *ex-officio* Political Agent, while a Native Deputy Magistrate was stationed at Agartala as Assistant Political Agent. From this time forward the mal-administration of the Maharaja was the subject of frequent report, and special steps were at length taken in 1889 to introduce much needed reforms. After lengthy negotiations it was decided that the Maharaja should appoint for five years a minister with full powers of administration. The selection of the minister was to be made by the Maharaja in consultation with the Political Agent; in pursuance of this arrangement the Maharaja, in March 1890, appointed Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur, the Assistant Political Agent, to be Minister of the State, and all duties in connection with the Political Agency have been transferred as a temporary measure to the *ex-officio* Political Agent.

The change has already been attended by good results. The revenue of Tipperah in the year 1890-91 was a little under ten lakhs of Rupees, and the expenditure about nine and a quarter lakhs.

The British Government has no treaty with Tipperah; nor does it receive any tribute.

The Raja of Tipperah is the holder of very considerable zamindaris in the British districts of Noakhali, Tipperah and Sylhet, in the plains along the border of the State.

Succession is determined in the same peculiar way as in Manipur. The ruling Raja has the power of nominating any of his brothers or sons as his successor under the title of "Jubraj," and a successor to the "Jubraj" under the title of "Bara Thakur." On the Raja's death the "Jubraj" becomes Raja and the "Bara Thakur" becomes "Jubraj" and in turn Raja, even to the exclusion of the Raja's natural heirs. The eldest son, however, succeeds if no nomination has been made. In the case of a disputed succession the decision of the British Courts of Law regarding the zamindaris in the plains is accepted as carrying with it the right to the Chiefship of Hill Tipperah.

Nazarana is taken on succession, the position of the Raja having been declared by the Government of India in 1870 to be that of a feudatory.

The area of Hill Tipperah is 4,086 square miles; the country is hilly and covered with dense forests. More than 1,000 square miles in the interior are believed to be uninhabited. The population as ascertained in 1881 was 95,637, of which the hill tribes numbered about 49,915. The returns of the last census (1891) show a total population of 1,37,442. The advance in population for the ten years 1881-91 has thus been at the rate of nearly 44 per cent. for the whole period; the density per square mile is however only 33·6. The income derived from the hills is Rupees 3,12,465, while the zamindaris have a gross rental of over Rupees 6,00,000. The principal trade is in cotton and timber. The Raja has (1891) a military force of 314 men, besides 100 armed Binandias or tahsil sepoys. The State has neither field artillery nor cavalry. The Chief receives a salute of 13 guns. In 1877 Government conferred upon the Chief the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

Since the establishment of the Political Agency marked improvements have taken place in the general administration of the State.

Extradition of criminals escaping into British territory is allowed according to the general law and rules on the subject. Offenders, who escaping from British territory take shelter within the State, are surrendered through the Political Agent to the British Courts.

With the consent of the Maharaja the country has been both trigonometrically and topographically surveyed by Government.

The question regarding the southern, western, and northern boundaries between the State and British territory, was for a long time a constant source

of trouble. It was, however, finally settled in 1865, and all disputes which had arisen in connection with the matter were decided by arbitrators appointed by the Government of India and the Tipperah State. The eastern boundary was also much unsettled, a circumstance which frequently gave rise to complications between Tipperah subjects and the Lushais. To put a stop to this the Government in 1874 decided that the Lungai river should be the boundary between the Lushais and Tipperah towards the east and communicated its decision to the Maharaja. The river Pheni is the recognised boundary on the south between Chittagong and Tipperah. The existence of coal in the sub-division of Kailashahr and Sonamuna was brought to notice in 1886, but the extent and capacity of the seams have not been ascertained.

The practice of sati in Hill Tipperah was forbidden by an order of the Maharaja in 1888.

The disturbances in the Lushai Hills during the last few years have led to the migration of a considerable number of people from the Chittagong Hill Tracts into Hill Tipperah.

LUSHAIS.

To the east of Tipperah lies the territory of the Lushais, who are called Kukis by the Hindus, and who in former times owed allegiance to the Rajas of Tipperah. The Lushais are impatient of control, and they became independent in 1826 during the confusion which attended the disputed succession to the Chiefship of Tipperah and which was followed by a series of raids on the Sylhet border. One occurred in 1826, while the next raid of consequence was in 1844. The latter was led by the Chief Lal Chokla and his cousin Botai, and there was reason to suspect the Tipperah Raja of connivance. The Manipuri colony of Kochabari in Partabgarh was attacked, twenty persons were slaughtered and six carried off as captives. As the Tipperah Raja failed to obtain the surrender of the offenders, an expedition was sent into the hills under Captain Blackwood. Lal Chokla's village was besieged and he finally surrendered on the 4th December. Lal Chokla was tried and transported. In 1849 a number of outrages were committed upon Tipperah and upon Kuki settlements within our territories in Kachar and Sylhet. Such settlements have always been the especial objects of attack in these frontier raids. The political relations on this frontier were at that time in the hands of Colonel Lester, and that officer by a judicious employment of the Kukis,—that is, of the Lushais domiciled within our borders,—as soldiers, and by an expedition undertaken to punish the

Lushais for these depredations, exerted such a salutary influence over them that for some time they gave no trouble. Communication with them became frequent, Bengali traders going up to their villages and returning with ivory and wax in return for salt, clothes, etc.

In 1862 a series of raids was committed on Sylhet villages by Sukpilal, at that time the most considerable of the Lushai Chiefs, but proposals to coerce him were for various reasons abandoned, and in 1864 an attempt to open negotiations with him ended in failure. In December 1868 Sukpilal's followers committed devastations in Hill Tipperah and advanced into Sylhet, plundering and burning villages on their way. Similar outrages were committed early in 1869 by other Lushais on tea gardens in Kachar. A small force in two columns was despatched against these tribes, but, owing to the lateness of the season and the scarcity of supplies the troops returned without fully accomplishing the objects in view. In December 1869 Mr. Ware Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Kachar, visited the Lushai country at the invitation of some of the Chiefs and concluded arrangements with Sukpilal, which on the occasion of a second visit in 1870 were embodied in a Sanad (No. XXVIII) given to Sukpilal and accepted by him with the reservation that he was only responsible for the security of traders from the Chattarchura range of hills to the Sonai, as his authority did not extend east of that river.

In 1871 serious raids were committed on Hill Tipperah, Sylhet, and Kachar by the Lushais, and especially by the two cognate tribes of Sailus and Howlongs. A strong force in two columns was directed against the offending tribes. The tribes of Vonpilal, Poiboi, and Vonolel, the most powerful Chiefs, were reduced to submission; the fine imposed was paid; the captives were recovered; and verbal agreements were taken from the Chiefs to live amicably with all British subjects from Manipur to Arracan and to allow free access to their country. This expedition produced for a time the desired effect; it shewed the Lushais that their recesses were not inaccessible to a British force, and that their inroads into British territory or into allied States would be duly punished. Since that time no raids have taken place on Hill Tipperah; but in 1888 four raids were committed on British territory which were more serious than any that had occurred since 1871.

A general northward movement of the Lushai tribes with whom we were originally acquainted, has been for some time past taking place, and has been caused partly by the search for india-rubber, for which there is a brisk demand, and partly by the pressure of other powerful tribes who are advancing from

the south-east, and among whom are the Lushai tribes of Puis and Soktes. This migratory tendency was first brought to notice in 1875-76.

Subsequently to 1875 three bazars were established in the Lushai country, and were supplied by native traders from Kachar. They were located on the three principal streams flowing out of that country; at Changsil (formerly Bepari bazaar), at Sonai bazaar, and at Tipaimukh. The bazaars increased for a time in size and importance but their growth was checked by the exactions of the Chiefs, and subsequently they fell off seriously owing to the failure of the supply of rubber brought in by the tribes. At the present time they are all closed.

In 1876-77 hostilities broke out between the Eastern and Western Lushais; the former under the Chiefs Lalbura, Chunglen, and Bungte; the latter under the Chiefs Sukpilal, Khalgom, and Lenpunga. Each party invoked the intervention of the British Government on its behalf. They were told in reply that the request could not be entertained except on a joint application for mediation.

In 1877 Mr. Luttman Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Kachar, made a successful tour through Lushai country.

In 1878 the Changsil bazaar, which is under Sukpilal's protection, was plundered by a party of Lushais. Sukpilal was called upon to pay the losses of the merchants, which he ultimately did.

Sukpilal died in the end of 1880. This was a matter of regret as latterly his great influence had been steadily exerted towards the maintenance of friendly and conciliatory relations with the British Government. On his death the quarrels between the Eastern and Western Chiefs were prosecuted with renewed vigour. In 1881-82 famine prevailed in the country. Measures of relief were inaugurated by the British Government when the pressure of want began to be felt; the three principal Chiefs met and agreed to a cessation of hostilities. The scarcity abated on the setting in of the rains, whereupon the internecine quarrels of the tribes broke out afresh.

In January 1883 a small party of Sokte or Kamhow Lushais plundered the Tipaimukh bazaar and carried a boy off captive. The captive, the plunder, and a fine of Rupees 450 were subsequently recovered through the Manipur Raja.

In December 1883 symptoms of turbulence appeared among the Eastern Chiefs, and it became known that they were meditating raids on British terri-

tory. Measures were at once taken for the protection of the border. The Lushais however quieted down and nothing further happened. The policy of sending one of the Kachar officers to pay a friendly visit to the principal Chiefs from time to time was followed with success. The frontier posts were carefully maintained, and the military branch of the frontier police was placed on an improved footing.

Settlements of parties of these border tribes within the British boundary are not permitted except after sanction duly asked and obtained, and on sites specially assigned. These sites are invariably chosen at a considerable distance within the border, in order to prevent raids on the settlements, and to obviate the chance of disputes arising between the communities, and the risk of our being involved in their feuds.

The sources of information about Lushai matters were much circumscribed by the closing of the three bazaars, the establishment of which is referred to above. The Tipaimukh bazaar has not been opened since the attack on it in January 1883. The Sonai bazaar was plundered by some of the Chief Khalgom's men, and as no reparation was afforded the traders refused to return. Lastly the Changsil bazaar was gradually abandoned, trade being unprofitable.

Nearly all the Lushais referred to are under the control or influence of the Government of Assam, but some of the Howlongs and the recently formed tribe of Puis or Molienpuis are at present under the Bengal Government.

For later events in the Lushai Hills see the Assam narrative in this volume.

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD given to SOOKPILALL.—1871.

The order of the illustrious Government.

Be it known to the Looshai Lall (Sookpilall) and to all other Lalls, Muntrees, and people of Looshai villages between the Tapai and Tipperah Hills.

The illustrious Government has laid down the following line of division:—

From Chutturchoora to the mouth of Bhyrubbee Cherra, from the mouth of Bhyrubbee Cherra to Bhyrubbee Tillah, from Bhyrubbee Tillah to Kolosep Tillah, from Kolosep Tillah to Noongvai Hills, from Noongvai Hills to Koobecherra Mookh, which falls to Sunai Nuddee, and it has ordered that the country to the north of the said line shall be called Cachar and the Marthinlong or Northern Looshai lands; on the other side of that line of division shall be called the Looshai hills. The name Marthinlong or Northern Looshai includes those people who drink the water of the Toavai, Tipai Tuirel or Sonai Tinpar or Rukni, Sinloug, or Dullessur, and Kloong Doong or Guttur.

The illustrious Government has further ordered that (Sookpilall) and all other Looshai Lalls, Muntrees, and people shall not in any way injure or annoy any of the people of Sylhet or Cachar.

If any Looshai suffers any injury or annoyance at the hands of Cachar or Sylhet people, and wishes to have his wrongs redressed, he must make a request to that effect to the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) of Cachar, who has been ordered by Government to do justice in such cases.

The Lalls and Muntrees of the Looshais shall be answerable for the safety of all merchants and wood-cutters who go to the Looshai hills to trade or cut timber.

There are, as is known, various hill tribes known as Simthinlong drinking the water of the river flowing to the south. If they or the people dwelling in the east of the Tipai, are about to attack or annoy any people of Cachar or Sylhet, and if Sookpilall, etc., know of it and cannot prevent them from passing through their villages, then Sookpilall, etc., must at once give information to the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) of Cachar.

If a dispute arise between Sookpilall, etc., and the people of the Rajahs of Munnipoor or Tipperah, he or they may inform the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) of Cachar, who will endeavour to get the matter enquired into.

When the Burra Sahib of Cachar or any Government Officer who may be deputed by him goes to visit the Looshai hills, Sookpilall should meet him in person or by deputy at some place to be appointed from time to time within the hills.

If in any year no European Government Officer goes to the hills, then Sookpilall, etc., shall send to the Burra Sahib (Deputy Commissioner) at Doodpate (Silchar) some respectable Looshais.

If at any time all the above orders of Government be not carried out, the said Government may revoke this Sunnud and pass such orders as it thinks proper. But as long as Sookpilall, etc., shall obey all these orders and any similar ones which the Government may issue from time to time for the preservation of peace on both sides of the above-mentioned line, the Government will not interfere with the affairs of their villages, and will leave them in the undisturbed possession of their village land.

Dated 16th January 1871.

IV.—TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF ORISSA.

Under the supervision of the Commissioner of Orissa as *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals there are at present the seventeen States detailed in the margin. They are commonly known as the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. Angul and Banki were also formerly included among the Orissa Tributary Mahals, but have been annexed by Government owing to the misconduct of their respective Chiefs. Banki was, by Act XXV of 1881, incorporated with the district of Katak (Cuttack), while Angul was formed into a scheduled district under Act XIV of 1874 and has now, with the Khandmals, been joined into a separate district.

Athgarh.	Khandpara.
Athmalik.	Morbhanj.
Baramba.	Narsinghpur.
Bod.	Nayagarh.
Daspalla (with Jormu).	Nilgiri.
Dhenkanal.	Pal-Lahera.
Hindol.	Ranpur.
Keonjhar.	Talcher.
	Tigiria.

Until the year 1803 the Tributary Chiefs of Orissa were feudatories of the Raja of Nagpur. During the Mahratta war of that year a small force marched from Ganjam and took the town of Katak on the 10th October 1803. Balasor had been already captured on the 21st September in the same year. When the plains of Orissa had been brought under British rule negotiations were entered into with the Hill Chiefs, and in November 1803 treaty engagements were executed by, and kaulnamas given to, the Rajas of Narsinghpur, Tigiria, Dhenkanal, Ranpur, Baramba, Khandpara, Nayagarh, Talcher, Daspalla, Athgarh, Nilgiri, Hindol Banki, and Angul. The two last have, however, since ceased to be Native States.

Meanwhile on November 2nd, 1803, the Mahrattas were defeated at the Barmul Pass, and the Raja of Bod and Sopa tendered his submission to the British Government. The treaty with the Raja of Bod, who was also in name at least the Raja of Athmalik, was concluded on the 3rd March 1804. A treaty with the Raja of Daspalla was also concluded at about the same time. In consideration of his engaging to keep the Barmul Pass safe no tribute was to be exacted from this Chief on account of the above State. In a treaty dated the 17th December 1803 between the East India Company and Sena Sahib Suba Raghuji Bhonsla, it was stipulated that the engagements which the British Government had made with the feudatories of the Sena Sahib Suba in Orissa were to be confirmed, and that a list of the persons with whom such engagements had been made was to be given to the Sena Sahib Suba when the treaty was ratified by the Governor General in Council.

A treaty was concluded with the Raja of Keonjhar on the 16th December 1804 by which he was to pay a tribute of Rupees 2,976-11-11, but in recog-

nition of his services during the mutiny, this was afterwards reduced by Rupees 1,000. In 1868 a disputed succession in Keonjhar rendered it necessary for us to despatch a considerable force into the country and restore peace. After this the country was for some time under British superintendence, which was withdrawn in 1878. In May 1891 an insurrection, in which the hill tribes were the chief movers, broke out but was easily put down by a small force of troops and police. The Maharaja was temporarily relieved of his duties and the State put under management with a view to a searching enquiry into the causes of discontent. It was decided to permit the Maharaja to resume control of his State, but measures were instituted for the improvement of his administration and an agent was appointed to assist and advise the Maharaja.

A treaty with Morbhanj was concluded on the 1st June 1829. This is the largest and most important of the Tributary Mahals from every point of view. It has till recently been under management during the minority of the Chief, who took over charge in September 1890. The Baunghati portion of Morbhanj was, owing to the mismanagement of the Raja, Srinath Bhanj, placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, but was restored in 1878 to Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanj, who succeeded Raja Srinath Bhanj.

In the early treaties Athmalik was dealt with as a tributary of Bod, but in later times it seems to have been considered as quite distinct, and separate engagements were entered into in 1875 with the Rajas of both these States renewing their settlements for twenty years.

Pal-Lahera was originally a larger State, but was dispossessed of much property by neighbouring Rajas. About the year 1778 the Keonjhar Raja appears to have obtained ascendency in Pal-Lahera owing to his interference in a dispute about the succession. In 1825 an attempt was made to disown the supremacy of Keonjhar, but it was unsuccessful. An objection was preferred to the Political Agent of the South-West Frontier on the ground that Pal-Lahera was subject to Sambalpur, but it was decided that the Keonjhar Raja was paramount, and the Chief of Pal-Lahera was ordered to pay tribute to him. In 1840 the Raja of Keonjhar was deprived of all right of interference in the local affairs of Pal-Lahera, and the Chief of the latter is allowed to pay his quit-rent to the Chief of Keonjhar through the office of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1880 the Keonjhar Raja wished that this quit-rent should be increased, but this was not allowed. The present Raja of Pal-Lahera is only seven years old, and his State is under the direct

administration of the Superintendent; as are also the States of Dhenkanal, Narsinghpur and Baramba during the minorities of their respective chiefs.

In the Regulations of 1805 all the Tributary States of Orissa, except Bod, Pal-Lahera, and Athmalik (of which no mention was made) were exempted from the operation of the Bengal Regulations.

The office of Superintendent was created in 1814. In 1839 and 1840 rules were framed for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Killahs; and the Government of India directed that the Superintendent was to be guided by the spirit of these rules which abolished sati and human sacrifices, and deprived the Rajas of the power of life and death, and of making war, though in other respects leaving them the power of local control.

In 1839 the Raja of Banki murdered one Raghunath Paramgara and was deposed, while his State was declared forfeited.

In 1848 the Raja of Angul was likewise deposed for aiding the malcontents of Bod in their opposition to those officers of Government who were engaged in suppressing human sacrifices, and for making preparations to wage war against Government.

In 1885 it was found that the Khands of the high lands of Bod, known as the Khandmals, had for some years past ceased to render allegiance to the Raja of Bod who himself admitted that he had no power in the country and was not in possession of it. It was also found that some of the tribal chiefs of the Khandmals had harboured Chakra Bisoi and other public enemies who frequently committed depredations in Ghumsar. The Khandmals were therefore occupied by Government and permanently removed from the jurisdiction of the Raja of Bod. They have ever since remained under direct management and control.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State in Council, in accordance with a ruling of the High Court in the case of Morbhanj, that the Tributary Mahals of Orissa do not form part of British India, and the question of giving new sanads to the chiefs defining their status, powers and position, is under consideration.

A comparison of the results of the census of 1891 with the figures obtained ten years previously shows a remarkable increase in the population of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. Omitting Bod (the area of which was reduced in 1885), the following is a summary of the figures—

Year.	Total population.	Density per mile.
1881	1,339,039	102·0
1891	1,607,169	123·3

Or an advance of 268,130 in total population, and of 21·3 in density.

The actual increase in population shown by these figures is upwards of 20 per cent. in the ten years.

In Bod the density per square mile is now 70·8 as against 63 in 1881, but no reliable deductions can be drawn from these figures as the relative distribution of the population in Bod proper and in the Khandmals in 1881 is not known.

Copies of the Engagements (Nos. XXIX to XXXIX) entered into with the Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals are appended.

The Chiefs of the Mahals have agreed to abandon all monopoly of salt and all restrictions on its free transit through, or sale in, their territories.

In 1842 the principal States agreed to suppress sati.

In 1862 Sanads (No. XL) were given to the Chiefs guaranteeing to them the right of adoption, and in 1874 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on them (No. XLI).

Statistical Table of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

Names of places.	Names and titles of Chiefs.	Age.	Caste.	Area.	Population according to census of 1891.	Revenue.	Tribute.
				Sq. miles.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Athgarh	Raja Srikaran Bhagirathi Biwarta Patnaik.	48	Karan	168	36,603	24,153 0 0	2,800 0 0
2. Athmalik	* *Maharaja* Mahendra Deo Sawant.	44	Kshatriya	730	31,605	22,306 0 0	480 0 0
3. Baramba	Raja Bisambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapattar.	11	Do.	134	32,526	27,814 0 0	1,397 15 5
4. Bod	Raja Jogendra Deo	34	Do.	1,264	89,551	35,333 0 0	800 0 0
5. Daspalla	Raja Chaitan Deo Bhanj.	38	Do.	568	45,597	17,973 0 0	661 7 11
6. Dhenkanal	Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur.	6	Do.	1,463	238,285	1,20,502 0 0	5,099 0 9
7. Hindol	Raja Janardan Mardraj Jagdeo.	36	Do.	312	37,973	39,692 0 0	551 3 11
8. Keonjhar	*Maharaja** Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo.	42	Rajput	3,096	248,101	88,653 0 0	1,710 1 3†
9. Khandpara	Raja Natobar Mardraj Bhramarbar Rai.	54	Do.	244	63,287	25,528 0 0	4,211 8 8
10. Morbhanj	Raja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo.	19	Kshatriya	4,243	532,238	3,10,176 0 0	1,067 11 9
11. Narsinghpur	Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapattar.	8	Rajput	199	33,849	34,795 0 0	1,455 8 3
12. Nayagarh	Raja Raghunath Singh Hari Chandan.	31	Do.	588	117,862	63,226 0 0	5,525 4 1
13. Nilgiri	Raja Krishna Chandra Mardraj Hari Chandan.	64	Kshatriya	278	56,198	45,595 0 0	3,900 7 8
14. Pal-Lahera	Raja Duti Krishna Ganeswar Pal.*	56	Do.	452	19,700	17,437 0 0	266 10 8
15. Raupur	Raja Binudhar Bajradhar Narendra Mahapattar.	69	Do.	203	40,115	30,841 0 0	1,400 13 2
16. Talcher	Raja Kishori Chandra Birbar Hari Chandan.	12	Rajput	399	52,674	31,163 0 0	1,039 10 5
17. Tigiria	Raja Banamali Khetria Birbar Champati Singh Mahapattar.	34	Kshatriya	46	20,546	8,492 0 0	882 0 9

* Personal titles.
† Excludes Rs. 266-10-8, being the tribute of Pal-Lahera paid to Keonjhar.

No. XXIX.

TREATY ENGAGEMENT executed by the RAJAH OF KILLAH MOHUR BHUNJ, a Tributary Mehal subordinate to Cuttack, in the SOOBAH of ORISSA.—1829.

I, Rajah Judoonauth Bhunj, Bahadoor, of Killah Mohurbhunj, of Cuttack, do enter truly and honestly into this Engagement executed by me to the Government of the Honorable East India Company as hereinafter contained, to wit:—

Clause 1.—I will always maintain myself in submission and loyalty to the Honorable East India Company's Government.

Clause 2.—I engage for myself and my heirs and successors to pay annually in perpetuity, and without demur or excuse, as peshkus for the said Killah, 1,001 Sicca Rupees, in the following instalments, to the said Government.

Clause 3.—If any resident of the said Soobah of Orissa should flee and come into my territories, I engage, on demand, to cause him to be immediately apprehended, and send him on to the authorities (for the time being).

Clause 4.—If any ryot belonging to my territories should commit an offence within the Mogulbundi boundaries, then, on demand to that effect, I engage to cause such offender to be apprehended and sent to the Authorities for trial. And should I have ground of claim on any resident of the Mogulbundi, I will refrain from enforcing such claim on such person of my own motion, but will notify the circumstance to the Authorities and act on such orders I may from him receive.

Clause 5.—I engage that whenever the troops of the Honorable Company's Government shall pass through my territories, I will direct the people of my Killah to supply, to the extent of their capability, all russud and supplies, which shall be sold at fair prices. Further, I will on no manner of pretext whatever, ever stop or detain, or offer any let or hinderance to, any subject of the Honorable Company's Government, or to any other person whatever who, may be proceeding by land or water with goods or orders, or with any perwannah on the part of Government through my boundaries, and will rather take care that no loss or inconvenience shall befall such parties in life or goods.

Clause 6.—In case any neighbouring Rajah or any other person whatever shall offer opposition to the said Government, I engage, on demand and without demur, to depute a contingent force of my own troops with the forces of Government for the purpose of coercion and the bringing of such recusant into subjection to the aforesaid Government. Such contingent to receive only rations (or ration allowances) agreeably to the previously current practice, so long as they shall be present.

Clause 7.—Whereas I have a six-anna claim on the Government on account of the Khoonta Ghât or Ferry, I now of my own free will relinquish such claim, and agree and hereby declare that any such claim made by me, or that shall be made by my heirs and successors shall be false, and to be rejected.

The instalments shall be as follows :—

In Cheyt	Rs. 335
„ Jeyt	„ 335
„ Asar	„ 331

Dated 1st June 1829. Signed by Rajah.

Witnessed by

1. Sadhoo Bhooea, *of Mouza Gounteapoor, Mohurbhunj.*
2. Ram Jenna, *of Totaparra, Killah Mohurbhunj.*

(True translation.)

(Sd.) Wm. L. Dacey,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXX.

Treaty Engagement executed by the Rajah of Killah Keonjhur, a Tributary Mehal subordinate to Cuttack, to the Honorable East India Company's Special Commissioners for the Soobah of Orissa, Messrs. Harcourt and Melville.—1804.

I, Rajah Junardun Bhunj, of Killah Keonjhur, in the Soobah of Orissa, engage faithfully and correctly to abide by this Engagement, entered into by me with the Honorable East India Company, as contained in the following Clauses, to wit :—

Clause 1.—I will continue in constant friendship with the Honorable East India Company, holding myself in submission and loyalty to them, and regarding their enemies as my enemies.

Clause 2.—I will continue to pay, without demur, to the said Government as my annual peshkus or tribute 12,000 kahuns of Cowrees in three instalments, as specified herein below.

Clause 3.—I will, on demand to that effect, cause any person who is an inhabitant of the Soobah appertaining to the Honorable Company aforesaid, and who may have fled and come into my territory, to be forthwith arrested and delivered over to the Government.

Clause 4.—Should any person, who is a resident in my territories, commit a crime within the limits of the Mogulbundi, I hereby engage, on demand to that effect, to cause such person to be arrested and delivered over to the Government Authority. Moreover, I further bind myself, in cases where I may possess any claim or demand on one who is an inhabitant of the Mogulbundi, not of my own authority to enforce such claim, but I will notify the same to the constituted authority, and will act in accordance with such orders as may issue from him.

Clause 5.—I will take measures of precaution and care within my own territories, so as to prevent the passage, within my boundaries, of any troops, horse or foot, who may be the enemies of the said Company.

The tribute to be paid in the following instalments, to wit:—

In the month of Cheyt	4,000 kahuns.
Ditto ditto Jeyt	4,000 ,,
Ditto ditto Asar	4,000 ,,

Dated 16th December 1804.

1st Ramazan 1211.

(True translation.)

WM. L. DACEY,

Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXI.

KAOOL-NAMAH or COUNTER-ENGAGEMENT given on behalf of the GOVERNMENT to JONARDUN BHUNJ, RAJAH of KILLAH KEONJHUR, 16th December (1803), and delivered to PERSADEE DOSS, VAKEEL.

We, Lieutenant-Colonel George Harcourt, Commanding the victorious troops of the Honorable East India Company, and Commissioner of the Soobah of Orissa, and John Melville, Commissioner of the same, appointed by the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor General, for the settlement and pacification of the said Soobah, do, on behalf of the East India Company, execute this acknowledgment as set forth in the following paras. to Rajah Jonardun Bhunj of Killah Keonjhur, in the said Soobah of Orissa.

Clause 1.—We agree that the whole of the lands, whether called Mogulbundi or by any other name, which were in the possession and enjoyment of the said Rajah of Keonjhur, during the time of the Mahratta Sovereignty, shall belong in prepetuity to the said Rajah of Keonjhur, and further, we agree that besides the peshkus (or tribute) hereinafter specified, no demands shall be made or levied from him.

Clause 2.—The annual peshkus (or tribute) payable for the Rajgee of the said Killah, is fixed in prepetuity at 12,000 kahuns of Cowrees, and no further payment, however trifling, whether as Nuzzur or supplies, or under whatsoever name, shall be demanded or taken from the said Rajah.

Clause 3.—Any just representation made by the Rajah of the said Killah, shall receive, on the part of the Honorable Company's Government, an answer in accord with the amity subsisting with the said Rajah.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, *Lieut.-Col.*
„ J. MELVILLE.

(A true translation.)
WM. L. DACEY,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXII.

TREATY ENGAGEMENT executed by the RAJAH OF KILLAH NURSINGPORE, a Tributary Mehal subordinate to Cuttack, to the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for the SOOBAH of ORISSA, MESSRS. HARCOURT and MELVILLE.—1803.

I, Man Sing Hureechundun, Rajah of Killah Nursingpore, in the Soobah of Orissa, engage faithfully and correctly to abide by this Engagement, entered into by me with the Honorable East India Company as contained in the following Clauses, to wit:—

Clause 1.—I will always hold myself in submission and loyal obedience to the Honorable East India Company aforesaid.

Clause 2.—I will continue to pay, without demur, to the said Government, as my annual peshkus or tribute, 6,601 kahuns of Cowrees, in three instalments, as specified herein below.

Clause 3.—I will, on demand to that effect, cause any person who is an inhabitant of the Soobah appertaining to the Honorable Company aforesaid,

and who may have fled and come into my territory, to be forthwith arrested and delivered over to the Government.

Clause 4.—Should any person, who is a resident in my territories, commit a crime within the limits of the Mogulbundi, I hereby engage, on demand to that effect, to cause such person to be arrested and delivered over to the Government Authority. Moreover, I further bind myself, in cases where I may possess any claim or demand on one who is an inhabitant of the Mogulbundi, not of my own authority to enforce such claim; but I will notify the same to the constituted authority and will act in accordance with such orders as may issue from him.

Clause 5.—I engage that whenever the troops of the Honorable Company's Government shall pass through my territories, I will direct the people of my Killah to supply, to the extent of their capability, all russud and supplies, which shall be sold at fair prices. Further, I will, on no manner of pretext whatever, ever stop or detain, or offer any let or hinderance to, any subject of the Honorable Company's Government, or to any other person whatever, who may be proceeding by land or water, with goods or orders, or with any perwannah on the part of Government, through my boundaries, and will rather take care that no loss or inconvenience shall befall such parties in life or goods.

Clause 6.—In case any neighbouring Rajah or any other person whatever shall offer opposition to the said Government, I engage, on demand and without demur, to depute a contingent force of my own troops with the forces of Government for the purpose of coercion and investigation, and the bringing of such recusant into subjection to the aforesaid Government. Such contingent to receive only rations (or ration allowances) agreeably to the previously current practice, so long as they shall be present.

These shall be the instalments of my peshkus, to be paid:—

In the month of	Cheyt	. . .	2,200 kahuns.
Ditto	Jeyt	. . .	2,200 ,,
Ditto	Asar	. . .	2,201 ,,

Dated the 24th November 1803.

Saban 8th, 1211 Umlee.

N.B.—The Rajahs of the following Killahs or Tributary States, subordinate to Cuttack, are bound by precisely similar Treaty Engagements taken at the same time. Their names and amount of tribute are added below: but the amount of tribute has in some cases been subsequently altered:—

1. Killah Atzur—Rajah Sreekurn Gopenath Buburta Putnaick.
   Tribute, 28,111 kahuns.
2. Killah Barombar—Rajah Pindik Mungraj.
   Tribute, 6,340 kahuns.

3. Killah Talchere—Rajah Bhageruthee Beerbur Hurreechundun.
Tribute, 6,715 kahuns.
4. Killah Tigreeah—Rajah Chumput Sing.
Tribute 4,000 kahuns.
5. Killah Hindole—Rajah Kissen Chunder Murdraj Jugdeo.
Tribute, 2,500 kahuns.
6. Killah Kundpara—Rajah Bhoerbur Ray.
Tribute, 24,100 kahuns.
7. Killah Dhenkanal—Rājah Ramchunder Mohendro Bahadoor.
Tribute, 23,125 kahuns.
8. Killah Runpore—Rajah Bujradhur Nurindra.
Tribute, 6,000 kahuns.
9. Killah Noyaghur—Rajah Mandhata.
Tribute, 26,450 kahuns.
10. Killah Nilgiri—Rajah Ramchunder Murdraj Hurreechundun.
Tribute, 23,400 kahuns.

No. XXXIII.

KAOOL-NAMAH executed to RAJAH MAN SING HURREECHUNDUN, RAJAH of NURSINGPORE, by the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COMMISSIONERS for the SOOBAH of CUTTACK.—1803.

We, Lieutenant-Colonel George Harcourt, commanding the victorious troops of the Honorable East India Company and Commissioner of the Soobah of Orissa, and John Melville, Commissioner of the same, appointed by the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General, for the settlement and pacification of the said Soobah, do, on behalf of the East India Company, execute this acknowledgment as set forth in the following paras., to Raja Man Sing Hurreechundun, Rajah of Killah Nursingpore, in the said Soobah of Orissa.

Clause 1.—The annual peshkus payable by the Rajah for his Rajgee of the said Killah, is fixed in perpetuity at 6,601 kahuns.

Clause 2.—No further demand, however small, shall be made on the said Rajah or received from him, as nuzzur, supplies, or otherwise.

Clause 3.—The Government of the Honorable East India Company, it is well known, is ever gracious to those Rajahs who are always loyal and obedient to them, and constant in the impartial administration of justice to

all its subjects alike, and therefore in like manner extends the same impartiality to the Rajahs, such as have been indicated above, and seeks always their prosperity and peace. Therefore any just representation or complaints made to the Government by the said Rajah of Nursingpore, will meet with a decision in accord with justice.

Dated 22nd November 1803.

Sabun 6th 1211.

(Sd.) G. HARCOURT, *Lieut.-Colonel.*,
„ J. MELVILLE, } *Commissioners.*

Similar acknowledgments were given to the following Rajahs and Zemindars:—

1. Rajah of Killah Kanika.
2. Ditto of ditto Koojung.
3. Ditto of ditto Khorda.
4. Ditto of ditto Tigreeah.
5. Ditto of ditto Aul.
6. Ditto of ditto Dhenkanal.
7. Ditto of ditto Runpore.
8. Ditto of ditto Barombar.
9. Ditto of ditto Kundpara.
10. Ditto of ditto Noyaghur.
11. Ditto of ditto Banki.
12. Ditto of ditto Talchere.
13. Ditto of ditto Jourmoo.
14. Ditto of ditto Atzur.
15. Ditto of ditto Harispore.
16. Ditto of ditto Bishenpore.
17. Ditto of ditto Murickpore..
18. Ditto of ditto Nilgiri.
19. Ditto of ditto Puttea.
20. Ditto of ditto Hindole.
21. Ditto of ditto Angool.
22. Ditto of ditto Sookinda.

(A true translation.)

WM. L. DACEY,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXIV.

TREATY ENGAGEMENT executed by GOUREE CHURN BHUNJ, RAJAH of KILLAH DUSPULLA, a Hill State Tributary to Cuttack, to the HONORABLE COMPANY'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS for the SOOBAH of ORISSA, MESSRS. HARCOURT and MELVILLE.

I, Rajah Gouree Churn Bhunj of Killah Duspulla, in the Soobah of Orissa, do hereby engage faithfully and correctly to abide by this Engagement entered into by me with the Honorable East India Company, and contained in the following Clauses to wit:—

Clause 1.—I will always hold myself in submission and loyal obedience to the Honorable East India Company aforesaid.

Clause 2.—I hereby engage to preserve in safe keeping the "Ghattee" or pass called Burmool, and if at any time troops, horse or foot, without the orders of the said Company's Government, endeavour to cross the said Pass, I engage to prevent them so doing. In case any larger body of troops should endeavour to force the Pass, I will forward immediate intimation of the circumstance to the constituted authorities, and meanwhile, till such time as the Government troops shall arrive on the spot, I will oppose the forcing of the Pass with my own forces.

Clause 3.—I will, on demand to that effect, cause any person who is an inhabitant of the Soobah appertaining to the Honorable Company aforesaid, and who may have fled and come into my territory, to be forthwith arrested and delivered over to the Government.

Clause 4—Should any person who is a resident in my territories commit a crime within the limits of the Mogulbundi, I hereby engage, on demand to that effect, to cause such person to be arrested and delivered over to the Government Authorities. Moreover, I further bind myself, in cases where I may possess any claim or demand on one who is an inhabitant of the Mogulbundi, not of my own authority to enforce such claim, but I will notify the same to the constituted authority, and will act in accordance with such orders as may issue from him.

Clause 5.—I engage that whenever the troops of the Honorable Company's Government shall pass through my territories, I will direct the people of my Killah to supply to the extent of their capability all "russud" and supplies, which shall be sold at fair prices. Further, I will, on no manner of pretext whatever, ever stop or detain, or offer any let or hinderance to, any subject of the Honorable Company's Government or to any other person whatsoever, who may be proceeding by land or water, with goods or orders, or with any Perwannah on the part of Government through my boundaries, and will rather take care that no loss or inconvenience shall befall such parties in life or goods.

Clause 6.—In case any neighbouring Rajah, or any other person whatever, shall offer opposition to the said Government, I engage, on demand and without demur, to depute a contingent force of my own troops with the forces of Government for the purposes of coercion and investigation, and the bringing of such recusant into subjection to the aforesaid Government, such contingent to receive only rations (or ration allowance) agreeably to the previously current practice, so long as they shall be present.

(True translation.)

WM. L. DACEY,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXV.

KAOOL-NAMAH or COUNTER-ENGAGEMENT given on behalf of the Government to RAJAH GOUREE CHURN BHUNJ of KILLAH DUSPULLA, by the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COMMISSIONERS for the SOOBAH of CUTTACK.

We, Lieutenant-Colonel George Harcourt, commanding the victorious troops of the Honorable East India Company and Commissioner of the Soobah of Orissa, and John Melville, Commissioner of the same, appointed by the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General, for the settlement and pacification of the said Soobah, do, on behalf of the East India Company, execute this Engagement, as set forth in the following paras., to Rajah Gouree Churn Bhunj, Rajah of Killah Duspulla, in the said Soobah of Orissa.

Clause 1.—So long as he shall remain obedient and loyal to the Government of the East India Company, no Peshkus, or tribute, or payment, or nuzzur, or other demand shall be made on the said Rajah, or taken from him for the Rajgee of the said Rajah's Killah.

Clause 2.—The Government of the Honorable East India Company, it is well known, is ever gracious to those Rajahs who are always loyal and obedient to them, and constant in the impartial administration of justice to all its subjects alike, and therefore in like manner extends the same impartiality to the Rajahs, such as have been indicated above, and seeks always their prosperity and peace—therefore any just representation or complaints made to the Government by the said Rajah of Duspulla will meet with a decision in accord with justice.

(Sd.) G. HARCOURT, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
" J. MELVILLE,
} *Commissioners.*

(No date attached to copy.)

(A true translation.)

WM. L. DACEY,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXVI.

Treaty Engagement executed by the Rajah of Boad and Atmullick, a Tributary Mehal subordinate to Cuttack, to the Honorable East India Company's Special Commissioners, Messrs. Harcourt and Melville—1804.

I, Rajah Bissumbur Deo, Rajah of Boad and Atmullick, in the Soobah of Orissa, engage faithfully and correctly to abide by this Engagement entered into by me with the Honorable East India Company, as contained in the following Clauses, to wit:—

Clause 1.—I will always hold myself in submission and loyal obedience to the Honorable East India Company aforesaid.

Clause 2.—I will, on demand to that effect, cause any person who is an inhabitant of the Soobah appertaining to the Honorable Company aforesaid, and who may have fled and come into my territory, to be forthwith arrested and delivered over to the Government.

Clause 3.—I engage that whenever the troops of the Honorable Company's Government shall pass through my territories, I will direct the people of my Killah to supply, to the extent of their capability, all "russud" and supplies, which shall be sold at fair prices. Further, I will, on no manner of pretext whatever, ever stop or detain, or offer any let or hinderance to, any subject of the Honorable Company's Government, who may be proceeding by land or water through my boundaries, and will rather take care that no loss or inconvenience shall befall such parties in life or goods.

Clause 4.—In case any neighbouring party whatever shall offer opposition to the said Government, I engage, on demand and without demur, to depute a contingent force of my own troops with the forces of Government for the purpose of coercion of such rebel recusant. Such contingent to receive only rations (or ration allowance) agreeably to the previously current practice, so long as they shall be present.

March 3rd, 1804.

(True translation.)

Wm L. Dacey,

Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXVII.

Counter-engagement executed on behalf of Government to Rajah Bissumbur Deo, Rajah of Killah Boad and Atmullick—1804.

We, Lieutenant-Colonel George Harcourt, commanding the victorious troops of the Honorable East India Company, and Commissioner of the

Soobah of Orissa, and John Melville, Commissioner of the same, appointed by the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General, for the settlement and pacification of the said Soobah, do, on behalf of the East India Company, execute this Engagement, as set forth in the following para., to Rajah Bissumbur Deo of Killah Boad and Atmullick, in the said Soobah of Orissa :—

Clause I.—It is well known that those Rajahs who hold themselves in subordination and friendship with the said Government, are ever treated with gracious consideration by that Government; those who are its friends are treated as friends. If, therefore, you should prove yourself a friend and a well-wisher of that Government, it will never fail to act towards you in a like friendly manner. You will without care or disquiet continue to enjoy your Rajgee, and to maintain a friendly spirit in subordination and obedience to this Government.

(Sd.) G. HARCOURT, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
„ J. MELVILLE, } *Commissioners.*

Dated 3rd March 1804.

8th Zekudda 1211.

(True translation.)

WM. L. DACEY,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XXXVIII.

SANAD granted to RAJAH PITAMBER DEO of KILLAH BOAD on renewal of former settlement—1875.

Whereas the Estate of Boad has been open to resettlement or revision since the 31st day of November 1826, but in consideration of the circumstances of Boad Estate the settlement made with Rajah Chunder Sekur Deo has been allowed to stand, and whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, having reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of Boad Estate have been conducted by its former Chiefs, and by you, Rajah Pitamber Deo, has been pleased to direct that the present settlement be renewed for a period of twenty years: you are hereby informed that the existing settlement of the Estate of Boad is renewed with you for twenty years commencing from the 31st day of the month of January 1876 and ending on the 31st day of the month of December 1895 under the conditions, agreements, and stipulations detailed in the kabooliyuts executed by Rajah Chunder Sekur Deo in November 1821 and 17th February 1827. You will pay the current fixed tribute, *viz.*, Rupees 800 per year, for

a further period of 20 years from the 1st day of January 1876. The amount to be paid without delay or objection into the Cuttack District Treasury according to the following kists :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
1st or Chayt kist due on or before the last of April				266	10	8
2nd or Jest	ditto	ditto	of June	266	10	8
3rd or Assar	ditto	ditto	of July	266	10	8
			Total	800	0	0

(Sd.) T. E. RAVENSHAW,

The 12th November 1875 *Supdt., Tributary Mehals of Orissa.*

I, Rajah Petamber Deo, of Killah Boad, have received the original sunnud, of which this is a counterfoil, and I hereby agree to be strictly bound by the terms therein contained.

Seal of the Rajah of Boad.

Similar Sunnud granted to and acknowledgment received from the Chief of Atmullick.

No. XXXIX.

RECOGNISANCE or ENGAGEMENT taken from the CHIEF OFFICERS of the RAJAH of KILLAH NURSINGPORE, a Tributary Estate, Subordinate to Cuttack, to secure the prevention of the practice of "SUTTEE." Executed by BALKROOSTNO PUTNAIK BABURTA, or Chief Minister of the RAJAH, GUNGADUR CHAMOOKARUN PUTNAIK, NEEL BAHARE MAHANTEE, DUSRUTHEE PUTNAIK, and LOKENATH PUTNAIK, officers of the Rajah's household—1842.

We, the Baburta and others, officers of the Rajah of Killah Nursingpore, hereby bind ourselves as follows :—

It having been stated, in accordance with the commands of the Home Government and the Governor-General, in clause 2 of the Rules of Practice issued by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, that the practice of

"Suttee," or the burning of living Hindoo females, is altogether prohibited: We therefore and accordingly have forbidden this practice within the limits of this Killah of Nursingpore, and we do bind ourselves never voluntarily, or under compulsion, to lend our aid to the performance of any such rite, so prohibited by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, or to allow others to do so.

Further, if on the demise of a Rajah, and any of his Ranees should actually desire to become "Suttees," and should disregard our prohibition, we will restrain them from becoming "Suttees," and make a report of the circumstance to the Superintendent, and conform to such orders as we may receive from him. Without the Superintendent's orders (or permission) we will not allow any person to become a Suttee. And we engage unhesitatingly to submit ourselves to any penal orders which the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals may issue, if we shall act in any way contrary to the engagements of this Recognisance.

Dated 4th day of the month of Bysack 1249, corresponding to the 14th of April A.D. 1842.

Signed by BALKROOSTNO PUTNAIK AND OTHERS.

N.B.—Engagements, precisely similar in purport and wording, were executed at the same time by the Officers of the following Tributary Mehals, Rajahs, and Zemindars, namely:—

1. Of Noyaghur.
2. „ Barombar.
3. „ Hindole.
4. „ Runpore.
5. „ Angool.
6. „ Duspulla Joremoo.
7. „ Atzur.
8. Of Tigreeah.
9. „ Boad.
10. „ Talchere.
11. „ Dhenkanal.
12. „ Nilgiri.
13. „ Mohurbhunj.
14. „ Keonjhur.

And of the Zemindar of Atmullick, and of the Surburakar of Pal Lehra.

(True translation.)

WM. L. DACEY,
Ooriah Translator to Government.

No. XL.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to CHIEFS* of the TRIBUTARY MEHALS of ORISSA—1862.

HER MAJESTY being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpe-

* Mohurbhunj. Keonjhur. Nilgiri. Dhenkanal. Duspulla. Talchere. Hindole. Nursingpore. Tigreeah. Barombar. Kundpara. Noyaghur. Runpore. Atzur. Pal Lehra. Boad. Atmullick.

tuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued. In fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

The 11th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. XLI.

SUNNUD granted to KISHEN CHUNDER BHUNJ of MOHURBHUNJ—1874.

IN recognition of your position I hereby confer upon you the title of "Rajah" as a hereditary distinction to be assumed by your successors on formal recognition of their succession.

The 21st May 1874. (Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Chiefs of Keonjhur, Hindole, Boad, Nilgiri, Tigreeah, Runpore, Noyaghur, Nursingpore, Kundpara, Atzur, Barombar, Duspulla, Talchere, Atmullick, Dhenkanal, and Pal Lehra.

The personal distinction enjoyed by the Chiefs of Dhenkanal and Pal Lehra remains unaffected.

V.—TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF CHUTIA NAGPUR (CHOTA NAGPORE.)

Sarguja.	Korea.
Udaipur.	Bonai.
Jashpur.	Chang Bhakar.
Gangpur.	Singhbhum.

These Mahals formed part of the South-Western Frontier Agency created in 1833 on the suppression of the Kol insurrection: the designation was changed in 1854 to that of Commissionership of Chutia Nagpur. The other Mahals under Chutia Nagpur were transferred to the Central Provinces in 1862.—See Nagpur, Vol. VIII.

The territories forming these States, with the exception of Singhbhum, were acquired by cession in 1817 from Raghuji Bhonsla, and in 1818 Government sent a Superintendent to Sarguja to restore order in the country, which had become distracted by domestic feuds In 1820 and 1825 Engagements (Nos. XLII and XLIII) were made with the Chief of Sarguja. In 1819 Engagements (Nos. XLIV and XLV) were also taken from the Chiefs of Jashpur and Korea, of which latter State Chang Bhakar was then a feudal dependency; but in 1848 separate Settlements (No. XLVI) were made with Korea and Chang Bhakar. Jashpur and Udaipur were originally feudal dependencies of Sarguja, and the former still pays tribute through that State.

The State of Udaipur was held to have lapsed in 1852 in consequence of the Chief, Dhiraj Singh, having been convicted of manslaughter, but Government continued to pay its tribute to Sarguja. In 1860 the State was conferred on Lal Bindesari Parshad Singh Deo Bahadur, younger brother of the Chief of Sarguja, as a reward for his services in the mutiny, and an Agreement (No. XLVII) was concluded with him. From this time Udaipur became a distinct tributary State, the Raja paying his tribute direct to Government and Sarguja receiving credit for the same.

In 1875 the settlements with the Tributary Chiefs, which had long expired, were renewed for a period of twenty years, and they received Sanads, of which a form (No. XLVIII) is given, declaring the fact and the liability of their States to a revision of tribute at the close of that period. An exception was made in favour of Udaipur.

In 1882 an appeal was preferred to the High Court by one Metha Kharia against a conviction and sentence passed upon him by the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. The offence was committed in Gangpur and the case was referred by the Chief of that State to the Commissioner for trial. The

accused was tried in Lohardaga. The case was heard on the 15th September 1882 by a Divisional Bench of the High Court, which rejected the appeal on the ground that the Court had no power to interfere.

Saraikala and Kharsawan.—The Singhbhum country was never conquered by the Mahrattas, and was in the position of an independent State when Raja Ghansham Singh tendered his allegiance to the British Government in 1818. The object of the Raja was partly to be recognised as owning the allegiance of his kinsmen, the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan, whose estates are situated in the Singhbhum country, and partly to procure assistance in subduing the refractory tribe of the Larka Kols. The Raja's pretensions to supremacy were not recognised. An Agreement (No. XLIX) was in 1820 taken from him only as regards his own estate. It is believed that separate engagements were taken from the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan, but no copies of these are extant. These estates have never been under direct British administration except in the case of the recent minority in Kharsawan, when the State was under management from 1884 until the Thakur attained his majority in 1890. The Chiefs are feudatories bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government. Their position is nearly similar to that of the Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals, with this difference that they have never had to pay tribute to Government.

Part of the estate of the Raja of Singhbhum, afterwards styled the Raja of Porahat, was confiscated in 1857 for rebellion, and granted to the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan, while Rupees 97 paid as quit-rent by the Thakur of Anandpur, whose estate was held in subordination to the Raja of Porahat, were remitted in perpetuity. Sanads (Nos. L and LI) were issued for these grants to the Raja of Saraikala and the Thakur of Kharsawan. The remainder of the Singhbhum Raja's estate was sequestrated during the Raja's lifetime, and Government declared that on his death a member of his family should be reinstated in Porahat. Arjun Singh, the ex-Raja, was in 1862 granted an increased pension of Rs. 400. He has since died leaving an only son, a minor.

The Rajas of Saraikala have always been distinguished for loyalty to the British Government. Raja Ajambar Singh died in 1837 of illness brought on by exposure and fatigue in the Kol campaign, in the course of which he rendered important services. His son and successor Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo, who in 1856 received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction, gave valuable assistance during the Singhbhum mutiny of 1857 and during the

Keonjhar campaign in 1868; he was rewarded for his services on the former occasion with a khilat and with a portion of the sequestrated estate of the Raja of Porahat. Chakradhar Singh died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son the present Raja, Kunwar Udit Narayan Singh, then 35 years of age. On account of the services of his father and grandfather, as well as on account of his own character, the title of Raja Bahadur was in 1884 continued to the Kunwar as a personal distinction.

The rules for the levy of nazarana on successions are applicable to the States of Saraikala and Kharsawan.

The *Larka Kols* were subdued in 1821, and an Agreement (No. LII) was made with them, by which they bound themselves to be subject to the British Government, and to pay a fixed tribute to their Chiefs. But in consequence of repeated outrages it was found necessary to send a force against them in 1836, when fresh engagements were verbally made and solemnly sworn to, by which they bound themselves to obey and pay revenue to the British Government. In 1838 each of the headmen received a Sunnad (No. LIII) and patta, in the former of which all the conditions which they had sworn to abide by were specified. Whenever a new headman is appointed he receives a Sunnad, and swears to abide by the conditions. In 1857 a large number of the Larka Kols espoused the cause of the Raja of Porahat, but on the restoration of order they reverted to peaceful pursuits.

Statistical Table of the Tributary Mahals of Chutia Nagpur.

Names of mahals.	Names and titles of Chiefs.	Age.	Caste.	Area.	Population according to census of 1891.	Revenue (approximate).	Tribute demand in 1890-91.
				Sq. Miles.		R	R a. p.
1. Bonai . .	Raja Indar Deo Bahadur .	53	Kshatriya.	1,349	32,120	4,500	200 0 0
2. Chang Bhakar .	Bhaya Balbhadra Singh .	66	Rajput .	906	18,526	2,000	386 3 0
3. Gangpur . .	Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo.	40	Kshatriya.	2,518	191,440	10,000	500 0 0
4. Jashpur . .	Raja Pratap Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur, C.I.E.,	60	Rajput .	1,963	113,636	15,000	775 0 0
5. Kharsawan .	Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo.	22	Ditto .	145	35,470	18,000	*Nil.*
6. Korea . .	Raja Pran Singh Deo .	32	Kshatriya.	1,625	36,240	6,000	400 0 0
7. Saraikala . .	*Raja** Udit Narayan Singh Deo, *Bahadur.**	41	Rajput .	438	93,839	17,000	*Nil.*
8. Sarguja . .	*Maharaja** Raghunath Saran Singh Deo	29	Kshatriya.	6,055	324,552	36,000	1,891 11 0
9. Udaipur . .	Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo.	34	Ditto .	1,055	37,536	7,000	533 5 0

* Personal titles.

The total increase in population during the ten years 1881-91 has been 205,377, or at the approximate rate of 30·3 per cent. for the whole period. The density of the population per square mile is now 55 as compared with 42 in 1881.

No. XLII.

KUBOOLYUT of RAJAH UMMER SING, ZEMINDAR of SIRGOOJAH, dated 15th June 1820.

Whereas by the explicit orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, I, Rajah Ummer Sing, have been elevated to the "Guddee" of the Raj of Sirgoojah, I do hereby promise that I will cordially yield obedience to the British Government, and that I will never swerve from my allegiance to them. I will pay the revenue (Malgoozaree) I have stipulated for, without claiming remission on any plea whatsoever.

No. XLIII.

POTTAH given to RAJAH UMMER SING of SIRGOOJAH, dated 24th February 1825.

Whereas under sanction of the Government the whole pergunnah of Sirgoojah, with the khalsa lands and tuppahs, have been settled with Rajah Ummer Sing for five years, from 1232 to 1236 F at an annual jumma of Sicca Rupees 3,001, including "Mal," "Sayer," "Abwab Muhmoolee," or customary dues, "Julkur and Bunkur," "Tar and Muhoowa" gardens, excepting Lakheraj lands, intestate and unclaimed property, and such cesses as have been prohibited by Government, and the said Rajah has agreed to pay in the stipulated jumma without pleading bad seasons or other calamity; it becomes the said Rajah to take measures for the improvement of his estate, to conciliate his Zemindars, Jaghiredars, Ryots, and all residing on his estate, and to pay his revenue (Malgoozaree) into the Government Treasury annually and punctually, according to the instalments agreed upon. He is not to plead drought or diluvion, or the absconding of his ryots. He must exert himself with a view to reclaiming waste lands, and thereby increasing his cultivation. He must not harbour thieves or highwaymen, and such like. All suspicious characters of this description he must apprehend and bring to justice. He must obey and carry out all orders received from the Officers of Government, and he must invariably and duly report all that occurs in the Pergunnah.

(Here comes specification of instalments.)

No. XLIV.

KUBOOLYUT of RAJAH RAM SING, ZEMINDAR of JUSHPORE, dated 8th June 1819 A.D.

Whereas a settlement of the whole of Pergunnah Jushpore and its dependency Korea, both included within Pergunnah Sirgoojah, has been made with

me by the British Government, on the payment to the Government of an annual tribute of Rupees 1,000 local currency,* I, Rajah Ram Sing, Zemindar of Pergunnah Jushpore, do hereby, of my own free will and accord, promise, in presence of Captain Sinnock, Superintendent of the affairs of Sirgoojah, that I will not plead any excuse on the score of calamity, or other cause for non-payment; but according to the Kistbundee given below, I will, year by year, and instalment by instalment, pay the said tribute from the year 1876 Sumbut into the Treasury of Ranee Bishoon Koonwaree, Zemindar of Sirgoojah, through Lall Hurnath Sing, Tehsildar of the Ranee.

* Nagpur Rupees, or 77½ Company's Rupees.

(Here comes specification of instalments.)

No. XLV.

KUBOOLYUT of RAJAH GUREEB SING of KOREA, dated 24th December 1819.

Whereas a settlement of Pergunnah Korea, which is my estate, has been concluded with me by Captain Sinnock, Superintendent of the affairs of Sirgoojah, at an annual jumma of Rupees 400, "Hursunna" for 1227 F., I freely and of my own accord engage to pay annually the above sum as Malgoozaree to the British Government, kist by kist, according to the subjoined Kistbundee. I will plead no excuse for non-payment.

(Specification of kists here given.)

No. XLVI.

KUBOOLYUT of RAJAH UMOLE SING, PROPRIETOR of PERGUNNAH KOREA, dated 3rd January 1848.

Whereas, with the sanction of the Government conveyed in their Secretary's letters No. 27, dated 17th May 1847, and No. 48, dated 5th July following, I, the Agent to the Governor-General at Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, have concluded with you, Rajah Umole Sing, Zemindar and proprietor of Pergunnah Korea, a settlement of that Pergunnah, containing 350 mouzahs, "Uslee and Dakhilee," with a right to all cultivated and waste land, jungles and hills, jheel and beel, reservoir, tanks, wells, "kutcha and pucka," "Julker" (fisheries), Bunker, and Putker (forest produce), ponds, groves of "Tar, Muhoowa, and Mango," productive and unproductive, at an annual jumma of Company's Rupees 400 for ten years, from 1255 to 1264 F., excepting Lakheraj, Khyrat, Bishoonpeereet, Aina, Brahmotur, and Shibotur lands, Abwabs and Sayer, Gunjeat, Tuhbazaaree, Dân, and other Bazaar dues, it becomes you to conciliate and render contented all resident, as well as Pyekasht, Ryots

in your villages, together with the Illaquadars of the said Pergunnah, to take proper measures for the improvement of your estate and the collection of the revenue. You should exert yourself with a view to extend cultivation, and let the fruits of your exertions become apparent. You should pay into the Government Treasury the revenue at which your estate has been assessed, according to the terms of the settlement, kist by kist, and year by year, without alleging any plea; and, as is customary, you will obtain an acquittance at the close of the year. You must not exact from any one the following cesses prohibited by the Government: Rukham Sayer, Zukhat, Gunjeat, Tuhbazaaree, and other Abwabs; and you must not permit any one to collect or exact these cesses within your estate; you must not, without the sanction of Government, grant any lands rent-free. You have no right to the produce of gold, silver, coal or diamond mines, or to any minerals whatever under ground within Pergunnah Korea. All these belong to the Government You must claim no remission of the revenue fixed by the present settlement on the plea of drought or diluvion, or absconding of ryots. No such plea will be admitted. You must guard every corner of your estate, so that nothing untoward fall out. You must guard the Passes and permit travellers to have free ingress and egress without molestation. You must not harbour within your estate thieves, dacoits, thugs, kuzzacks, and other bad characters. You must exercise such vigilance and adopt such measures that no man shall oppress his neighbour, and that such crimes as dacoity, highway robbery, thuggee, theft, &c., shall be suppressed. All the profits you acquire by increasing cultivation within your estates will be your own. You must render unhesitating obedience to the Government, and you must never evince any inclination to resist their orders. Until the appointment of a British Officer to the Pergunnah, the Police duties will be conducted by you. All Police and Foujdarry cases, heinous and petty, that occur within your estate, you will promptly investigate and decide according to the method approved by the Authorities, and you will report the result to them. You will, like all other Zemindars, perform Police duties. When the time arrives for the appointment of a British Officer, he will superintend the Police and conduct all cases, Dewannee and Foujdarry, and you will even then continue to perform Police duties. You will be responsible for all crimes committed within your estate, and you will exercise the same Police powers as the Illaquadars of Jubbulpore and Sagur. Your responsibilities, too, will be the same as theirs. You must not conceal any crime or hush up a case, but you must decide it impartially. You must submit to the Agent, Governor-General, Monthly Criminal Returns and Reports. If you fail in the payment of the Government revenue, and if it be proved that you are guilty of neglect of your Police duties, of disobedience of orders, of the crime of oppression and tyranny over your Ryots, or of taking or giving bad counsel, the whole Zemindarry of the said Pergunnah will be resumed by the Government, and you will be debarred from all interference with it. In the above event the Orders of Government are positive; you should therefore be cautious and vigilant in all respects.

N.B.—The Agreement with the Chang Bukar Zemindar was drawn up in the same terms precisely.

No. XLVII.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BINDESSUREE PERSHAD SING DEO, BAHADOOR, of OUDEYPORE, by the COMMISSIONER of CHOTA NAGPORE, dated 12th December 1860.

Whereas, in lieu of the loyal services rendered by you, the Pergunnah of Oudeypore has been bestowed to you by the Government, with the title of Rajah Bahadoor, and a Sword and Sunnud, with the Signature and Seal of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and whereas the sum of Rupees 533-5-4 is fixed for the tribute of the said Pergunnah, and the sum of 500 Rupees is paid out of the collections of the said Pergunnah to Ranee Bunkoonwaree, widow of the late Nursing Deo, Ex-Rajah of Oudeypore, as a pension, and whereas the sum of one Rupee per diem is at present paid by Government to the families of Dheeraj Sing and Sewraj Sing for their support, these items are due and obligatory on you to be discharged. It is therefore necessary that you pay into Government Treasury annually by three instalments the sum of Rupees 533-5-4 on account of the tribute of the said Pergunnah, and the amount of 500 Rupees on account of the pension of Ranee Bunkoonwaree during her life, and for the present a sum of one Rupee per diem for the maintenance of Dheeraj and Sewraj Sing's families, and in future whatever amount may be fixed for their support, you will, without objection, pay into the Government Treasury, and will continue to enjoy the Pergunnah bestowed on you and the heirs male of your body; you will remain firm in your alliance to render all such services as may be required of you by the British Government.

(Sd.) E. T. DALTON,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT tendered by RAJAH BINDESSUREE PERSHAD SING DEO BAHADOOR of OUDEYPORE, dated 12th December 1860, corresponding with the 15th Aghun 1268 Fuslee.

Whereas I, Bindessuree Pershad Sing Deo, having received through the favour of the Government the Pergunnah of Oudeypore, with the title of Rajah Bahadoor, as also a Sword with a Sunnud under the autograph of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; whereas the annual tribute of the said Pergunnah is fixed at Rupees 533-5-4, and whereas 500 Rupees are paid out of the collections of the said Pergunnah as a pension to Ranee Bunkoonwaree, relict of the late Nursing Deo, Ex-Rajah of Oudeypore; and whereas an allowance of one Rupee per diem is paid by Government to

the families of Dheeraj Sing and Sewraj Sing for their maintenance, it is a stringent and bounden duty on me to discharge myself all these items. I do therefore promise and place on record that I will pay per annum the sum of Rupees 533-5-4 by three instalments on account of the tribute, and 500 Rupees as a stipendiary grant to Ranee Bunkoonwaree during her natural life; and will further pay for the present one Rupee a day towards the maintenance of Dheeraj and Sewraj Sing's families, and in future I will pay without objection such amount as the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore shall be pleased to fix for their support, and will continue myself to enjoy the estate bestowed on me and the heirs, &c., and evince always my unflinching zeal and loyalty to the British Government, and be ready to render all services required of me by the British Government. Wherefore I do write these few lines by way of Agreement to be used when required.

(Sd.) BINDESSUREE PERSHAD SING DEO,
Rajah of Oudeypore.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT tendered by RAJAH BINDESSUREE PERSHAD SING DEO BAHADOOR, of OUDEYPORE, regarding the Police administration, dated 12th December 1860, corresponding with the 15th Aghun 1268 F. S.

Whereas the Police duties of Pergunnah Oudeypore have been consigned to me by the Government, and I have of my own free will and accord taken them upon myself, I do therefore promise and place on record that I will discharge the duties thereof faithfully and honourably; and whatever suits may be instituted for debts, &c., I will decide impartially and honestly, and will listen to all pleas that may be given. If both parties shall agree to have their dispute decided by arbitration, I will appoint arbitrators, and instruct them to adjust the suit without partiality. In the heinous criminal cases, *viz.*, dacoity, plunder, murder, wounding, burglary, theft, and highway robbery, &c., which may be perpetrated in my jurisdiction, I will make thorough inquiries, and apprehend the offenders and impartially investigate the case. I will send reports of all such cases to the Commissioner. In cases where sentence of more than two years' imprisonment should seem to me necessary, I will submit the records after proper investigation to the Commissioner, as is customary in this Commissionership. I will transmit the monthly papers, &c., on the 5th of every succeeding month, and will not conceal any crime. I will not be guilty of any oppression or hardship on the inhabitants of the said Pergunnah. I will also keep up a vigilant watch on my Amlahs that they may not oppress the ryots. I will not impose or confine any one on account of the prohibited duties. I have no claim on the intestate property, it all belongs to Government, and whatever such property shall come into my hands I will report about it to the Commissioner. If I act contrary to the foregoing stipulations, I shall be held responsible for it, and if it is proved on me I shall

submit to the orders passed for me. Wherefore I do write these few lines in the shape of an Agreement to be used when required.

(Sd.) BINDESSUREE PERSHAD SING DEO, *Bahadoor*,
Rajah of Oudeypore.

No. XLVIII.

FORM of SUNNUD given* on renewal of the former SETTLEMENT.

Whereas the estate of has been open to resettlement or revision since the day of 1830, but in consequence of the said State being backward, and there appearing no particular reason for revision or resettlement, the settlement made with has been allowed to stand; and whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, having reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the duties of the said estate have been discharged by has been pleased to direct that the present settlement be renewed for a period of twenty years, it is now notified and declared to all concerned that the existing settlement of is hereby renewed for twenty years, commencing from the day of the month of , and ending on the day of the month of , under the conditions, agreements, and stipulations detailed in the pottah given to on the

No. XLIX.

TRANSLATION of a KUBOOLYUT taken from RAJAH GHUNSHAM SING DEO of PORAHAT, in SINGBHOOM, dated 1st February 1820.

Whereas His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has been graciously pleased to extend to me the protection of the Honourable Company, and to admit me within the list of Feudal Tributaries of the British Empire in India, I hereby engage and bind myself and my posterity to a loyal devotion to the interest of my new Sovereign, and the most implicit obedience to such orders as I or they may, from time to time, receive from a competent authority. I further engage for the purpose of marking my Feudal dependence on the British Government to pay an annual tribute of 101 Sicca Rupees to be given with the year 1226 (1st Bhadon) 1818, and to be paid in the month of Poos, to the person who may be appointed to receive it by His Lordship in Council.

* To the Chiefs of Sirgoojah, Jushpore, Oudeypore, Korea, Chang Bukar, Gangpore, and Bonai

Should I or my posterity wilfully fail in the observance of these stipulations, I hereby declare myself and them liable to such notice of, or punishment for, the infringement, as it may appear to the British Government for the time being to deserve.

TRANSLATION of the POTTAH given to RAJAH GHUNSHAM SING DEO of PORAHAT, in SINGBHOOM, dated 1st February 1820.

In return for the Engagement which you have executed and delivered to Captain Ruddell, I am authorized and directed by the British Government to assure you of the protection of the Honorable Company, the efficient benefit of which, in your maintenance in all your existing rights, privileges, and possessions, you and your posterity will continue to enjoy, so long as you and they shall faithfully abide by the stipulations to which you have pledged yourself and them.

No. L.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD, dated the 31st May 1860, granted to RAJA CHAKARDHAR SINGH DEO BAHADUR, Zemindar of Saraikela.

After compliments.—Whereas during the late disturbances caused by Raja Arjun Sing and other rebels of Porahat you have shown your loyalty to Government and rendered every assistance. Government of India, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum and of the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, has granted to you rent-free all the Sadani villages [villages inhabited by non-aboriginal tribes of Pergana Kandekela] on account of which this sunnud is given to you. It is herein declared that you shall continue to be always ready to show your loyalty and to render assistance to Government, and that, on these conditions, you and your successors shall enjoy from generation to generation (*Putra Pautradik*) the villages within the boundaries given below as *Lakhraj* in the same manner as you hold your ancestral State of Saraikela. It is incumbent on you to keep the ryots of these villages under peaceful control, and to make proper settlement of the villages, the rents of which are hereby appropriated to you. The management and settlement of these villages should be established on lines calculated to lead to their gradual improvement. You shall not transgress the boundaries of these villages as fixed by Government, or encroach upon the Kolhan Khalsa villages of Government situated on the Pirs. Should any dispute arise between yourself and the ryots of Kolhan regarding boundaries or any lands claimed by the Kolhan villages under the Government, you and your ryots should bring a suit in a British court for the settlement of the dispute, and the court will pass proper orders after enquiry. You shall not yourself pass any decision

in such matters. It is further laid down that you shall enjoy the same power of police administration and of deciding cases in the Kandekela villages hereby granted to you as you are now exercising in Saraikela. If any ryot of these villages complains against yourself, or against any ryot of a Government village, the case shall be decided in a British court. If any persons accused of serious crime committed in Government villages or witnesses of such crime happen to be residents of the villages granted to you, or take shelter therein, the Police Daroga or any other Government officer shall have power to go to such village and arrest or order the appearance of such persons, and every assistance shall be given him by the village officials. If any persons concerned in a case occurring in the villages granted to you be found in Government villages, you or your officers should give notice to the Government Police, with a view to the production of such persons. On occasions when Government troops or officials visit or pass through your territory, you shall comply with requisitions for supplies, forage, etc., and shall generally render every assistance in your power.

The boundaries of the Sadani villages of the Kandekela Pergana are as follows :—

On the North.—The Bedo Suta Nala; and on the north-east the Bandho Suti Pahar, on south of which is the Bama-bat Pahar extending up to the Buch Pahar.

„ „ *West.*—The Dowarsini Pahar.

„ „ *South.*—The Baibaran Pahar, and due south, the Bar tree called Keonjhariya Bar; from this point due east the boundary passes through the Baran Sal Sarna up to the Janki Nadi.

On the East.—The Janki Nadi and the Kandikela Nadi. At the north-east corner the boundary is that laid down by Mr. John Haughton, Assistant Commissioner, *viz.*, first, a Simal tree and the bank of Brahmani river; further west, at an angle of seventy degrees towards the south, is a Tilha tree, from which at an angle of seventeen and a half degrees west by south is a Mahwa tree, on the border of a plot of Bahal land, at the foot of which tree is a heap of stones. The other marks are mentioned in the decision passed by the above-named officer.

No. LI.

Translation of a Sunnud, dated the 31st May 1860, granted to the Raja Ganga Ram Sing Deo, Zemindar of Kharsawan.

After compliments.—Whereas the Government of India has granted to you rent-free, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum and of the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, the four villages of

Sinabaka, Simudiri, Samrai and Dalki, in the Pergana Chakradharpur, in recognition of your loyalty and of the assistance rendered by you to Government during the disturbances caused by Raja Arjun Singh and other rebels of Porabat, this sunnud is accordingly granted to you, and it is herein declared that if you do continue in the same manner to be always ready to show your loyalty and to render assistance to Government, you and your successors shall enjoy from generation to generation (*Putra Pautradik*) these four villages, as defined by the boundaries given below, as *Lakhraj*. It is incumbent on you to keep the ryots of these four villages under peaceful control, and to arrange under proper management for the collection of the rents, etc., appropriated to yourself. The villages should be administered in such a way as will lead to their gradual improvement. You shall not transgress the boundaries of these villages as fixed by Government. As regards Police administration and the decision of cases in these villages, you shall have the same powers as those at present exercised in these villages by Government officers. Whenever any crime is committed in these villages, it would be the duty of yourself and your Thikadars to give immediate information to the Police at Chakradharpur. You shall not give shelter in any village under your possession to any criminals or bad characters. Should any such person attempt to take shelter in your villages, you shall immediately give information to the Government Police. On occasions when Government troops or officials enter or pass through your territory, you shall comply with requisitions for provisions, forage, etc., and shall generally render every assistance in your power.

Boundaries of the village of Sinabaka.

On the East—A Bersi tree and the boundary of the Court.
,, ,, *North*—The Court boundary.
,, ,, *West*—The Court boundary and Behar and Asan tree
,, ,, *South*—A Mahwa tree.

Boundaries of the village of Simudiri.

On the East—A Bersi tree and a stone pillar.
,, ,, *North*—A Pond and footpath.
,, ,, *West*—A Pipul tree and, further on, an Asan tree.
,, ,, *South*—A Gular tree and, further on, a Pakar tree.

Boundaries of Mouza Samra.

On the East.—The footpath through a Mango tree garden situated partly on Mouza Kouchakada and partly in Mauza Samrai; this footpath runs from north to south along a bank in Mouza Kouchakada.
,, ,, *West.*—A Babera tree, and further west up to the boundary of Jugpura village.

On the South.—A branch of the Despardhan drain, further south the boundary of Chakradharpur.

„ „ *North.*—A drain.

Boundaries of Mouza Dalki.

On the East—A Pipul tree, further on, a Karla tree.

„ „ *North.*—The Dal Dal drain, further on, a Pakar tree.

„ „ *West.*—A stone pillar, further on, Asan and Sakhwa trees.

„ „ *South.*—The footpath leading towards Mundibedul.

No. LII.

Agreement of Lurka Coles in 1821.

First.—We acknowledge ourselves to be subject to the British Government, and engage to be loyal and obedient to its authority.

Secondly.—We agree to pay to our Chief or Zemindar eight annas for each plough for the five years next ensuing, and afterwards one rupee if our circumstances admit of it.

Thirdly.—We engage to keep the road through our pergunnahs open and safe for all descriptions of travellers, and if robbery take place to deliver the thief to justice, and account for the property stolen.

Fourthly.—We will allow persons of all castes to settle in our villages and afford them protection; we will also encourage our children to learn the Ooriah or Hindi tongues.

Lastly.—If we should be oppressed by our Chiefs or Zemindars, we will not resort to arms for redress, but complain to the Officers Commanding the Troops on our Frontier, or to some other competent authority.

No. LIII.

Translation of a Sunnud given by Captain Tickell to Raoria, Mankee of Kowsillapossi in Bur Peer, dated 10th December 1838.

Be it known to you, Raoria, Mankee of Kowsillapossi in Bur Peer, that the post of Mankee in Bur Peer is given to you; therefore I give you this sunnud under orders of the Agent, Governor-General, of the 10th December 1838. You must act in accordance therewith. In conformity with your Agreement, made in presence of the Agent, Governor-General, and Assistant Commissioner, you will be held responsible for all the crimes, *viz.*, theft,

murder, dacoity, highway robbery and plunder, etc., occurring in all the villages under your charge. If the revenue of your Illakah be not received on the fixed date, you will be held personally responsible for it; the Government revenue will be collected according to the current settlement and such as may be hereafter made. You will perform your duties zealously, and must arrest and deliver up criminals. You must not willingly allow offenders to escape in any way, whether in consideration of relationship or bribes. If any offenders escape from another Illakah, and take refuge in your Illakah, you must arrest them and bring them to Court, and if you conceal them or favor their cause, it will be to your discredit. You must report to the Court at once the occurrence of any theft, murder, dacoity, highway robbery and plunder, etc., that takes place in your Illakah, and you are authorised to try and determine yourself petty cases, such as quarrels, altercations, etc., and report the fact to the Court. You are to remain loyal, and obey any orders given you by myself or any person constituted by my successor. For your assistance a Moondah has been appointed in each village in your Illakah. They must obey your orders, and they will also promise before the Agent, Governor-General, and Assistant Commissioner, that they will obey their Mankee's orders and aid him; whatever good or bad occurs in their respective village, they must report it to the Mankee: if they cannot find the Mankee, they will report the fact to the Naib Mankee. If I become ill or go to some other place on my own business, another officer will be appointed to discharge the duties entrusted to me at present. Moreover, if you receive orders to arrest any offender either from the Assistant Commissioner or Acting Assistant Commissioner, you must arrest the offender and bring him to Court. If the offender absconds from your Illakah to any other, you must trace and arrest him. Or if the Mankee of other Illakah requires assistance from you to apprehend a felon, you must comply instantly and make no excuse, and exert yourself to the utmost, so that the felon may be secured. If you be ill, or may have occasion to visit other villages, you must entrust your duties to your Naib. He is appointed by Government for those duties. Moreover, if you see that you will be detained for some time at some place on your own business, you must report that to the Court—that there may exist no anxiety in your mind. If you receive any orders from any Rajah, Baboo, Zemindar, or Karpurdauz, on any pretence whatever, you must not fail in your engagement; on the contrary, you must arrest the bearer of the said order, and bring him to the Assistant Commissioner or to the Officer in charge for the time being. If anybody disturbs the peace of your Illakah, you must collect your force or followers, and arrest the man and bring him to the Assistant Commissioner. If the disturber of the peace leaves your Illakah for another, you must go there, apprehend him, and bring him to Court, and must not knowingly let him escape: you must always act up to the above instructions. You will receive a separate Pottah, and will receive one-tenth out of the revenue which will be collected by Government from your Illakah. If you neglect the discharge of the Government duties entrusted to you, then the tenth part of the revenue promised to be paid to you will be withheld, and the Pottah of the Mankeeship will be taken back and given to some other person; you must keep this as a sunnud.

TRANSLATION of a POTTAH given by CAPTAIN TICKELL to RAORIA, MANKEE of KOWSILLAPOSSI in BUR PEER, dated 19th March 1839.

Be it known to Raoria, Mankee of Kowsillapossi in "Sath Bunturia:" the undermentioned villages are entrusted to you. You are nominated Mankee of those villages. You must keep the ryots in those villages satisfied, and settle them. You must be attentive to the Government orders, and collect the revenue of your Illakah according to the settlement, and bring it yourself. Whatever revenue will come from any village, one-sixth of it will be given to the Moondah, and from the remainder you will get one-tenth. Therefore this Pottah is given to you.

(Here follows specification of villages.)

VI.—SIKKIM.

Sikkim, called by the Tibetans Demojong and Demoshong, *i.e.*, the land or valley of rice, and by the Lepcha called Rong, is at present bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Bhutan, on the west by Nepal, and on the south by the British district of Darjeeling. The name Sikkim, or more prŏperly Sikhim or Sukhym, is perhaps derived from two Limbu words meaning "New Palace," and refers to the new kingdom founded by the Tibet foreigner Penchoo Namgyel.

The boundary with Tibet has been defined in Article 1 of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of the 17th March 1890; and that with Nepal is a continuation southward of the above boundary. On the east the river De-chu or Dik-chu, rising in Mount Gipmochi, practically separates Sikkim from Bhutan.

In remote times the country of the Rong-pa or Lepcha was much more extensive, as in an old document it is thus described:—"Demojong lies to the south-west of Lhassa, being bounded on the north by the Mon-Thangla* mountain, which is guarded by the spirit Kiting. On the east of Demojong lies the Tegongla mountain. Its southern gate is Nagsar-bhati,† which is guarded by Magon-Chamdul-Yabdui. Its western gate Timar‡ Chhorten is guarded by the terrible female spirit Mamo. The Kangchan Joiña§ mountains and the spirit Thamar Gamen of Zar guard it on the north."

* The Tangla pass by Chumalhari just north of Phari.
† Nukeshwarbari in the Tarai (?)
‡ Probably Tambur Chhorten now in Nepal.
§ Kanchinjinga.

The country was then chiefly inhabited by Lepcha, but encroachments on all sides very shortly took place.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century of our era, there was born of a noble family, which was connected with a ruling dynasty of China, at a place called Kham-miñag-audong near Lithang, one Guru Tashe. Being warned by an oracle, Guru Tashe proceeded to Lhassa, whence his son Jo-khyé-Bumsa found his way to Sakya. Here the son succeeded in raising one of the four great pillars of the chief monastery: this was said to have defied the efforts of 10,000 men to raise, hence the ancestor of the Sikkim Rajas gained his name, "The Lord of 10,000 Heroes." In Sakya he married the daughter of the Hierarch. From Sakya he proceeded to Chombi, where he built a house, the site alone of which now remains, to the north of the present palace. Being

childless, he consulted the Lamas and was told to propitiate the Chiefs of the Lepcha. He crossed the Chola and at Rankpo met Thekong-Tek and Nyekong-Nal, Lepchas: they promised him three sons. He returned to Chombi, where two sons were born, while the third was born at Pyakchen, below Phieungong; their names were Lang-morab (The Ploughman), Kya-bo-rab (The Swindler), and Mipon-rab (The Leader of Men); these came into Sikkim to Gantok, but their father remained and died at Chombi. At Gantok, Mipon-rab, who had married a Tibetan lady of Sakya, had born to him a son, who is known as Guru Tashe: his grandson, Phun-tsho-Namgyel (*i.e.*, Penchoo Namgay), the date of whose birth is given as 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim.

Some thirty odd years later, three celebrated Lamas came into Sikkim, *viz.*, (*a*) Lha-tsan Chhembo by the Kanglanama pass, (*b*) Khamdu Zangbo by the Singli-la, and (*c*) Gnadag Sempa Chhembo from Nepal *viâ* Namchi. These met at Yok-sam and deliberated over the way to convert the people of Sikkim to the truths of Buddhism. The result was that they sent To-den Kalzang Tondub to search for a man named Penchoo. This Lama came to Gantok, where he found Phun-tsho-Namgyel mentioned above, and brought him back to Yok-sam. There the three Lamas declared him King of Sikkim. Thus—

(*a*) *i.e.*, Kun-zong Namgyel, who founded the old monastery at Dubdi; his followers founded Sanga Cholling for all nationalities, and afterwards Pemionchi for Tasongs.
(*b*) His followers founded Kartok.
(*c*) His followers founded Namchi and Tashiding and Senan.

(These dates are approximate only.)

(1) Phun-tsho-Namgyel became the first Raja of Sikkim. His accession is said to have occurred in 1641. He was succeeded by his son,

(2) built the palace at Rubdenchi.

(2) Ten-sung Namgyel, born in 1644. He again was succeeded by his son,

(3) was murdered by orders of his sister Pende-Amo, who also invited the Bhutanese to seize Rubdenchi.—*Vide* Bhutan narrative.

(3) Cha-dhor Namgyel, born in 1686. His son died in 1717.

(4) went to Tibet disguised as a mendicant, but was recognised by the Gyalva Karmapa Lama (Gupa Wanchuk Dorze). Ralang Monastery built.

(4) Gyur-mé-Namgyel was born in 1707. He ascended the gadi in 1717, and was in 1734 succeeded by his son,

(5) Namgyel-Phun-tsho, born the previous year. He was succeeded by his son (born about 1769),

(6) Ten-zin-Namgyel, who died 1793 when his son succeeded him.

(7) Palace at Tumlong commenced in 1814.

(7) Chug-phui-Namgyel, born in 1785. He died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son,

(8) Sikyong Namgyel, born in 1819 and died in April 1874, when

(9) Thothub Namgyel, his half-brother, and the present Raja, was placed on the gadi. Thothub was born in 1860.

There had been several Bhutanese invasions before the reign of Cha-dhor Namgyel, but it was about 1706, when De-ba zi-r Dar was Raja of Bhutan, that his general Ta-pa-nag-wang-Tin-le occupied Rubdenchi and built forts at Ongdo-phodang, Takse-gong, and Namgyel Tempoo in Sikkim. The result of all these invasions was the permanent loss of all the country between the Tista (Teesta) river south of the Rishi Chu and the Tegong-la range. Again, while Chug-phui-Namgyel was still but a child, the war between Nepal and Tibet-cum-China broke out, and the Nepalese, after sacking Tashi-thunpo, destroyed Rubdenchi and established themselves firmly in Sikkim, south and west of the Tista. The tradition goes that after the Chinese had expelled the Nepalese from Tibet, they called on the Sikkimese to show their boundaries. The Raja being a minor and a fugitive, and everything being in confusion, there was no one to come forward, so the Chinese-Tibetan authorities gave up the Tista to the Nepalese as the south boundary of Sikkim, made the Chola-Jelep range the north and east boundary, and appropriating the Chombi valley as part of Tibet, even went so far as to deprive the Sikkim Raja of his ancestor's estate at Piahte-jong and Samye in the province of U (Lhassa).

For some years Pemionchi and all the South Tista tract of Sikkim paid rent to Nepal until 1815, when the Nepalese were expelled by the British, who in 1817 restored all this country together with the Tarai to the Sikkim Raja. Our relations with Sikkim had commenced at the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15. The Gurkhas commenced inroads on Sikkim as early as 1780, and when their encroachments in British territory resulted in war, they had overrun Sikkim as far eastward as the Tista river, including the Morang or Tarai at the foot of the hills. It was the object of the British Government to give every possible assistance to the Maharaja of Sikkim to expel the Gurkhas, and

on the conclusion of the Nepal war the country between the Mechi and the Tista, which had been wrested by us from the Nepalese, was made over by Treaty (No. LIV) to him. The main object of this treaty was to shut out the Nepalese from the means of carrying out any views of aggrandisement to the eastward. But even then Sikkim lost the country between our present Nepal boundary and the Tambur river: on the eastern portion of this tract there are still living several Lepcha families under a Lepcha Kazi.

From 1817 to 1825 there do not appear to have been any business transactions between the Maharaja of Sikkim and the British Government. But in 1825 or 1826, one hBah-Lu or Bho-Lod, the Prime Minister of Sikkim, and maternal uncle to Raja Chug-phui Namgyel, was murdered by the latter's orders, while hBah-Lu's cousin, Yuk-Lha-Thup *alias* Da-Thup, fearing a similar fate, fled from Sikkim and took refuge in Nepal with some 800 of his Lepcha tribesmen.

Shortly after this, disputes arose on the Sikkim and Nepal boundary which came under the cognizance of the Governor-General's Agent for the North-Eastern Frontier and the Resident in Nepal. In 1828 Captain Lloyd was deputed to the Sikkim Frontier in connection with these disputes. He penetrated the hills in company with Mr. J. W. Grant, the Commercial Resident at Malda, as far as Rinchingpung. These gentlemen, attracted by the position of Darjeeling, brought it to the notice of the Governor-General, and it was resolved by Government to open negotiations with the Maharaja of Sikkim on the first convenient occasion for the cession of Darjeeling to the British Government in return for an equivalent in lands or money. This opportunity occurred in 1834-35, when the Lepcha refugees in Nepal made an inroad into the Sikkim Tarai, and Colonel Lloyd was deputed to enquire into the causes of the disturbance. The refugees were obliged to return to Nepal, and the negotiation ended in the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of the Darjeeling tract under a Deed of Grant (No. LV), dated February 1835.

In 1841 the Government granted an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum to the Maharaja as compensation for the cession of Darjeeling, and in 1846 a further sum of Rs. 3,000—in all Rs. 6,000 per annum.

The settlement of Darjeeling advanced rapidly, its population having risen from not more than 100 souls in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from the neighbouring States of Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan,

in all of which slavery is prevalent. There was free trade in labour and all other commodities, with forest land enough for all comers to settle in, and every encouragement was given to the new arrivals. The increased importance of Darjeeling, under free institutions, was a source of early and constant jealousy and annoyance to the Diwan of the Maharaja, who was himself the monopolist of all trade in Sikkim, and it was shared in by the Lamas and other principal people in the country, who lost their rights over slaves settling as British subjects in our territory. The plan pursued was through reports and secret emissaries to frighten our new subjects, by declaring that they would be delivered up as escaped slaves to their former masters, and by discouraging the resort in every way of the Sikkim people to Darjeeling; added to which some British subjects were occasionally kidnapped to be sold into slavery, and there were frequent denials of aid in capturing and surrendering criminals. There had always been an arrangement for a mutual exchange of slaves between Sikkim and Bhutan, and Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, was constantly importuned by the Maharaja of Sikkim and his Diwan to get the British Government to follow a similar course with Sikkim, which was of necessity steadily refused.

In 1849 Dr. Hooker and Dr. Campbell, while travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and of the Maharaja, were suddenly seized and made prisoners. The object was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals; to make him, while in durance, agree to the dictation of the Diwan regarding the giving up of escaped slaves; and to detain him until these enforced conditions should be sanctioned by Government. Foiled by the declaration that whatever concessions might be extorted then would not be confirmed by Government, and intimidated by the declaration of the Governor-General that the Maharaja's own head should answer for it if a hair of the head of Dr. Campbell or Dr. Hooker were hurt, the Sikkimese eventually released the prisoners on the 24th December 1849.

In February 1850 an avenging force crossed the Great Ranjit river into Sikkim. The expedition resulted in the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000 enjoyed by the Maharaja, the annexation of the Sikkim Tarai, and of the portion of the Sikkim hills bounded by the Rammam river on the north, the Great Ranjit and the Tista on the east, and by the Nepal frontier on the west. This new territory was put under the management of the Superintendent of Darjeeling; the Diwan was ostensibly dismissed from office, and for some years matters proceeded smoothly and well between

Sikkim and our Government. But this man having worked his way into power again through his wife, an illegitimate daughter of the Maharaja, the kidnapping of our subjects was resumed without the possibility of obtaining redress. In April and May 1860 two aggravated cases of kidnapping were reported to Government. All ordinary efforts to procure reparation having failed, the Governor-General in Council resolved to occupy the territory of the Maharaja lying to the north of the Rammam river and to the west of the Great Ranjit, and to retain it until our subjects were restored, the offenders given up, and security obtained against a recurrence of similar offences. On the 1st November 1860 the Superintendent of Darjeeling crossed the Rammam with a small force, and advanced as far as Rinchingpung. But he was eventually forced to fall back on Darjeeling. A stronger force was then despatched under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler, accompanied by the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, as Envoy and Special Commissioner. The force advanced to the Tista when the Sikkimese acceded to the terms dictated by the Governor-General, and on the 28th of March 1861 a new Treaty (No. LVI), consisting of twenty-three articles, was concluded by the Envoy with Maharaja Sikyong Namgyel, as his father, Maharaja Chug-phui Namgyel, though alive and in Chombi, was afraid to come over.

The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was in 1862 restored, as an act of grace, to the ruling Maharaja Sikyong Namgyel: it was increased in 1868 to Rs. 9,000, and in 1873 to Rs. 12,000, on the understanding that it was granted without any reference to the increased value of Darjeeling and purely as a mark of consideration for the Maharaja.

In 1868 the Maharaja solicited permission for the return of the ex-Diwan but the request was refused as being contrary to the 7th article of the treaty of 1861, and likely to lead to intrigues for the succession. But to understand this and subsequent events, an examination of the family relations of Raja Chug-phui Namgyel is necessary. A genealogical tree is attached (p. 161).

Neither Chug-phui nor Sikyong Raja appears to have taken much interest in the administration, and so, in consequence of their relationship by marriage and birth, first Diwan Namgay and after his banishment, in a lesser degree Changzed Kar-po became the really influential personages in the State. Diwan Namgay* was anti-English in feeling and conduct, while Changzed, on the other hand, pretended much sympathy for the English.

* Died in 1888.

In 1873 Raja Sikyong Namgyel, accompanied by his half-brother, the present Raja Thothub Namgyel, and his half-sister Seringputti, and Changzed Gelong Kar-po, visited Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at Darjeeling.

Raja Sikyong Namgyel died in April 1874, and intrigues were attempted to set aside the accession of Thothub Namgyel in favour of Tinle Namgyel.

On the death of his half-brother, Thothub married the widow, a lady of Tashe-lhunpu by name Pending. She died in childbirth in 1880, leaving three children by Thothub—*viz.*, a daughter, Namgyel Dumo, born in 1876, and two sons, the elder Tchoda-Namgyel, heir to the Raj, born in 1877, and the younger Chotal, born in 1879, supposed to be the incarnation at Phodang of Sikyong Namgyel.

In October 1875 Sir Richard Temple had a friendly interview with the Raja and Changzed Kar-po at Chomnaga near the Cho-la pass. At this interview the Raja expressed his desire that the British Government should undertake arrangements for the conservation of the sal, pine, and other forests in his territory, but nothing was actually carried out.

The Maharaja was invited to be present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, but as he was unable to attend, his banner, medal and ring were duly presented to him at Tumlong by Mr. John Ware Edgar (afterwards the Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.), then Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

Some complications, which had arisen as far back as 1872 between one Lachmi Das Pradhan, the head of the Nepalese Newars in Darjeeling, and the Lassu Kazi, the Sikkim Vakil in Darjeeling, but had been smoothed over, again became prominent in 1878, so that in November of that year the present Raja and Changzed Kar-po came to Kalimpong to meet the Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The question of Nepalese settling in Sikkim was there discussed, and Nepalese settlers were admitted in certain parts under certain restrictions. This agreement, owing to the intrigues of the exiled Diwan Namgay, the Dorji Lopen of Pemionchi and Norden Gelong, tahsildar at Kalimpong, did not work well, and events culminated in the disturbances and fight at Rhenok in 1880. Mr. A. W. Paul was then sent to settle matters at Tumlong, and a fresh agreement was drawn up and promulgated on the 14th April 1880. This, with some slight modifications arranged by the Phodang Lama and the Dorji Lopen, worked well.

Changzed Kar-po, after a visit to Giantzi, where he met the Chinese Amban and some of the Tibetan officials, died in 1879. This visit apparently took place shortly after the interview with Sir Ashley Eden, and appears to have resulted in some secret agreement with Tibet and the investiture of Thothub Namgyel with a Chinese button of the first rank (plain coral).

As stated above, Rani Pending died in 1880, and these two deaths threw the whole power of the State into the hands of the old Rani Men-chi and Diwan Namgay, who naturally, from living wholly at Chombi, favoured Tibetan interests and the cause of young Tinle, then growing up to manhood.

Raja Thothub meanwhile lived peacefully at Tumlong and evinced no disposition to contract a second marriage. However, pressure seems to have been brought to bear on him, and so having obtained two elephants from the Government of Bengal in 1881, he sent them to the Grand Lamas at Tashe-lhunpu and Lhassa, in charge of Nudup Gyaltsen (brother of the Phodang Lama) and the Rhenok Kazi. These officers, when at Lhassa, arranged a marriage between the Raja and the daughter of Shafe Utok, one of the leading men in Tibet.

Unfortunately the old Rani and her son Tinle, accompanied by Diwan Namgay, followed shortly afterwards in 1882-83, and, apparently in furtherance of their design to place Tinle in direct succession to the Raj, broke off this match, and secured as a wife to the Raja the daughter of an inferior officer in the Dalai Lama's court, known as Leden-se. It is said that the old Rani had to execute a bond, guaranteeing that the Raja of Sikkim would receive the girl as his Rani; but without the slightest attempt at a show of decency, the girl immediately went to live with Tinle, and by the time the party returned from Lhassa to Chombi, she was very far gone in pregnancy, and in fact bore two children before Raja Thothub ever saw her. All this helped the intrigues in favour of Tinle, as his joint-marriage with Leden-se's daughter is pointed out as proving that Thothub and Tinle are legitimate brothers, and so both of the Royal family, polyandry being permissible under Tibetan law. The real facts as to Tinle's parentage are given in the genealogical table at page 161.

Raja Thothub up to 1884 remained in Sikkim and refused to have anything to do with the girl, but in 1885 the influence of Tinle became too great, especially as the Deputy Commissioner himself approved of his going to Chombi to learn what was being done regarding the dispute between Bhutan and Tibet and the interruptions to trade. Accordingly Raja Thothub went over to Chombi nominally to pay his respects to the Shafe Rampa. Subse-

quently the Raja was requested to remain at Chombi, while the Macaulay Mission was in progress in 1886. In that year, after the stoppage of the Mission, the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu, which they persistently refused to evacuate. The Raja remained at Chombi, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Indian Government and the stoppage of his pension, until December 1887, when he returned to Gantok, having in the meantime made an agreement with the Tibetans at a place called Galing. In March 1888 the Sikkim Expeditionary Force was sent against Lingtu, which the Tibetans were compelled to evacuate, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelep.

In December 1888 the Chinese Resident, His Excellency Shêng Tai arrived at Gnatong, and negotiations were opened with a view to a settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute, but were unsuccessful, and so were formally broken off on the 11th January 1889.

On the arrival in Darjeeling of Mr. James H. Hart, of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, fresh attempts at the solution of our difficulties were made, and after a long interchange of views negotiations were re-opened towards the close of 1889, and resulted in the Convention (No. LVII) signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. Supplementary negotiations on the subject of trade regulations and border arrangements are now in progress.

In June 1889 Mr. J. C. White, Executive Engineer, was appointed Assistant Political Officer at Gantok to advise and assist the Maharaja in his administration of the country. A representative Council, selected from the chief men in Sikkim, was also established with the same view. Good roads, properly bridged throughout, have been opened from Pedong in British territory to the Jelep pass and to Tumlong. Iron bridges have also been constructed across the Tista, and communication throughout Sikkim has been very greatly improved.

During 1891 the Maharaja resided continuously at Rubdenchi; the Council were unable to induce him to return to Gantok; and he showed little interest in the administration. In March 1892 the Maharaja secretly left Pemionchi, where he had recently been staying, with the intention of proceeding to Tibet. On entering Nepal the party was however stopped, and after communication with the Government of India, the Nepal Darbar escorted them back to British territory. The Maharaja was then informed that, as he had declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Government of India, he must remain out of power and under surveillance. The Members

of the Council continue to render loyal support to the Assistant Political Agent, and the administration is being satisfactorily conducted. The Maharaja's son Tchoda-Namgyel is now in Tibet.

Nearly the whole of the revenue of Sikkim, except that derived from graziers, is now paid into the treasury in cash; in 1889-91 the total revenue was as follows:—

	Rs. 1889.	Rs. 1890.	Rs. 1891.
Land revenue	13,585	14,121	29,294
Excise	1,448	3,331	3,783
Forests	2,752	5,281	3,946
Miscellaneous	2,551	1,952	5,838
Balance from preceding year	...	7,366	15,401
TOTAL	20,336	32,051	58,262

The expenditure was as under—

	Rs. 1889.	Rs. 1890.	Rs. 1891.
Raja's personal expenditure	4,575	7,375	4,600
Expenditure on public works	9,742	1,974	29,999
Ditto on agriculture	64	774	2,054
Ditto miscellaneous	588	3,701	4,360
Ditto survey	...	1,409	1,272
Loans, advances and refunds	...	1,419	9,568
TOTAL	14,969	16,652	51,853

The value of the registered British imports into Sikkim in 1891-92 was Rs. 1,26,989 and that of the exports from Sikkim into British territory was Rs. 2,20,157. These were the figures given in the frontier register; but the trade is believed to be very much larger. Exports and imports passing between British territory and Tibet through Sikkim exceed the above figures considerably.

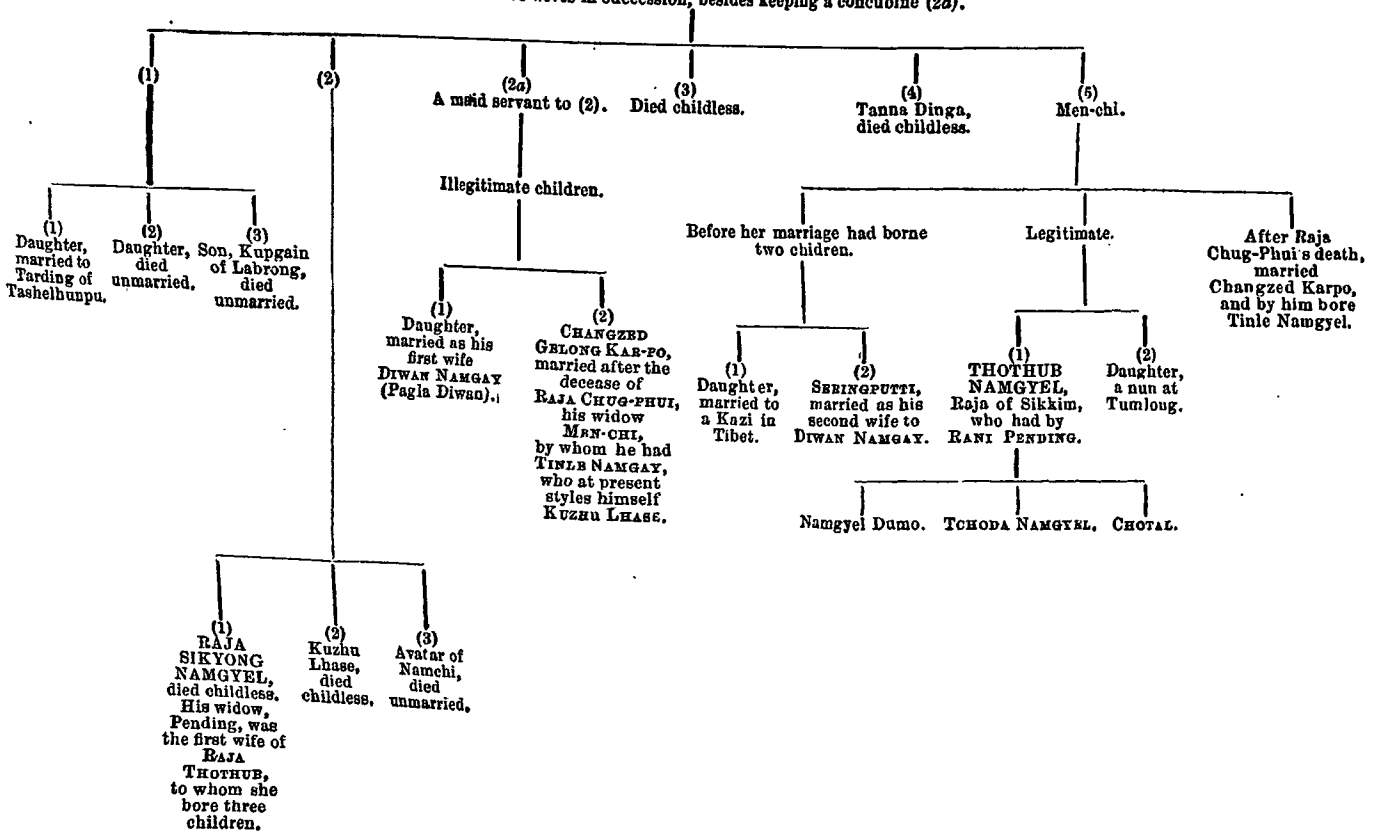
The area of Sikkim is about 2,818 square miles. The population, according to the census taken in February 1891, was 30,458 as under:—

Lepcha	5,762
Bhutia	4,894
Limbu and other Nepalese	19,802
	30,458

There are no regular troops in Sikkim: in the event of war the entire male population are bound to take up arms.

RAJA CHUG-PHUI NAMGYEL.

Married five wives in succession, besides keeping a concubine (*2a*).


(1)
(2)
(2a) A maid servant to (2).
(3) Died childless.
(4) Tanna Dinga, died childless.
(5) Men-chi.
(1) Daughter, married to Tarding of Tashelhunpu.
(2) Daughter, died unmarried.
(3) Son, Kupgain of Labrong, died unmarried.
Illegitimate children.
Before her marriage had borne two children.
Legitimate.
After Raja Chug-Phui's death, married Changzed Karpo, and by him bore Tinle Namgyel.
(1) Daughter, married as his first wife Diwan Namgay (Pagla Diwan).
(2) Changzed Gelong Kar-po, married after the decease of Raja Chug-phui, his widow Men-chi, by whom he had Tinle Namgay, who at present styles himself Kuzhu Lhase.
(1) Daughter, married to a Kazi in Tibet.
(2) Sebingputti, married as his second wife to Diwan Namgay.
(1) THOTHUB NAMGYEL, Raja of Sikkim, who had by Rani Pending.
(2) Daughter, a nun at Tumloug.
Namgyel Dumo.
Tchoda Namgyel.
Chotal.
(1) Raja Sikyong Namgyel, died childless. His widow, Pending, was the first wife of Raja Thothub, to whom she bore three children.
(2) Kuzhu Lhase, died childless.
(3) Avatar of Namchi, died unmarried.

No. LIV.

TREATY, COVENANT, or AGREEMENT entered into by CAPTAIN BARRE LATTER, AGENT on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE the EARL of MOIRA, K.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c., &c., &c., &c., and by NAZIR CHAINA TENJIN and MACHA TEINBAH and LAMA DUCHIM LONGDOO, Deputies on the part of the RAJAH of SIKKIMPUTTEE, being severally authorized and duly appointed for the above purposes—1817.

ARTICLE 1.

The Honorable East India Company cedes, transfers, and makes over in full sovereignty to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, his heirs or successors, all the hilly or mountainous country situated to the eastward of the Mechi River and to the westward of the Teesta River, formerly possessed and occupied by the Rajah of Nepaul, but ceded to the Honorable East India Company by the Treaty of peace signed at Segoulee.

ARTICLE 2.

The Sikkimputtee Rajah engages for himself and successors to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against the Goorkhas or any other State.

ARTICLE 3.

That he will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between his subjects and those of Nepaul, or any other neighbouring State, and to abide by the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

He engages for himself and successors to join the British Troops with the whole of his Military Force when employed within the Hills, and in general to afford the British Troops every aid and facility in his power.

ARTICLE 5.

That he will not permit any British subject, nor the subject of any European and American State, to reside within his dominions, without the permission of the English Government.

ARTICLE 6.

That he will immediately seize and deliver up any dacoits or notorious offenders that may take refuge within his territories.

ARTICLE 7.

That he will not afford protection to any defaulters of revenue or

other delinquents when demanded by the British Government through their accredited Agents.

ARTICLE 8.

That he will afford protection to merchants and traders from the Company's Provinces, and he engages that no duties shall be levied on the transit of merchandize beyond the established custom at the several golahs or marts.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honorable East India Company guarantees to the Sikkimputtee Rajah and his successors the full and peaceable possession of the tract of hilly country specified in the first Article of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty shall be ratified and exchanged by the Sikkimputtee Rajah within one month from the present date, and the counterpart, when confirmed by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General, shall be transmitted to the Rajah.

Done at Titalya, this 10th day of February 1817, answering to the 9th of Phagoon 1873 Sumbut, and to the 30th of Maugh 1223 Bengallie.

L. S. BARRE LATTER.

L. S. NAZIR CHAINA TINJIN.

L. S. MACHA TIMBAH.

L. S. LAMA DUCHIM LONGADOO.

The Co.'s Wafer Seal.

The Governor-General's Small Seal.

(Sd.) MOIRA.
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" ARCHD. SETON.
" GEO. DOWDESWELL.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,
Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

COPY of a SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH of SIKKIM, dated 7th April 1817.

The Honorable East India Company, in consideration of the services performed by the Hill tribes under the control of the Rajah of Sikkim, and of the attachment shown by him to the interest of the British Government, grants to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, his heirs and successors, all that portion of low land situated eastward of the Meitche River, and westward of the Maha Nuddee, formerly possessed by the Rajah of Nepaul, but ceded to the Honorable East India Company by the Treaty of Segoulee, to be held by the Sikkimputtee Rajah as a feudatory, or as acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government over the said lands, subject to the following conditions:—

The British Laws and Regulations will not be introduced into the territories in question, but the Sikkimputtee Rajah is authorized to make such laws and regulations for their internal government, as are suited to the habits and customs of the inhabitants, or that may be in force in his other dominions.

The Articles or Provisions of the Treaty signed at Titalya on the 10th February 1817, and ratified by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the 15th March following, are to be in force with regard to the lands hereby assigned to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, as far as they are applicable to the circumstances of those lands.

It will be especially incumbent on the Sikkimputtee Rajah and his officers to surrender, on application from the officers of the Honorable Company, all persons charged with criminal offences, and all public defaulters who may take refuge in the lands now assigned to him, and to allow the police officers of the British Government to pursue into those lands and apprehend all such persons.

In consideration of the distance of the Sikkimputtee Rajah's residence from the Company's Provinces, such orders as the Governor-General in Council may, upon any sudden emergency, find it necessary to transmit to the local authorities in the lands now assigned, for the security or protection of those lands, are to be immediately obeyed and carried into execution in the same manner as coming from the Sikkimputtee Rajah.

In order to prevent all disputes with regard to the boundaries of the low lands granted to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, they will be surveyed by a British Officer, and their limits accurately laid down and defined.

No. LV.

TRANSLATION of the DEED of GRANT making over DARJEELING to the EAST INDIA COMPANY, dated 29th Maugh, Sumbut 1891 A.D. 1st February 1835.

The Governor-General having expressed his desire for the possession of the Hill of Darjeeling, on account of its cool climate, for the purpose of

enabling the servants of his Government, suffering from sickness, to avail themselves of its advantages, I, the Sikkimputtee Rajah, out of friendship to the said Governor-General, hereby present Darjeeling to the East India Company, that is, all the land south of the Great Runjeet River, east of the Balasur, Kahail, and Little Runjeet Rivers, and west of the Rungno and Mahanuddi Rivers.

(Translated.)

(Sd.) A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Darjeeling,
and in charge of Political relations with Sikkim.

Seal of the Rajah prefixed to the document.

No. LVI.

TREATY, COVENANT, or AGREEMENT entered into by the HONORABLE ASHLEY EDEN, ENVOY and SPECIAL COMMISSIONER on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES EARL CANNING, GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL, and by HIS HIGHNESS SEKEONG KUZOO, MAHARAJAH of SIKKIM on his own part—1861.

Whereas the continued depredations and misconduct of the officers and subjects of the Maharajah of Sikkim, and the neglect of the Maharajah to afford satisfaction for the misdeeds of his people have resulted in an interruption for many years past of the harmony which previously existed between the British Government and the Government of Sikkim, and have led ultimately to the invasion and conquest of Sikkim by a British force; and whereas the Maharajah of Sikkim has now expressed his sincere regret for the misconduct of his servants and subjects, his determination to do all in his power to obviate future misunderstanding, and his desire to be again admitted into friendship and alliance with the British Government, it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1.

All previous Treaties made between the British Government and the Sikkim Government are hereby formally cancelled.

2.

The whole of the Sikkim Territory now in the occupation of British forces is restored to the Maharajah of Sikkim, and there shall henceforth be peace and amity between the two States.

3.

The Maharajah of Sikkim undertakes, so far as is within his power, to restore, within one month from the date of signing this Treaty, all public property which was abandoned by the detachment of British Troops at Rinchinpoong.

4.

In indemnification of the expenses incurred in 1860 by the British Government in occupying a portion of the territory of Sikkim as a means of enforcing just claims which had been evaded by the Government of Sikkim, and as compensation to the British subjects who were pillaged and kidnapped by subjects of Sikkim, the Sikkim Government agrees to pay to the British authorities at Darjeeling the sum of 7,000 (seven thousand) Rupees in the following instalments, that is to say :—

May 1st, 1861	1,000
Nov. 1st, 1861	3,000
May 1st, 1862	3,000

As security for the due payment of this amount, it is further agreed that in the event of any of these instalments not being duly paid on the date appointed, the Government of Sikkim shall make over to the British Government that portion of its territory bounded on the south by the River Rummam, on the east by the Great Runjeet River, on the north by a line from the Great Runjeet to the Singaleelah Range, including the monasteries of Tassiding, Pemonchi, and Changacheling, and on the west by the Singaleelah Mountain Range, and the British Government shall retain possession of this territory and collect the revenue thereof, until the full amount, with all expenses of occupation and collection, and interest at 6 per cent. per annum, are realized.

5.

The Government of Sikkim engages that its subjects shall never again commit depredations on British territory, or kidnap or otherwise molest British subjects. In the event of any such depredation or kidnapping taking place, the Government of Sikkim undertakes to deliver up all persons engaged in such malpractice, as well as the Sirdars or other Chiefs conniving at or benefiting thereby.

6.

The Government of Sikkim will at all times seize and deliver up any criminals, defaulters, or other delinquents who may have taken refuge within its territory, on demand being duly made in writing by the British Government through their accredited agents. Should any delay occur in complying with such demand, the Police of the British Government may follow the person whose surrender has been demanded into any part of the Sikkim territory, and shall, on showing a warrant, duly signed by the British Agent, receive every assistance and protection in the prosecution of their object from the Sikkim officers.

7.

Inasmuch as the late misunderstandings between the two Governments have been mainly fomented by the acts of the ex-Dewan Namguay, the Government of Sikkim engages that neither the said Namguay, nor any of his blood relations, shall ever again be allowed to set foot in Sikkim, or to take part in the councils of, or hold any office under the Maharajah or any of the Maharajah's family at Choombi.

8.

The Government of Sikkim from this date abolishes all restrictions on travellers and monopolies in trade between the British territories and Sikkim. There shall henceforth be a free reciprocal intercourse, and full liberty of commerce between the subjects of both countries; it shall be lawful for British subjects to go into any part of Sikkim for the purpose of travel or trade, and the subjects of all countries shall be permitted to reside in and pass through Sikkim, and to expose their goods for sale at any place and in any manner that may best suit their purpose, without any interference whatever, except as is hereinafter provided.

9.

The Government of Sikkim engages to afford protection to all travellers, merchants, or traders of all countries, whether residing in, trading in, or passing through Sikkim. If any merchant, traveller, or trader, being a European British subject, shall commit any offence contrary to the laws of Sikkim, such person shall be punished by the representative of the British Government resident at Darjeeling, and the Sikkim Government will at once deliver such offender over to the British authorities for this purpose, and will, on no account, detain such offender in Sikkim on any pretext or pretence whatever. All other British subjects residing in the country to be liable to the laws of Sikkim; but such persons shall, on no account, be punished with loss of limb, or maiming, or torture, and every case of punishment of a British subject shall be at once reported to Darjeeling.

10.

No duties or fees of any sort shall be demanded by the Sikkim Government of any person or persons on account of goods exported into the British territories from Sikkim, or imported into Sikkim from the British territories.

11.

On all goods passing into or out of Thibet, Bhootan, or Nepaul, the Government of Sikkim may levy a duty of customs according to such a scale as may, from time to time, be determined and published without reference to the destination of the goods, provided, however, that such duty shall, on no account, exceed 5 per cent. on the value of goods at the time and place

of the levy of duty. On the payment of the duty aforesaid a pass shall be given exempting such goods from liability to further payment on any account whatever.

12.

With the view to protect the Government of Sikkim from fraud on account of undervaluation for assessment of duty, it is agreed that the customs officers shall have the option of taking over for the Government any goods at the value affixed on them by the owner.

13.

In the event of the British Government desiring to open out a road through Sikkim, with the view of encouraging trade, the Sikkim Government will raise no objection thereto, and will afford every protection and aid to the party engaged in the work. If a road is constructed, the Government of Sikkim undertakes to keep it in repair, and to erect and maintain suitable travellers' rest-houses throughout its route.

14.

If the British Government desires to make either a topographical or geological survey of Sikkim, the Sikkim Government will raise no objection to this being done, and will afford protection and assistance to the officers employed in this duty.

15.

Inasmuch as many of the late misunderstandings have had their foundation in the custom which exists in Sikkim of dealing in slaves, the Government of Sikkim binds itself, from this date, to punish severely any person trafficking in human beings, or seizing persons for the purpose of using them as slaves.

16.

Henceforth the subjects of Sikkim may transport themselves without let or hindrance to any country to which they may wish to remove. In the same way the Government of Sikkim has authority to permit the subjects of other countries, not being criminals or defaulters, to take refuge in Sikkim.

17.

The Government of Sikkim engages to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against any of the neighbouring States which are allies of the British Government. If any disputes or questions arise between the people of Sikkim and those of neighbouring States, such disputes or questions shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, and the Sikkim Government agrees to abide by the decision of the British Government.

18.

The whole military force of Sikkim shall join and afford every aid and facility to British Troops when employed in the Hills.

19.

The Government of Sikkim will not cede or lease any portion of its territory to any other State without the permission of the British Government.

20.

The Government of Sikkim engages that no armed force belonging to any other country shall pass through Sikkim without the sanction of the British Government.

21.

Seven of the criminals, whose surrender was demanded by the British Government, having fled from Sikkim and taken refuge in Bhootan, the Government of Sikkim engages to do all in its power to obtain the delivery of those persons from the Bhootan Government, and in the event of any of these men again returning to Sikkim, the Sikkim Government binds itself to seize them, and to make them over to the British Authorities at Darjeeling without delay.

22.

With a view to the establishment of an efficient Government in Sikkim, and to the better maintenance of friendly relations with the British Government, the Maharajah of Sikkim agrees to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and reside there for nine months in the year. It is further agreed that a Vakeel shall be accredited by the Sikkim Government, who shall reside permanently at Darjeeling.

23.

This Treaty, consisting of twenty-three Articles, being settled and concluded by the Honorable Ashley Eden, British Envoy, and His Highness Sekeong Kuzoo Sikkimputtee, Maharajah, at Tumloong, this 28th day of March 1861, corresponding with 17th Dao Neepoo 61, Mr. Eden has delivered to the Maharajah a copy of the same in English, with translation in Nagri and Bhootiah, under the seal and signature of the said Honorable Ashley Eden and His Highness the Sikkimputtee Maharajah, and the Sikkimputtee Maharajah has in like manner delivered to the said Hon'ble Ashley Eden another copy also in English, with translation in Nagri and Bhootiah, bearing the seal of His Highness and the said Hon'ble Ashley Eden. The Envoy engages to procure the delivery to His Highness, within six weeks from this date, of a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Gov-

ernor-General of India in Council, and this Treaty shall in the meantime be in full force.

Seal. (Sd.) SEKEONG KUZOO SIKKIMPUTTEE.

„ ASHLEY EDEN, *Envoy.* Seal.

„ CANNING. Seal.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the sixteenth day of April 1861.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. LVII.

CONVENTION between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA relating to SIKKIM and TIBET—1890.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exists between their respective Empires; and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the said relations, and it is desirable to clearly define and permanently settle certain matters connected with the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a Convention on this subject and have, for this purpose, named Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the Most Hon'ble Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, His Excellency Shêng Tai, Imperial Associate Resident in Tibet, Military Deputy Lieutenant-Governor

Who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention in eight Articles :—

1. The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gipmochi on the Bhutan frontier and follows the abovementioned water-parting to the point where it meets Nipal territory.

2. It is admitted that the British Government, whose protectorate over the Sikkim State is hereby recognised, has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of that State, and except through and with the permission of the British Government, neither the Ruler of the State nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal, with any other country.

3. The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article 1, and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

4. The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will hereafter be discussed with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by the High Contracting Powers.

5. The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further examination and future adjustment.

6. The High Contracting Powers reserve for discussion and arrangement the method in which official communications between the British authorities in India and the authorities in Tibet shall be conducted.

7. Two Joint Commissioners shall, within six months from the ratification of this Convention, be appointed, one by the British Government in India, the other by the Chinese Resident in Tibet. The said Commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which by the last three preceding Articles have been reserved.

8. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

In witness whereof the respective negotiators have signed the same and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in quadruplicate at Calcutta this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty-seventh day of the second moon of the sixteenth year of Kuang Hsü.

Seal. (Sd.) LANSDOWNE.

Chinese seal and signature.

VII—BHUTAN.

Bhutan is a State of Tibetan origin, situate in the Eastern Himalayas between 26°45′ and 28° north latitude, and between 89° and about 92° east longitude. There is no reliable history and very little tradition regarding the origin of the Bhutan Government. Apparently immigrants from the Tibetan province of Khams occupied the country at least four centuries ago, but priests, or Lamas, from Tibet had probably obtained a footing there even earlier. The present form of Government, consisting in a dual control by the clergy and the laity, as represented by the Dharma and Deb Rajas, dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. The first Dharma Raja is said to have been Shabdung Nag-kWang Nam Gyel (Nawang Nam Gyel) a brother or cousin of the Tibetan saint Duk Kinle, who was born about 1569. The earlier portion of Nawang Nam Gyel's life was spent in Tibet, where he married and had children, but, being warned in a dream to go south and take up his adopted country, the Lama entered Bhutan and settled for three years at Tsari—Ta-go Dorjeden. He afterwards moved to the Punakha valley, which he made his head-quarters. He appointed one Desi Amged as his minister, who thus became the first Deb Raja. After his death Nawang Nam Gyel appeared in three separate incarnations; thus his body became the second Dharma Raja Ngag-tWang-hJigsmed Grags-pa; his voice appeared in the person of Ngag-tWang Sakya Tenzing, while his mind returned to Khams, where its incarnations have continued.

Nawang Nam Gyel had a son, Jam-phul Dorje, who became a celibate and incarnate Lama; and his incarnations are called Ta-sGo Khri Rimpoche, to distinguish them from the successors of Nawang Sakya Tenzing, who are called the "Thi" Lamas,* or Lam Thipa. Nawang Nam Gyel appointed Penlos and Jangpens, officials corresponding to Commissioners of Divisions, to administer the country, and kept them under complete control. On his death he was succeeded by his supposed incarnation. The new Dharma Raja, when he grew up, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter, and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the Deb Raja and temporal ruler of Bhutan. At present the Deb Raja is chosen by election from time to time from among certain great functionaries of the State; the Dharma Raja holds his office for life.

The next noticeable event in Bhutan history is the outbreak of hostilities with Sikkim. The third Raja of Sikkim, Cha-dhor Nam Gyel, was born in

* Thi (Khri) is the Tibetan for a "seat" or "throne".

1686 and succeeded his father about 1700. In his youth he appears to have mortally offended his half sister Pendé Amo. On his accession the quarrel broke out again and Pendé Amo invited the Bhutanese to invade Sikkim and expel her brother. Accordingly the Deb Raja of Bhutan sent a force which overran Sikkim, occupied the palace, and compelled Raja Cha-dhor to fly to Tibet. The date of this invasion is variously given as from 1700 to 1706, and the Bhutanese appear to have held Sikkim for five or six years. On Raja Cha-dhor's return from Tibet the Bhutanese retired and evacuated all Sikkim west of the Roro Chu and Tista river, but still continued to maintain their position at Fort Damsong, and to occupy what is now the Kalimpong sub-division, and the country between the De-chu and the Tegong-la range. In 1770 the Bhutanese again invaded Sikkim, but were utterly defeated and their troops annihilated.

The first intercourse of the British Government with Bhutan commenced with the expedition sent in 1773 for the relief of the Raja of Kuch Behar (see p. 99). The Bhutanese, driven out of Kuch Behar and pursued into the hills, threw themselves on the protection of Tibet. The Tashe Lama, then Regent of Tibet, and guardian of the Grand Lama of Lhassa, addressed the Government of India on their behalf. The application was favorably received and a Treaty of peace (No. LVIII) was concluded on the 25th April 1774, by which the Bhutanese agreed to pay to the British Government an annual tribute of five Tangan horses, to deliver up the Raja of Kuch Behar, and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the rayats in any way.

From that time, with the exception of two unsuccessful commercial missions in 1774 and 1783, there was little intercourse with Bhutan, until our occupation of Assam, which connected the British and Bhutan frontiers. With the annexation of Assam there commenced a continued series of aggressions by the Bhutanese on British territory, followed by reprisals on the part of the British Government and by the occupation of the Duars, or passes, which lie at the foot of the Bhutan Hills. Besides the Kuriapara Duar, formerly governed by the Towang Raja, who was immediately dependent on Lhassa, and not on the Bhutan Darbar, there are in all nineteen* Duars on the Bengal frontier and on the frontier of Assam. Over the Bengal Duars, which extend from the Tista, on the eastern boundary of Sikkim, to the

Bengal Duars.

*1. Dalimkot.
2. Zumarkot.
3. Chimarchi.
4. Lukhi.
5. Baxa.
6. Balka.
7. Bara.

Goalpara or Eastern Duars.

8. Guma.
9. Ripu.
10. Chirang.
11. Sidli.
12. Bagh or Bijni.

Kamrup Duars.

13. Gharkola.
14. Banska.
15. Chappagori.
16. Chappakhamar.
17. Bijni.

Darrang Duars.

18. Buri Guma.
19. Kalling.

Manas, the Bhutanese for many years held sovereign dominion; and, previous to the annexation of Assam by the British Government during the first Burmese war, they had also wrested four of the Assam Duars from the Native Government, while the other three were held on a sort of joint tenure by the Bhutanese and Assamese. The tribute for these seven Duars, including the tarai tract below them, was paid in kind, fixed at the value of Rs. 3,049. The Kamrup Duars under this arrangement remained in the hands of the Bhutanese all the year round, but the Darrang Duars were annually surrendered to the Assamese Government from July to November. This anomalous provision led to trouble; while a further and endless source of dispute arose from the fact that the tribute was paid in kind, while its value was fixed in specie.

After the annexation of Assam, the tribute was paid to the British Government, who also continued the system of joint occupation of the three Duars of Kuriapara, Buri Guma, and Kalling. Under the British Government the character of the tenure and the mode of paying tribute were constant sources of irritation and quarrel. In 1828 outrages by the Jangpen of Buri Guma resulted in the attachment of that Duar by the Government; but in 1834 it was restored on the payment of a fine. Fresh outrages in the Bijni Duar in the following year, coupled with a refusal to pay the current tribute, were answered by threats of attachment, which, however, were not carried out. Wanton incursions from the Banska Duar in 1836 led to its attachment and ultimately to armed collision with the Bhutanese. In 1837 Captain Pemberton was sent on a mission to the Deb and Dharma Rajas, but his deputation failed to secure any effectual or permanent settlement.

In 1841, in consequence of renewed aggressions and of the increasing disorganisation of the country, the seven Assam Duars, comprising some 1,600 square miles in area, were annexed to the British possessions, and it was agreed a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be annually paid to the Chiefs as compensation: this sum was considered equivalent to one-third of the revenue of the Kamrup and Darrang Duars. No written agreement was made regarding this arrangement. These Duars are now under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A similar arrangement, under a written Engagement (No. LIX), was made in 1844 with the Bhutia communities dependent on the Towang Raja, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 a year, representing one-third of the net revenue, was fixed as compensation for the resumption of the Kuriapara Duar. (See page 209.)

Note.—To this day Bhutan lays claim to Mon Tawang.

These measures proved effectual as regards the country lying under this portion of the Bhutan hills. But along the Bengal section of the Duars outrage followed upon outrage. At length in 1854 the Darbar sent a rude intimation that the compensation paid for the loss of the Assam Duars was insufficient, and must be increased. The natural refusal of the Government of India to listen to this demand was followed by Bhutanese raids on Assam. Lord Dalhousie intimated to the Darbar that in future all property plundered by the Bhutanese would be deducted from the annual payment on account of the Assam Duars, and that further outrage would lead to the permanent annexation of the Duars on the Bengal side. These threats, however, produced no lasting effect; acts of kidnapping and plunder continued; and in 1859-60, the territory known as the Ambari Fallakotta on this side the Tista, which was held in farm from Bhutan, was taken possession of, the terms under which it would be restored being fully explained to the Deb Raja. As these outrages did not cease, and as the usurpations of the frontier Governors made it doubtful whether letters to the Bhutan Government were not intercepted, the Deb and Dharma Rajas were informed that a mission would be sent to explain the demands of the British Government, the consequences of not acceding to them, and the terms of the treaty with the Raja of Sikkim, whom the Bhutan authorities had threatened with attack under the pretence that the Ambari Fallakotta rents had been withheld owing to the rupture between him and the British Government. After a year's delay, caused by the evasive replies of the Bhutan Government, the mission started in December 1863.

The Envoy, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, reached the capital, Punakha, on the 13th of March 1864, where he found the Deb and Dharma Rajas puppets in the hands of the Tongsar Penlo, the successful head of an insurrection which had lately taken place. By this man, who refused to treat except on condition of the restoration of the Assam Duars, the mission were subjected to gross outrage and insult; with difficulty they obtained permission to return after the Envoy had signed under compulsion an agreement that the British Government would re-adjust the whole boundary between the two countries, restore the Assam Duars, deliver up all runaway slaves and political offenders who had taken refuge in British territory, and consent to be punished by the Bhutan and Kuch Behar Governments acting together if they ever made encroachments on Bhutan.

The engagement which had been extorted from the Envoy was at once repudiated by the British Government; and, as a punishment for the treatment to which the mission had been subjected, the Ambari Fal lakott

was declared (No. LX) to be permanently annexed to the British dominions; the payment of revenue to Bhutan from the Assam Duars was stopped for ever; and the Bhutan Government were informed that, if the demands of the British Government were not complied with by the 1st September 1864, such further measures as might appear necessary would be adopted to enforce them. No steps having been taken, within the time specified, to comply with these demands, the Bengal Duars were permanently annexed (No. LXI) to the British territories, and the districts were occupied in force by British troops.

Within a few months the Bhutan Government made overtures for peace and asked for the restoration of the Duars. They were informed that the Duars could not be restored; that if they were sincerely desirous of peace and would consent to the conditions laid down by the British Government, peace would be granted; but that if they delayed and an advance on Punakha became necessary much more stringent terms would be exacted. Preliminary negotiations were accordingly opened, and during their continuance hostilities were suspended. The principal conditions offered to the Bhutan Government were that they should surrender all British subjects and all subjects of Kuch Behar and Sikkim detained in Bhutan against their will; that they should subscribe articles for the mutual extradition of criminals, the maintenance of free trade, and the arbitration by the British Government of all disputes between the Bhutan Government and the Chiefs of Kuch Behar and Sikkim; that they should cede to the British Government the whole of the Duars, together with certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bhutan; that they should deliver up two British guns which had been lost at Diwangiri, return the agreement they had extorted from the Envoy, and apologise for the insult offered to the British Government in the person of the Envoy; and that, in consideration of the fulfilment of these terms, the British Government would pay to the Bhutan Government from the revenues of the Duars an annual sum beginning with Rupees 25,000 and rising to Rupees 50,000. The treaty extorted from the Envoy was given up and an apology was tendered for the insults offered to him, but as the guns which had been lost were in possession of the Tongsar Penlo, who had not signified his adherence to the terms, a separate Agreement (No. LXII) was concluded, providing that no payment would be made to the Bhutan Government until the guns were actually restored. They were eventually surrendered on the 25th February 1866. The permanent arrangements effected were recorded in a Treaty (No. LXIII) concluded on the

11th November 1865; and, by the Proclamation (No. LXIV) of the 4th July 1866, the Duars were declared to be annexed to the territories of Her Majesty the Queen. The gross revenues of these districts at the time of cession were estimated at Rupees 1,50,000. Tshang Sithûb was at this time the Deb Raja: the treaty is called by the Bhutanese the ten article treaty of Ra-wa-Pang or Pani.

In accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the treaty of 1865, payment of the allowance to the Bhutan Government was temporarily withheld in 1868, in consequence of the Bhutanese having put a stop to intercourse between Bhutan and Baxa, and of their having disregarded the provisions of article 4 by sending an officer of inferior rank to receive the annual payment. In 1869 dissensions broke out among the Bhutanese Chiefs and have since been of frequent occurrence, but the British Government has held itself aloof from the complications of Bhutan politics.

The only powerful Deb Raja who reigned for many years was Jigme Nam Gyel,* who, as Penlo of Tongsar, was so hostile to the British mission of 1864. After an unusually long reign for a ruler of Bhutan, he retired in 1873 in favour of his brother Gantem Nam Gyel†, who came to Baxa to meet the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1875; this was the first occasion on which a Deb Raja ever entered British India, or met one of the English Governors. Jigme Nam Gyel's retirement was however no more than nominal. He continued to decide everything of importance. At the beginning of 1877 the pretensions of a rival claimant caused a civil war, and for about seven months the rebels gained ground. On this Jigme Nam Gyel came forward again, resumed the supreme authority, and in a short time defeated the insurgents. Soon after, however, he once more retired in favour of Gantem Nam Gyel, who ruled till March 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Shujah Jain‡ (*alias* Shujah Nam Gyel).

At the end of the civil war of 1877, two Chiefs of the insurgents' party, the Penlo of Paro and the Jangpen of Punakha, with a few followers, took refuge in British territory. They were disarmed on arrival at Baxa, and eventually settled in the Darjeeling Hills for nearly two years, until a change in political affairs allowed of their return to Bhutan. One of the

* Lit. hJigs-Med-rNams-rGyal nicknamed Deb Nag-po or Nago, "the Black Deb Naga."

† Lit. sGang-sTeng, rNams-rGyal.

‡ Lit. Chhas-rGyas, bZang-po.

Chiefs, however, died in exile. The party arrived in a state of destitution and received from Government compassionate grants in cash and land for cultivation on condition of their abstaining from intrigues in Bhutan. The Deb Raja asked for their surrender, which was refused, as they were merely political offenders, and the treaty did not allow of it.

In March 1880 a raid was committed by a Suba on a British village, Chunbati, near Baxa on the frontier, the object being the recovery of some persons who had escaped from slavery in Bhutan and settled in British territory. Six persons were carried off, and ten of the raiders being satisfactorily identified, a demand was made for the restoration of the captives and the surrender of the raiders in accordance with the treaty. The Deb Raja delayed and made excuses. He was consequently told that the annual subsidy paid to the Bhutan Government on condition of good behaviour would be withheld till he complied with our demands. While the matter was pending two of the captives escaped and returned to Baxa, and eventually, on finding that the subsidy would not be otherwise paid, the remaining captives and eight out of ten raiders were delivered at Baxa in July 1881, one raider having died and another escaped on the road. The raiders were convicted, and the sentences passed were upheld by the High Court on appeal.

Shujah Jain (*alias* Shujah Nam Gyel) ruled till June 1880, when he died after an illness of three months. The Jangpen of Punakha put forward a relative named* Lamchen, another Jangpen, for the throne, but Jigme Nam Gyel, distrusting this candidate, again came forward and succeeded in securing his own re-election as Deb Raja. He seems to have been unwilling to discharge the ordinary duties of the Deb Raja, but determined to be the real temporal sovereign in all matters of importance, and so, whenever he was unable to secure the election of a candidate who would be in his hands, Jigme Nam Gyel reigned in person. He died in July 1881, from the effects of a fall when riding a yak, and Lamchen, then about 45 years of age, succeeded him. Shortly after this the retired Deb Raja Gantem Nam Gyel died. Lamchen appears to have reigned peacefully till May 1883, when, in consequence of ill health, he resigned and died a few days afterwards. Gau-Zang,† a nephew on the mother's side of his immediate predecessor, was then elected Deb Raja without opposition on the 16th May 1883. He seems to have relied as

* CLam-m-Tshangs, *alias* Sonam-Je-se.

† Lit. sLobs, tPon tGah-bo b-Zang-po. He is the father of Alu Dorzi ex-Thimpu Jangpen, who is suspected of having fought against us at Gnatong and to be in receipt of a pension from Tibet.

much on the two principal Chiefs, the Penlos of Paro and Tongsar, as did the Deb Rajas at the time of Sir Ashley Eden's mission.

Deb Lamchen, out of friendship to Deb Jigme Nam Gyel (Nago) appears to have appointed Tinle, the latter's eldest son, to be Paro Penlo, and the younger brother Ujen Angchu (or Angdu) Jangpen of Angdu Phodang. On the murder of his uncle, the Tongsar Penlo, Ujen succeeded and has been Tongsar Penlo ever since. In 1883 Tinle, Paro Penlo, attacked Phari in Tibet and seized the Tibetan Jangpen: this outrage led to the Mission of the Shafe Rampa and a Chinese Popen to Paro in July 1885. Shortly after his return from Phari, Tinle broke his leg and died in 1884 at his brother's place in Tongsar.

In October 1884 quarrels broke out between the Tongsar Penlo (Ujen Angchu) and Alu Dorzi, Thimpu Jangpen, on account of the latter withholding Tongsar's share of the British subsidy. This resulted in Tongsar capturing Simtokha Fort about the 14th May 1885. A fortnight later the contending parties held a meeting to consider terms; but at this meeting Tongsar's adherents treacherously attacked the opposite party, killed some of Thimpu's adherents and wounded the Punakha Jangpen. Shortly after, in July, the Thimpu Jangpen and others fled to Tibet and asked for help.

On the 23rd August 1885 Deb Gan-Zang had to retire and was succeeded by Tongsar's nominee, Pang Sangye Dorzi, a learned Lama who is commonly known as 'Eapen Loben', or 'Yanpe Lopen'?*

In March 1886 there was another joint Tibetan and Chinese Mission to Paro, which settled certain terms of agreement between the Tongsar Penlo and Alu-Dorzi, the ex-Thimpu Jangpen. But the disagreement between India and Tibet regarding Lingtu shortly afterwards breaking out, these terms were never carried into effect. The Paro Penlo paid the Political Officer, Mr. A. W. Paul, a visit at Kalimpong in March 1889. About this time Deb Yanpe resigned and the Tongsar Penlo retained the whole power. During the Sikkim Expedition Alu Dorzi is suspected of having actively aided the Tibetans in the fight at Gnatong on the 22nd May 1889 and of having remained with them during the rest of the campaign: he is now in receipt of a small pension. In 1889, in consequence of outrages committed on villages situated in the north of the Kamrup district of Assam, the Bhutan subsidy was temporarily stopped, and as the warnings issued to the Deb Raja produced little or no effect, it was determined in February 1892 to establish a police

* Loben, or Lopen, is the title of the four great Lamas, or Tasongs, next to the Dharma Raja.

post at Kakolabari, for the protection of British subjects, and to deduct from the annual subsidy payable in January 1893 all expenses incurred on account of this outpost.

There is no accurate information in regard to the area, population, or revenue of Bhutan. The population was estimated by Sir Ashley Eden at 20,000; it is now probably much more. The revenue is not known. The value of the registered trade with British territory in 1891-92 was—

	Rs.
Imports from Bhutan	1,84,892
Exports to Bhutan	1,34,848
TOTAL	3,19,740

No. LVIII.

ARTICLES of a TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the DEB RAJAH or RAJAH of BHOOTAN—1774.

1*st*.—That the Honorable Company, wholly from consideration for the distress to which the Bhootans represented themselves to be reduced, and from the desire of living in peace with their neighbours, will relinquish all the lands which belonged to the Deb Rajah before the commencement of the war with the Rajah of Cooch Behar, namely, to the eastward, the lands of Chitchacotta and Pangola-haut, and to the westward, the lands of Kyruntee, Marragaut, and Luckypoor.

2*nd*.—That for the possession of the Chitchacotta Province, the Deb Rajah shall pay an annual tribute of five Tangun horses to the Honorable Company, which was the acknowledgment paid to the Behar Rajah.

3*rd*.—That the Deb Rajah shall deliver up Dhujinder Narain, Rajah of Cooch Behar, together with his brother the Dewan Deo, who is confined with him.

4*th*.—That the Bhootans, being merchants, shall have the same privilege of trade as formerly, without the payment of duties, and their caravan shall be allowed to go to Rungpoor annually.

5*th*.—That the Deb Rajah shall never cause incursions to be made into the country, nor in any respect whatever molest the ryots that have come under the Honorable Company's subjection.

6*th*.—That if any ryot or inhabitant whatever shall desert from the Honorable Company's territories, the Deb Rajah shall cause him to be delivered up immediately upon application being made for him.

7*th*.—That in case the Bhootans, or any one under the government of the Deb Rajah, shall have any demands upon, or disputes with, any inhabitant of these or any part of the Company's territories, they shall prosecute them only by an application to the Magistrate, who shall reside here for the administration of justice.

8*th*.—That whereas the Sunneeyasies are considered by the English as an enemy, the Deb Rajah shall not allow any body of them to take shelter in any part of the districts now given up, nor permit them to enter the Honorable Company's territories, or through any part of his, and if the Bhootans shall not of themselves be able to drive them out, they shall give information to the Resident, on the part of the English, in Cooch Behar, and they shall not consider the English troops pursuing the Sunneeyasies into those districts any breach of this Treaty.

9*th*.—That in case the Honorable Company shall have occasion for cutting timber from any part of the woods under the Hills, they shall do it duty free, and the people they send shall be protected.

10*th*.—That there shall be a mutual release of prisoners.

This Treaty to be signed by the Honorable President and Council of Bengal, etc., and the Honorable Company's seal to be affixed on the one part, and to be signed and sealed by the Deb Rajah on the other part.

Signed and ratified at Fort William, the 25th April 1774.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
" WILLIAM ALDERSEY.
" P. M. DACRES.
" J. LAURELL.
" HENRY GOODWIN.
" J. GRAHAM.
" GEORGE VANSITTART.

Seal.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL,
Assistant Secretary.

No. LIX.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by CHANGJOI SATRAJAH, SRENG SATRAJAH, CHEENG DUNDOO SATRAJAH, of NAREGOON and TONG DABEE RAJAH, CHANG DUNDOO BRAMEE, POONJAI BRAMEE, of TAKHAL TOOROOM, dated 24th Maug 1250 B. S.—1844.

It having been ordered by His Lordship the Governor-General in Council that we should be allowed annually one-third of the whole of the proceeds of Koreeahpara Dwar, *viz.*, 5,000 Rupees, we voluntarily pledge ourselves to adhere to the following terms most strictly :—

1*st*.—We pledge ourselves to be satisfied, now and for ever, with the above-mentioned sum of 5,000 Rupees, and relinquish all right over any proceeds that may accrue from the Dwar.

2*nd*.—In our traffic we pledge ourselves to confine our dealings to the established market places at Oodalgooree and Mungle Dye, and never interfere with the ryots, neither will we allow any of our Booteahs to commit any acts of oppression.

3*rd*.—We have relinquished all power in the Dwar, and can no longer levy any rent from the ryots.

4th.—We agree to apply to the British Courts at Mungledye for redress in all our grievances in their Territories.

5th.—Should we ever infringe any of the foregoing terms, we shall forfeit our right to the above pension.

(True translation.)

FRANS JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. LX.

KHUREETA to HIS HIGHNESS the DEB RAJAH—(dated Simla, the 9th June 1864).

You are well aware that for many years past wanton outrages have been committed by your subjects within the territories of the British Government and within the territories of the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, who are under British protection. Men, women, and children have been kidnapped and sold into slavery; some have been put to death; others have been cruelly wounded; and much valuable property has been carried off or destroyed. These outrages, it is well known, are not the act of individual criminals, who set the laws of Bhootan at defiance; they are perpetrated with the knowledge and at the instigation of some of the leading Chiefs of Bhootan. Over a period of thirty-six years these aggressions have extended. Many remonstrances have been in vain addressed to the Bhootan Government, and the British Government has been compelled, in its own defence and the defence of its protected and subordinate allies, to have recourse to measures of retribution. In 1828 and 1836 the British Government were most reluctantly forced to occupy the Booree Gooma and the Banska Doars, but these districts were subsequently restored to the Bhootan Government in the hope that the Bhootan Government would fulfil the offices of friendship towards their neighbour by restraining their subjects from the commission of such aggressions for the future.

This hope proved illusory, and after the British Government had in vain endeavoured to secure a better understanding with the Bhootan Government by means of a friendly mission, it became necessary in 1841 to annex permanently to the British dominions the seven* Assam Doars, a measure which, it was believed, would convince the Bhootan Government that British territory cannot with impunity be persistently and wantonly violated. Nevertheless, the British Government, willing to believe in the friendship of your Government, and careful only to secure an undisturbed frontier and to live at peace with the

* Ghurkola. | Chappakhamar.
Banska. | Bijnee.
Chappa Goonee. | Booree Gooma.
Kulling.

people of Bhootan, paid to your Government annually a sum of Rupees 10,000 from the revenues of these Doars.

But even this moderation on the part of the British Government, this sign of its anxiety above all things for peace, was misunderstood. Outrages did not cease. Precautions had to be taken for the defence of the British frontier, and not only the Deb and Dhurma Rajahs, but the local Governors on the frontier, particularly the Tongso Pillo, had to be distinctly warned that unless these insults to the British Government were put a stop to, the British Government would have no alternative but to resort to further measures of retribution.

These warnings were ineffectual; it is unnecessary to repeat the numerous acts of aggression to which the British Government patiently submitted, and the further remonstrances which were addressed to your Government before they carried their threats into execution by the stoppage of the rent of Rupees 2,000 a year for the Ambaree Fallacottah, which the British Government held in farm. Of the reasons which forced the British Government to this measure, your Government were duly informed, and you were warned that the rents of Ambaree Fallacottah would not be paid until full reparation should be made, captives released, and the guilty parties punished. These measures also proved ineffectual; and as the British Government were unwilling to be committed to a course of retributive coercion, it was determined to make one effort more by peaceful negotiation and the despatch of a friendly mission to explain fully the demands of the British Government and to put the relations of the two Governments on a satisfactory footing. Of this intention the Bhootân Government were informed in 1862 by a special messenger, who carried letters to the Deb and Dhurma Rajahs, and by more recent letters addressed to you by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The mission, under the conduct of the Honorable Ashley Eden, a high functionary of the British Government, and my Envoy and Plenipotentiary, reached your Court at Poonakha on 13th March 1864. Mr. Eden was the bearer of a Draft Treaty which he was instructed to negotiate with you. The terms of that Treaty were so just and reasonable, and so favorable to the best interests of both Governments, that I did not anticipate its rejection, more especially as Mr. Eden had full discretion to modify any of the details not inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty to meet the wishes of the Bhootan Government. It was, of course, optional with you to accept or reject this Treaty in whole or in part, and had you received my Envoy in the manner suited to his rank as my representative, and as by the usages of nations he ought to have been received, but declared your inability to accede to the demands of the British Government, this rejection of my proposals, however much to be regretted as forcing the British Government to coercive measures for the protection of the persons and property of its subjects, would not in itself have been an offence.

But you are aware that not only have the just demands of the British Government been refused, but they have been refused in a manner disgraceful to yourself and to your Durbar and insulting to the British Government. Not only has the Envoy deputed to your Court not been received with the

dignity due to his rank; he has not even received that protection from personal insult and violence which is extended to an Envoy by the laws of all nations save the most barbarous. By the Tongso Pillo and his coadjutors in Council the letter addressed to you on the part of the British Government has been treated with contumely; my Envoy was publicly insulted and derided in your own presence, and has been compelled under threats of personal violence to sign an engagement agreeing to restore the Assam Doars.

This engagement I entirely repudiate, not only because it was beyond Mr. Eden's instructions to agree to any such terms, but because the engagement was extorted from him by personal violence and threats of imprisonment. The treatment to which the mission which was deputed to your Court to remove all causes of dispute by peaceful negotiation was subjected, has been so disgraceful that the British Government cannot allow the Government of Bhootan to go unpunished.

I am aware that your authority has been usurped by the Tongso Pillo and other Chiefs, but it cannot be permitted that, for the insubordination of your Chiefs and the internal distractions which weaken the Government of Bhootan, the subjects of the British Government should suffer and the Envoy of the British Government should be insulted and maltreated.

I therefore inform you that the district of Ambaree Fallacottah, heretofore held in rent from the Bhootan Government, is permanently annexed to the British dominions, and that all payments of rent from that district and of revenues from the Assam Doars to the Bhootan Government have ceased for ever. You have been informed both in writing and by my Envoy that all British subjects of Cooch Behar and Sikkim, of whom there are said to be more than three hundred, who are now held captive by your Chiefs and in your monasteries, or are detained in Bhootan against their will, must be released, and that the property which has been carried off from British territory, or Cooch Behar, or Sikkim within the last five years, must be restored. I now warn you that, unless these demands are fully complied with by the 1st day of September next, that is, three months from this date, I shall take such further measures to enforce these demands as may seem to me to be necessary.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

The same to the Dhurm Rajah.

No. LXI.

PROCLAMATION.—1864.

For many years past outrages have been committed by subjects of the Bhootan Government within British territory, and in the territories of the

Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar. In these outrages property has been plundered and destroyed, lives have been taken, and many innocent persons have been carried into and are still held in captivity.

The British Government, ever sincerely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States, and specially mindful of the obligations imposed on it by the Treaty of 1774, has endeavoured from time to time by conciliatory remonstrance to induce the Government of Bhootan to punish the perpetrators of these crimes, to restore the plundered property, and to liberate the captives. But such remonstrances have never been successful, and, even when followed by serious warning, have failed to produce any satisfactory result. The British Government has been frequently deceived by vague assurances and promises for the future, but no property has ever been restored, no captive liberated, no offender punished, and the outrages have continued.

In 1863 the Government of India, being averse to the adoption of extreme measures for the protection of its subjects and dependent allies, despatched a special mission to the Bhootan Court, charged with proposals of a conciliatory character, but instructed to demand the surrender of all captives, the restoration of plundered property, and security for the future peace of the frontier.

This pacific overture was insolently rejected by the Government of Bhootan. Not only were restitution for the past and security for the future refused, but the British Envoy was insulted in open Durbar, and compelled, as the only means of ensuring the safe return of the mission, to sign a document which the Government of India could only instantly repudiate.

For this insult the Governor-General in Council determined to withhold for ever the annual payments previously made to the Bhootan Government on account of the revenues of the Assam Doars and Ambaree Fallacottah, which had long been in the occupation of the British Government, and annexed those districts permanently to British territory. At the same time, still anxious to avoid an open rupture, the Governor-General in Council addressed a letter to the Deb and Dhurma Rajahs, formally demanding that all captives detained in Bhootan against their will should be released, and that all property carried off during the last five years should be restored.

To this demand the Government of Bhootan has returned an evasive reply, from which can be gathered no hope that the just requisitions of the Government of India will ever be complied with, or that the security of the frontier can be provided for otherwise than by depriving the Government of Bhootan and its subjects of the means and opportunity of future aggression.

The Governor-General in Council has therefore reluctantly resolved to occupy permanently and annex to British territory the Bengal Doars of Bhootan, and so much of the Hill territory, including the Forts of Dallingkot, Panakha, and Dewangiri, as may be necessary to command the passes, and to prevent hostile or predatory incursions of Bhootanese into the Darjeeling district or into the plains below. A Military Force amply sufficient to occupy this tract and to overcome all resistance has been assembled on the frontier, and will now proceed to carry out this resolve.

All Chiefs, Zemindars, Munduls, Ryots, and other inhabitants of the tract in question are hereby required to submit to the authority of the British Government, to remain quietly in their homes, and to render assistance to the British troops and to the Commissioner who is charged with the administration of the tract. Protection of life and property and a guarantee of all private rights is offered to those who do not resist, and strict justice will be done to all. The lands will be moderately assessed, and all oppression and extortion will be absolutely prohibited.

The future boundary between the territories of the Queen of England and those of Bhootan will be surveyed and marked off, and the authority of the Government of Bhootan within this boundary will cease for ever.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, *The 12th November 1864.*

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Government of India.

No. LXII.

AGREEMENT entered into by HIGH OFFICERS of the BHOOTAN GOVERNMENT for the surrender of the two Guns—1865.

We, Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Themseyrensey Donai, the two high officers of the Bhootan Court, will go back to the Deb Rajah and fully explain to His Highness about the two guns which fell into the hands of the Bhootea troops on the evacuation of Dewangiree, and obtain His Highness's consent to go to Tongso about them. If we succeed in getting back the guns by bringing Tongso Penlow to terms, we will either bring the guns back and restore them at Sinchula, or else cause them to be handed over to the British officers at Dewangiree; but if we should unfortunately be unsuccessful, one of us will come down to the Representative of the British Government for assistance, and, in the meantime, we agree to explain to His Highness the Deb Rajah that no money payment can be expected under the 4th Article of the Treaty. We further agree that no money payment under the Treaty shall be due to the Bhootan Government in the event of Mr. Eden and Cheeboo Lama declaring that a second copy of the Treaty extorted from them was left by them in Bhootan, until such time as the said second copy shall be found and surrendered to the Representative of the British Government, and we fully understand and acknowledge that, until the two* British guns are restored, no money payment under the Treaty will be due to the Bhootan Government.

* They were eventually surrendered on 25th February 1866.

Done this 10th day of November 1865, corresponding with 23rd-9th month, Bhootea year Shim Lung, or one day previous to the date fixed for the formal signature of the Treaty in public Durbar at Sinchula.

(Sd.) SAMDOJEY DEB JIMPEY. Seal.

(Sd.) THEMSEYRENSEY DONAI. Seal.

No. LXIII.

TREATY between HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS in the EAST INDIES, and THEIR HIGHNESSES the DHURM and DEB RAJAHS of BHOOTAN concluded on the one part by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT BRUCE, C.B., by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and on the other part by SAMDOJEY DEB JIMPEY and THEMSEYRENSEY DONAI according to full powers conferred on them by the DHURM and DEB RAJAHS —1865.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bhootan.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas in consequence of repeated aggressions of the Bhootan Government and of the refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the officers sent by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the Doars and certain Hill Posts protecting the passes into Bhootan, and whereas the Bhootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen

Doars, bordering on the Districts of Rungpoor, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the Talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the Hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta up to such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose is ceded by the Bhootan Government to the British Government for ever.

ARTICLE 3.

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar who are now detained in Bhootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the cession by the Bhootan Government of the territories specified in Article 2 of this Treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil-disposed persons from committing crimes within British territory or the territories of the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agree to make an annual allowance to the Government of Bhootan of a sum not exceeding fifty thousand rupees (Rupees 50,000) to be paid to officers not below the rank of Jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bhootan to receive the same. And it is further hereby agreed that the payments shall be made as specified below :—

On the fulfilment by the Bhootan Government of the conditions of this Treaty twenty-five thousand rupees (Rupees 25,000).

On the 10th January following the 1st payment, thirty-five thousand rupees (Rupees 35,000).

On the 10th January following forty-five thousand rupees (Rupees 45,000).

On every succeeding 10th January fifty thousand rupees (Rupees 50,000).

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money either in whole or in part in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bhootan Government or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects or to comply with the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government hereby agree, on demand being duly made in writing by the Bhootan Government, to surrender, under the provisions of Act

VII of 1854, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bhootan Government, all Bhootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British dominions. The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery or burglary, cattle stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house, or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subornation of perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons, and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

ARTICLE 7.

The Bhootan Government hereby agree, on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bhootan Government, and also any Bhootanese subjects who, after committing any of the above crimes in British territory, shall flee into Bhootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the Local Court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

ARTICLE 8.

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against, the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government; and the British Government hereby engage to enquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar.

ARTICLE 9.

There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bhootanese goods imported into British territories, nor shall the Bhootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into, or transported through, the Bhootan territories. Bhootanese subjects residing in British territories shall have equal justice with British subjects, and British subjects residing in Bhootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Bhootan Government.

ARTICLE 10.

The present Treaty of ten Articles having been concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865, corresponding with the Bhootea year Shim Lung 24th day of the 9th month, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B., and Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Themseyrensey Donai, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Viceroy and

Governor-General or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council and by Their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs shall be mutually delivered within thirty days from this date.

(Sd.) H. BRUCE, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Chief Civil and Poltl. Officer.* Seal.

(Sd.) In Dabe Nagri. Seal. Seal.

(Sd.) In Bhootea language. Seal. Seal.

This Treaty was ratified on the 29th November 1865 in Calcutta by me.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Governor-General.

25th January 1866.

(Sd.) W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

25th January 1866.

No. LXIV.

PROCLAMATION.—1866.

Whereas in the Proclamation issued on the 12th November 1864, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council announced his resolution of occupying permanently and annexing to British territory the Bengal Doars of Bhootan and so much of the hill territory, including the forts of Dalimkote and Dewangiree, as might be necessary to command the passes and to prevent hostile or predatory incursions of Bhootanese into the Darjeeling district, or into the plains below;

And whereas, in pursuance of that resolution, the British Government, under Article 2 of a Treaty concluded on the 11th day of November 1865, has obtained from the Government of Bhootan for ever the cession of the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen Doars bordering on the districts of Rungpoor, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the Talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the Hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta, up to such point as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose;

It is hereby declared that the territory ceded by the Bhootan Government as aforesaid is annexed to the territories of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England.

It is further declared that the ceded territory is attached to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and that it will accordingly be under the immediate control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but that it shall not be subjected to the general regulations.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

SIMLA; *The 4th July 1866.*

(Sd.) W. MUIR, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN, OR IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH,

THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

I.—ASSAM.

The different portions of territory included in the Province of Assam were formerly quite distinct, and have different histories; they were brought under British administration at different times and in different ways, and it is therefore necessary to treat them separately. For present purposes the following division will suffice:—

(I.) Assam Proper, that is, the five districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur.
(II.) Goalpara, including the Eastern Duars.
(III.) Kachar, including the North Kachar Hills.
(IV.) The Jaintia and Khasi Hills.
(V.) The Garo Hills.
(VI.) The North-Eastern Frontier.

In 1873 it was determined by the Government of India to separate the districts now forming the Assam Province from the administration of the Government of Bengal, and to form them into a Chief Commissionership. By a proclamation dated the 6th February 1874, the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, the three Hill districts, and the district of Kachar were taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General in Council; and by a notification of the same date they were formed into a Chief Commissionership, and Lieutenant-Colonel

R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., was appointed the first Chief Commissioner. On the 12th September of the same year, by another proclamation and notification, Sylhet was added, and the Province, as it now exists, was completed.

(I.)—ASSAM PROPER.

The history of Assam Proper, or of so much of the valley of the Brahmaputra as belongs to the modern province of Assam, may be said to begin with the growth of the Koch power upon its western frontier, and the invasion of the Ahoms in the east. It appears certain that, while the bulk of the inhabitants have always been of non-Aryan origin, the colonisation or conquest of parts of the valley by Aryan settlers began at an early date.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century occurred an event which was destined to have a great influence on the destinies of Assam. This was the invasion of the *Ahoms*. The Ahoms were Shans from the ancient Shan Kingdom of Pông, whose capital, Mogaung, still exists. Chukapha their leader entered Assam with a small following in the year 1228 A.D. The Ahoms found the country into which they descended either empty of inhabitants or held by small settlements of Chutias, a people of the Bodo race, whom they had no difficulty in subduing. Within the narrow limits of a territory corresponding to the south-eastern part of the Lakhimpur and part of the Sibsagar district, the Ahom kings succeeded each other with great regularity. The Ahoms, extending their power along the south bank of the Brahmaputra, subdued the Bara Bhuiyas (about 1450 A.D.), and thus touched the Koch power on the west as they touched the Chutia power on the south-east.

The Ahoms overthrew the Chutia dominion in Upper Assam about 1500 A.D., and held their own against the Koch. Several Musalman invasions are recorded in the history of the Brahmaputra Valley, and they all bear the same character of temporary success due to superior arms and discipline, and ultimate failure attributable to the unfavourable nature of the climate, ignorance of the country, want of communications, and the impossibility of repairing losses by reinforcements. The first expedition of the kind was unsuccessful. A second invasion occurred about the middle of the 16th century. The last and greatest was that undertaken by Mir Jumla in 1660-62. He captured the capital of the Ahoms, but his force melted away in the rains, and he was obliged to retreat with the loss of his guns. Though unable to wrest any territory from the Ahoms, the Musalman viceroys of Bengal were strong enough

to conquer the greater part of the Koch kingdom, so much nearer to their frontiers. In 1682 the imperial general Manzur Khan carried off the last Koch king, Surya Narayan, a prisoner to Delhi. Even in Bengal, however, a relic of the Koch kingdom survived, and forms the present State of Kuch Behar; while the Koch territories in Assam, ruled by the tributary Rajas of Darrang, were never annexed to the Musalman dominions.

Before the last Muhammadan invasion, the Ahoms had been largely converted to the Hindu religion. The reigning monarch became a convert in 1655 A.D., and adopted the name of Jayadhwaja Singh, and henceforward all the Ahom kings bear both Ahom and Hindu names. There were now no rivals to the Ahoms in the Assam Valley. The Kacharis had been defeated just before Mir Jumla's invasion, and the Rajas of Darrang and Bijni became tributary to the Ahom power on the fall of the Koch monarchy. In 1695 Rudra Singh, the greatest of the Ahom kings, ascended the throne. His dominions comprised the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley, so far as it was inhabited, except a strip of submontane territory claimed by the Bhutias. In 1780, Gaurinath Singh succeeded to the throne. His reign was marked chiefly by a formidable rising of the Moamarias, a powerful religious sect. Gaurinath being hard-pressed, applied in his extremity to Mr. Rausch, a salt farmer at Goalpara. Mr. Rausch, it is said, sent a body of 700 sipahis to Gaurinath's aid, but these sipahis were cut to pieces by the Moamarias. In the meanwhile Krishna Narayan, Raja of Darrang, taking advantage of Raja Gaurinath's difficulties, made a descent upon Gauhati. Gaurinath, meeting with further reverses, again applied to Mr. Rausch for help, and also sent a deputation to Calcutta. At the close of 1792 the British Government sent a detachment, under the command of Captain Welsh, to assist Gaurinath. Captain Welsh defeated Krishna Narayan, put down the Moamaria insurrection, and reduced the whole valley to obedience. The first treaty with any of the Assam Chiefs was a commercial Agreement (No. LXV) made in 1793 with Raja Gaurinath Singh; but this was never ratified or published by Government, on the ground that the Raja's administration was not sufficiently strong to ensure the observance of the agreement. Captain Welsh was recalled in 1794. A few months later Gaurinath died. He was succeeded by Kamaleswar Singh, who died in 1809 and was succeeded by his brother Chandra Kanta Singh The reign of this prince was marked by the appearance of the Burmese in Assam. Chandra Kanta having quarrelled with his minister, the Bura Gohain, applied for aid to the Burmese. The Burmese entered Assam with a

force with which the Assamese were utterly unable to cope. Shortly after, however, the Burmese retired, on which the Bura Gohain deposed Chandra Kanta and set up Purandar Singh. Chandra Kanta again applied to the Burmese, who sent an army and reinstated him. In 1819, Purandar Singh applied for aid to the British Government, but was refused. Chandra Kanta, however, quarrelled with the Burmese, who finally expelled him from Assam, and he sought refuge with the British officers at Goalpara. But at this juncture matters had come to a crisis between the British and the Burmese, and on the 5th March 1824 war was declared against Burma. A British force advancing with a gunboat flotilla conquered the valley as far as Koliabor, and during the next cold season completed the subjugation of the rest. Finally, on the 24th February 1826, the Burmese by the treaty of Yandabo, ceded Assam to the East India Company.

For some time after the conquest it was still doubtful whether the Company would retain in their hands the province they had won. Mr. Scott, the Commissioner of North-East Rangpur, administered the country, Captain White being appointed in 1827 to assist him in Lower Assam, and Captain Neufville in 1828 to have charge under him of Upper Assam. The Moamarias, whose country, known as Matak, is now comprised in the Lakhimpur district, were left under their own ruler, styled the Bar Senapati, who in May 1826 executed an Agreement (No. LXVI) whereby he acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and bound himself to supply 300 soldiers in time of war. The management of the country was left in his own hands, except as regards capital offences. In January 1835 the obligation to supply troops was commuted to a money payment of Rs. 1,800 a year (No. LXVII). The Bar Senapati died in November 1839, and, as his successor refused the terms offered him, the management of the country was assumed by the British Government in 1842, and pensions were given to the members of the family. The Mataks number about 26,000 souls.

The Khampti Chief of Sadiya, called the Sadiyakhoa, was, on the 15th May 1826, confirmed as the Company's feudatory in possession of that district. In 1839 the Khamptis headed an insurrection of the border clans, attacked and partially destroyed the military station of Sadiya, and killed the Commandant and Political Agent, Colonel White. The combination was not broken up and dispersed till many lives had been lost. The son of the Sadiyakhoa, for his complicity in this rebellion, was exiled with his followers to Narayanpur on the Dikhrang, in the west of the Lakhimpur district, where

the colony still exists. Sadiya, the district of the Khampti Chief, was, by a proclamation issued in 1842, incorporated with the rest of the province.

In 1833 the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, north of the Brahmaputra, were placed under the administration of Raja Purandar Singh, who executed a Treaty (No. LXVIII) binding himself to administer the country upon the principles of justice established in their territories by the East India Company, to act according to the advice of the Political Agent stationed in his principality, and to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 50,000. Thus of Assam Proper there remained British in 1833 only the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Darrang; the latter then only extended to and included Bishnath, beyond which was Lakhimpur, subject to Purandar Singh.

In October 1838 Purandar Singh's territories were resumed by the Government of India; the Raja had fallen deeply into arrears with his tribute, and declared himself unable any longer to carry on the administration. In July 1839 a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General in Council annexing the territory to Bengal, dividing it into two districts, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, and directing that these two districts should be administered in the same manner as the districts of Lower Assam. The incorporation of the Kamrup and Darrang Duars in British territory in 1842 is noticed under the Bhutan section of the Bengal narrative.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of a new system of COMMERCE adopted by the MAHARAJAH SURGY DEO, ASSAM, 28th February 1793.

The Maharajah Surgy Deo, highly sensible of the benefit he has experienced from the aid which has been afforded to him by the English Government, and desirous not only of cementing the harmony and friendship which subsists between him and that power, but also of extending the beneficial effects thereof, in general, to the subjects of Bengal and Assam, has, at the recommendation of Captain Welsh, the representative at his Court of the said English Government, agreed to abolish the injudicious system of Commerce which has heretofore been pursued, and to adopt in its stead the following plan, liable however to such alterations and amendments as occasions may require, for the mutual benefit and comfort of the subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE 1.

That there shall henceforth be a reciprocal and entire liberty of Commerce between the subjects of Bengal and those of Assam, for all and singular goods and merchandizes on the conditions and in such manner as is settled in the following rules.

ARTICLE 2.

That to facilitate this free intercourse between the subjects of both nations, those of Bengal, in fulfilling the conditions hereafter prescribed, be permitted to proceed with their boats loaded with merchandizes into Assam, and to expose their goods for sale, at any place or in any manner may best suit their purposes, without being subject to any other duties than are established by these Articles.

ARTICLE 3.

That a regular Impost be levied on all goods or merchandizes, whether of Export or Import, and that these duties be fixed as follows :—

Imports.

1st.—That the Salt of Bengal be subject to an Impost of 10 per cent. on the supposed prime cost, reckoning that invariably at 400 Rupees per 100 maunds of 84 sicca weight to the seer.

2nd.—That the Broad Cloths of Europe, the Cotton Cloths of Bengal, Carpets, Copper, Lead, Tin, Tutanag, Pearls, Hardware, Jewellery, Spices, and the various other Goods imported into Assam, pay an equal Impost of 10 per cent. on the Invoice price.

3rd.—That Warlike Implements and Military Stores be considered contraband and liable to confiscation, excepting the supplies of those articles which may be required for the Company's troops stationed in Assam, which, and

every other matter of convenience for the said troops, whether of clothing or provisions, are in all cases to be exempt from duties.

Exports.

1st.—That the Duties to be levied on all articles of Export (except in such cases as are hereafter mentioned) be invariably 10 per cent., reckoning agreeable to the rates hereby annexed to each, *viz.* :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Mooga Dohtees, per md. of 84 sa. wt.	to the seer	. .	95	0	0
Mooga Thread,	ditto	ditto . . .	70	0	0
Pepper,	ditto	ditto . . .	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth, .	ditto	ditto . . .	50	0	0
Cutna Lac,	ditto	ditto . . .	4	0	0
Chuprah and Jury Lal,	ditto	ditto . . .	3	8	0
Munjeet,	ditto	ditto . . .	4	0	0
Cotton	ditto	ditto . . .	0	0	0

2nd.—That all articles of Export not herein specified (with the exception of the following), and for which no certain calculation can be made, be subject to an equal Impost, in such instances always to be paid in kind; and with respect to these articles which have been particularized, that the Duties be received either in money or kind, as may be most convenient to the Merchant: but as it may happen that a temporary scarcity of grain may occur either in Bengal or Assam, to provide against which, Rice and every description of Grain to be exempt from Duties.

ARTICLE 4.

That any person or persons detected in attempting to defraud the Surgy Deo of the Duties hereby established, shall be liable to a confiscation of his or their property, and for ever after debarred the privilege of the trade.

ARTICLE 5.

That for the purpose of collecting the said Duties, Agents be appointed and Custom Houses established for the present, one at the Candahar Chokey and one at Gowhatty.

ARTICLE 6.

That it be the business of the Agents to be stationed at the Candahar Chokey to collect the Duties on all Imports and on all Exports, the produce of the country to the westward of Gowhatty, for which they are to be held responsible. They are to examine all boats passing up and down the river, and, after having settled with the proprietor for the amount of the Duties, they are to grant him a passport, specifying the number and quantity of each article, a copy of which they are to forward, without delay, to the Agents at Gowhatty, whither, or further, if it be necessary, the Merchant may proceed under sanction of the said pass.

ARTICLE 7.

That it be the business of the Agents stationed at Gowhatty to collect the Duties on all Exports the produce of the country parallel to it, north and south, and also on all Exports the produce of the country to the eastward, as far as Nowgong, for which in like manner they are to be held responsible. They are to examine all boats passing down the river, and to grant passports to the proprietors, copies of which to be forwarded to the Agents at the Candahar Chokey, who are to re-examine the cargo, lest, on the way between Gowhatty and their station, the merchant may have taken goods on board which could not be specified in the pass granted at that place.

ARTICLE 8.

That as an incitement to the Agents to be industrious in the discharge of their duty, a recompense be made to them, bearing a proportion to the amount of the collections, and that for the present it be fixed at 12 per cent. on the said collections, which is calculated to defray all incidental expenses.

ARTICLE 9.

That the said Agents be required to be sureties for each other, and that the whole be bound by engagements to the Surgy Deo, not only for the purity of their conduct in the collections, but also that they abstain from having any concern, either directly or indirectly, in trade.

ARTICLE 10.

That a copy of their accounts be produced on or before the 10th of every month, and that the payment of the collections be made into the hands of any person the Surgy Deo may appoint to receive it at the expiration of every quarter.

ARTICLE 11.

That the standard weight hereafter, both for Exports and Imports, be 40 seers to the maund, and 84 sicca weight to the seer.

ARTICLE 12.

That as much political inconvenience might arise to both Governments from granting a general license to the subjects of Bengal to settle in Assam, no European merchant, or adventurer of any description, be allowed to fix their residence in Assam, without having previously obtained the permission of the English Government and that of the Surgy Deo.

ARTICLE 13.

That as Captain Welsh, the representative of the said English Government, in consideration of the Surgy Deo having removed the prohibitory restrictions which have hitherto existed, to the detriment of a free intercourse,

has signified his intention of bringing to punishment all persons from Bengal, offending against the established laws of Assam, or infringing these Articles, so the Surgy Deo, on his part, declares he will punish all abuses in his subjects, tending to obstruct or discourage the reciprocal intercourse this system is designed to promote.

ARTICLE 14.

That copies of these Articles be affixed at every public place throughout Assam, that none may plead ignorance, and that Captain Welsh be requested to send one officially to his Government.

(Sd.) THO. WELSH,
Captain.

The seal of the Maha Rajah Surgy Deo.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of KUBOOLYUT of BUR SENAPUTTEE 13th May 1826.

The Bur Senaputtee, in the presence of Mr. Scott, agreed to the following Kuboolyut:—

I, Matee Bur Bur Senaputtee of the Muttocks, write what follows:—

The Pykes belonging to the Phokuns, Burroohs, Brahmins, and others that are under me, amount to 160 Gotes, and my own amount to 260 Gotes, of these 42 Gotes are my own Liksoos, 11 belong to the Hazaree Keeahs.

5 Sykeahs.
15. Burakayees.
42 are Raj Sumulyahs (provide rice).
5 to the Naoogs.

120 Total.

300 Gotes remain, deducting these. Of these 150 are fighting men, 150 laborers: these I will furnish, according to the custom of the country, by Mal, Dewal, Teeal, and what russud the Sircar may want that I will furnish on getting the amount of its cost; over these people I will exercise jurisdiction, enquire and decide, but in cases of murder, dacoity, and great wounding, and thefts above Rs. 50, I will institute investigation, and send the papers and

the men to the presence, and whatever ordered I will obey. This Kuboolyut shall remain until another is made.

Signed by the BUR SENAPUTTEE.

Witnesses:

JUTO ZYE DEWALYAH.

GUDADHUR.

Signed with Mr. SCOTT's initials.

SUNNUD of BUR SENAPUTTEE.

THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c., TO MATEE BUR BUR SENAPUTTEE.

You are ordered, after providing yourself and the Bissyahs with Pykes for your own and their use, to keep 300 at the Sircar's disposal, but of these I give you 20 for your personal use, and that of your children or others, the remaining 280 you will always have forthcoming.

13th May 1826.

There is another Sunnud of the same day, in which the 20 Gotes are not excepted; but the above is said to be the last.

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by MATEE BUR BUR SENAPUTTEE, on the 23rd January 1835, in the presence of the POLITICAL AGENT, UPPER ASSAM.

ARTICLE 1.

I agree to relinquish my claim to the village of Suckhowah, which has been the cause of dispute between the Suddeya Khawah Gohain and myself; further, I agree that the following shall be recognized as the territorial boundaries of my district. On the north the Berhampooter; on the west the Boormee Dehing River, separating my territory from that of Rajah Poorunder Sing; to the east the Dibroo River and the Danquree Nullah, which falls into it. From the rise of the nullah a boundary line will be formed to connect it with the Boore Dehing River; for this purpose Lieutenant Charlton can depute one person and I will depute another.

The lands lying between the Dhul Jan and Gooroo Jan Nullahs, which fall into the Dauquree Nullah, to be considered under my jurisdiction, and the persons deputed as above mentioned can connect them by definite marks, so as to form a boundary line. These are the territorial boundaries of the country under my jurisdiction, and have no reference to the pecuniary questions now pending between me and the British Government.

ARTICLE 2

I cannot agree to the demand which the British Government has made me to contribute towards the expenses of the State in an increased proportion, quinquennially, or by paying a tribute of Rs. 10,000 per annum, as I engaged to do under the Assam Government. But if the British Government requires me no longer to furnish a Military Contingent of 300 men, I agree to pay in their stead the usual Capitation Tax for these 300 men, which, at the rate of Rs. 6 per head, will amount to Rs. 1,800 per annum. I further agree to restore to the British Government the arms of this force if required. I likewise will adhere to the engagement I formed with Captain Neufville, to pay Rs. 551 per annum, on account of Pykes who absconded from Upper Assam, whilst that Province was under his charge in 1829; and further I agree to pay to those who have absconded from Rajah Poorunder Sing's territory within the last two years. I will cause them to be counted, but if suspicion is entertained that a false enumeration will be given in, I agree that the British Government may nominate an Officer to take a new census.

(Sd.) MATEE BUR BUR SENAPUTTEE.

Witnesses:

CHOTA GOHAIN KHAMPTEE, *residing at Suddeya.*

SADEE MAN, JEMADAR, *residing at Morung.*

GOLAUB SING, JEMADAR, *residing at Bishenath.*

GOPEE SURMA DOLA SUVYA BORA, *residing at Jorehaut.*

No. LXVIII.

TREATY and AGREEMENT concluded between MR. THOMAS CAMPBELL ROBERTSON, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL on the NORTH-EAST FRONTIER, on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY and RAJAH POORUNDER SING, now residing at GOWHATTY, in ASSAM—1833.

ARTICLE 1.

The Company give over to Rajah Poorunder Sing the portion of Assam lying on the southern bank of the Burrumpooter to the eastward of the

Dhunsiree River, and on the northern bank to the eastward of a nullah immediately east of Bishenath.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah Poorunder Sing agrees to pay an annual tribute of 50,000 Rupees of Rajah Mohree coinage to the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah Poorunder Sing binds himself, in the administration of justice in the country now made over to him, to abstain from the practices of the former Rajahs of Assam, as to cutting off ears and noses, extracting eyes or otherwise mutilating or torturing, and that he will not inflict cruel punishment for slight faults, but generally assimilate the administration of justice in his territory to that which prevails in the dominions of the Honorable Company. He further binds himself not to permit the immolation of women by suttees.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah Poorunder Sing binds himself to assist the passage of the troops of the British Government through his territory, furnishing supplies and carriage on receiving payment for the same.

ARTICLE 5.

Whether at Jorhath or elsewhere, wheresoever a spot may be required for the permanent cantonment of the troops of the British Government, the Rajah agrees that, within the limits assigned to such cantonment, he shall exercise no power whatever; all matters connected with such cantonment to be decided on by the Officer of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of a detachment being stationed at Suddeya or elsewhere, the Rajah Poorunder Sing binds himself to render it all the assistance that it shall require in regard to provisions and carriage.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah binds himself ever to listen with attention to the advice of the Political Agent to be stationed in Upper Assam, or to that of the Agent to the Governor-General, with a view to the conduct of affairs in the country made over to him in conformity with the stipulation of this agreement.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah binds himself not to carry on any correspondence by letter or otherwise, or to enter into any Contract or Agreement with the Rulers of any Foreign States. In all cases of necessity he will consult with the Poli-

tical Agent or Agent to the Governor-General, by whom the necessary communication will be made.

ARTICLE 9.

The Rajah binds himself to surrender, on demand from the Agent to the Governor-General or Political Agent, any fugitive from justice who may take refuge in his territory, and always to apply to those Officers for the apprehension of any individuals who may fly from his territory into that of the Honorable Company, or of any other State.

ARTICLE 10.

It is distinctly understood that this Treaty invests Rajah Poorunder Sing with no power over the Moarmaria Country of the Bur Senaputtee.

ARTICLE 11.

It being notorious that the quantity of opium produced in Assam is the cause of many miseries to the inhabitants, the Rajah binds himself that, whatever measures may be determined on with a view to checking this source of mischief in the territory of the Honorable Company, corresponding measures shall be adopted in the territory made over to him.

In the event of the Rajah's continuing faithful to the Articles of this Treaty, the British Government engages to protect him from the aggressions of any foreign foe, but if, which God forbid, he should in any way depart from a faithful adherence to the same, and be guilty of oppressing the people of the country entrusted to his charge, then the right is reserved to the Government of the Honorable Company, either to transfer the said country to another ruler, or take it into its own immediate occupation.

Dated the 2nd March 1833, or 20th Phagoon 1239, B.E.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON,

Agent, Governor-General.

(II.)—GOALPARA.

This district consists of two very distinct portionst—he permanently settled part, comprising the three thanas of Goalpara, Dhubri and Karaibari, and the temporarily-settled part, called the Eastern Duars. The first tract was originally a portion of the district of Rangpur, and as such was included in the province of Bengal, which, by the Mughal Emperor's farman of the 12th August 1765, became part of the dominions of the East India Company. Like the neighbouring district of Kamrup, this tract was inhabited chiefly by Meches or Kacharis, and members of the same race converted to Hinduism under the name of Koch. It formed part of the dominions of the Koch dynasty of Rangpur, and, as has already been related above, passed out of their hands when Manzur Khan in 1682 overthrew King Surya Narayan.

In 1867 the five Eastern Duars, which were annexed by the British Government on the conclusion of the Bhutan war (*see* Bhutan), were incorporated in Goalpara.

BHUTIA TRIBES ON THE FRONTIER.

The Bhutias of the Kuriapara Duar, which lies east of Bhutan Proper and extends from the Doisham to the Rota river, are dependent upon the Towang Raja, who is himself an official subject to the Government of Lhassa The Chiefs of this Duar, called the Sat Rajas, used to levy dues from the inhabitants of the adjoining plains. In 1844 their claims were bought out (No. LIX) by the British Government on payment of an annual sum of Rs. 5,000. Since then our relations with these people have only once been disturbed. In 1852 one of the Gelongs, or Tibetan officials appointed from Lhassa to supervise the local chiefs, having some misunderstanding with his superiors, fled to British territory. His surrender was peremptorily demanded by the authorities of Lhassa, and a Tibetan army moved towards the frontier. A British force was assembled at Udalgiri with two guns. But no hostilities actually occurred, the Tibetans retired, the fugitive Gelong was removed to Gauhati, and the Duar was re-opened for trade.

Next to these Bhutias subject to Towang come the Sat Rajas of Charduar, chiefs who live at villages called by the people of the plains Rupraigaon and Shergaon. They claim to be independent of Towang, and rule the tribes from the Rota to the Diputa river. The first Treaty with them was concluded in 1853 (No. LXIX). The Thebengia Bhutias are a distinct race, and extend several days' journey into the hills; but they used, in

junction with the Sat Rajas, to levy contributions from the people of the adjacent plains. From 1839 to 1844 these people were excluded from the plains by the British Government in punishment for outrages committed by them. On their submitting and executing a formal Agreement (No. LXX) to refrain from aggressions, the Shergaon and Rupraigaon Bhutias received an annual pension of Rs. 2,526-7 a year. A similar payment of Rs. 145-13-6 is made to the Thebengia Bhutias, but they do not appear to have subscribed any engagement. These tribes come down annually to receive their pensions at Tezpur.

No. LXIX.

TREATY signed by CAPTAINS REID and CAMPBELL and CHANGDANDOO NAMANG LEDEN and DAO NURHOO, BHUTIA RAJAS, on the 28th JANUARY 1853, at KURREAHPARAH, ZILLAH DARRUNG.

We, Changdandoo Raja Namang Leden Raja Dao Nurhoo Rajah, being deputed by the Daba Rajas to carry letters of friendship to the Agent, Governor-General, North-East Frontier, desiring that the former friendly relations which existed between the Government of India and our Lassa Government (lately disturbed by the misbehaviour of one of our Gellings) should be again resumed, and being ourselves desirous above all things that peace should exist between our Government and that of India, do (now that we are assured the Government of India do not intend to invade our country) hereby solemnly declare that all military force in excess of what is required to maintain order in our own country shall be immediately withdrawn, and the soldiers sent to their houses, and should the peace be ever broken by us, wr shall consider that all claim to the Rs. 5,000 hitherto yearly paid to oue Government by the Government of India shall be forfeited, and that our trade with the people of the plains shall be put a stop to.

And all this we of our own good will agree to and swear to in the presence of Captains Reid and Campbell, signing the agreement as copied out in Bhutia language from the Bengali copy made by Tuckha Mahomed Darogah.

And moreover, with regard to the followers and others of the Gelling who have come down to the plains for protection, we promise not to molest them, but hope, with the good help of the Agent, Governor-General, to make friends with them and persuade them to return to their own country.

No. LXX.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by DURJEE RAJAH, TAUGJOOG RAJAH, DUKPAH RAJAH, JOYPOO RAJAH, CHANG KHANGDOO RAJAH, SAUGJA RAJAH, ROOP RAE GYA TOOUNG BHUNGDOO RAJAH, SURGYAH, of BHOOTAN, dated 29th Maug 1250 B. S.

Under the supposition that we were concerned with Niboojoo Rajah, Kawree Bhoot, and Bogah Bhoot, in the murder of Muddoo Sykeah, of Ooang, in Chardoar, and therefore required to give up the above-mentioned supposed murderers, which we were unable to do, in consequence of which the

Duars were attached, and we forbidden to frequent them; and it being now ordered that we be allowed a pension in lieu of black-mail and may again visit the Plains for the purposes of traffic under a sworn Agreement, to ensure the ryots from any oppressions from us:—We hereby pledge ourselves to act up to the following terms, swearing according to our custom by placing salt on a daw or Bhootan sword, and biting it, and cutting the skins of a tiger and bear:—

1*st*.—We pledge ourselves to report our arrival in the plains to the Patgarree, and never to commit any fraud or theft against any ryot or Patgarree in trafficking with them, or any other act of oppression. Neither will we allow any of our people to do so, or we shall forfeit our privilege of visiting the Plains.

2*nd*.—We pledge ourselves never to join any person or persons that may be at enmity with the British Government; and furthermore to oppose every effort made against the Government the instant it shall be brought to our knowledge, and report faithfully any intelligence we may get of any conspiracy being carried on. We also pledge ourselves to act up to any orders we may get from the British authorities. Should it ever be proved that we have joined in any conspiracy, we shall not be allowed to visit the Plains.

3*rd*.—We will never come into the Plains armed, and in our traffic confine ourselves exclusively to the established market places at Lahabarree, Balle, Barah, Oobung, and Tezpur, and not deal with the ryots in their private houses, neither will we permit any of our people doing so.

4*th*.—We consider ourselves in all civil aggrievances bound to abide the decision of the British Courts.

5*th*.—I, Durjee Rajah, am content to receive a monthly pension of 25 Rupees, and for the rest of my people 20 Rupees each, altogether 145* Rupees in lieu of our black-mail, and we relinquish every other right in Chardoar.

6*th*.—The moment we hear that any of our people have been guilty of any crime in the Plains, we engage to give up the offender.

7*th*.—We pledge ourselves to act up to the foregoing terms, or forfeit our pension.

(True translation.)

FRANS JENKINS,

Agent, Governor-General.

* Increased in 1852 to Rupees 2,527-7-0 a year.

(III.)—KACHAR.

The early history of Kachar, or Hiramba, is obscure. Although it has given their current name to the Bodo population of Assam, the part of the district south of the Barail was not till some two hundred years ago in the possession of the race now called Kacharis. It would appear that it formerly belonged to the kingdom of Tipperah or Tripura. It is, however, certain that the last native king of Kachar was the descendant of a line of princes who came originally from the Assam Valley. The Kachari kings were forced, by the aggressions of the Ahoms on the north and of the Angami Nagas on the south, to remove and take up their abode on the Mahur river. While settled there, about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century, the Kachari king married a daughter of the Tipperah Raja, and received the valley of Kachar as her dowry. And some time between 1700 and 1750 the capital was transferred to Khaspur, on the Madhura river in the plains. In 1790 the Raja, by appropriate ceremony, became a Hindu and a Kshatriya.

In the beginning of the present century the valley of Kachar was the scene of a struggle for supremacy between the Manipuri brothers, Marjit, Chaurjit and Gambhir Singh, who had been driven from their own country by the Burmese. The Burmese were then in Assam, and, as lords of Manipur (which they had conquered from Marjit in 1819), threatened to annex Kachar. This the British Government, seeing the danger which it would cause to Sylhet, decided to prevent. Negotiations were first entered on with a view to an alliance with the Manipuri brothers. These overtures fell through, and it was resolved to take up the cause of Govind Chandra, the refugee Raja of Kachar, who, with the Raja of Jaintia, was taken under British protection. The Burmese armies, which had advanced both from Assam and Manipur, were driven out, and Govind Chandra was replaced on the throne. A Treaty (No. LXXI) was executed on the 6th March 1824, by which the Raja placed himself under British protection, and agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 10,000. Govind Chandra was assassinated in 1830, and as he left no heir, either natural or adopted, the country was annexed by proclamation on the 14th August 1832.

Since Kachar became British territory, the only important political events which have marked its history have been the Lushai raids of 1849 and subsequent years until 1871, the last of which was followed by the expedition of 1871-72. In 1857 the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied

in Chittagong in November of that year, were met in Kachar, defeated, and dispersed by the Sylhet Light Infantry.

North Kachar.—North Kachar is divided from the valley of the Barak by the range of the Barail, and lies between the Jaintia and the Naga Hills. When the district was under Native rule, during the last years of the reign of Govind Chandra, North Kachar was the scene of a struggle between that prince and one of his officers, Kacha Din, who rebelled and endeavoured to establish an independent government. He was captured and put to death by Govind Chandra, but his son Tularam revived the rebellion, and in 1824 joined the Burmese in their attack on Kachar. After a series of years, during which Tularam successfully held his own, Mr. Scott induced Govind Chandra in 1829 to assign to him a tract of country in the hills, and bind himself not to molest him within these limits. After the assassination of the Raja of Kachar, Tularam was a candidate for the vacant chiefship, but failed to establish his title. In 1834 he entered into an Agreement (No. LXXII) with the British Government, in which he resigned all the western portion of the tract ceded by Govind Chandra, retaining the tract on the east, bounded on the south by the Mahur river and the Naga Hills, on the west by the Diyung, on the east by the Dhansiri, and on the north by the Jamuna and Diyung. For this he was to pay a tribute of four pairs of elephants' tusks annually, receiving a monthly pension of Rupees 50. Tularam died in October 1850. His sons, Nakulram and Brajanath, held the country for two and half years more, when the former was killed in the Naga Hills, whither he had led an expedition to avenge an attack on his village of Semkhor; and in 1854 the tract was resumed by the British Government, the surviving members of Tularam's family receiving pensions.

In 1839 the portion of North Kachar not included in Tularam's dominions was annexed to Nowgong; and in 1853 a separate officer was placed in charge at Asalu, near the northern skirts of the Barail, whose business it was to keep order among the Kukis and Arung Nagas dwelling in that neighbourhood, and to protect them against the Angami Nagas to the east, who were constantly making raids into this country and that held by Tularam. In 1854 this officer's charge was augmented by the addition of Tularam's principality.

In 1866 the Government of India agreed to a proposal that a new district should be formed, with its head-quarters at Samaguting, Asalu being abolished as a subdivision, and North Kachar being divided between the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, South Kachar and Nowgong, that portion lying to the

west of the Dhansiri and the country on both banks of the Diyung forming, with the Angami Naga Hills, the new district.

At the close of the Naga war of 1879-80 sanction was given to the re-establishment of the subdivisional charge of North Kachar, where since 1866 no officer had been located, the hillmen being left, save for the rare cold-weather tours of the Deputy Commissioner, entirely to themselves. The sub-division was opened in December 1880, and placed in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was stationed, for the dry-weather months only (the hills being very unhealthy in the rains), at Gunjong, in the centre of the tract.

Towards the end of 1881 a Kachari fanatic, named Sanbhudan, gave out that he was possessed of supernatural powers, and that his mission was to re-store the ancient Kachari kingdom. He gathered about him an ignorant following and, in January 1882, after demanding the cession of North Kachar, attacked Gunjong and burnt it to the ground. In a subsequent attack on Maibong, where Major Boyd, the Deputy Commissioner, with a party of police was encamped, the assailants were repulsed with loss, but Major Boyd unfortunately received a wound from the effects of which he died shortly after. Sanbhudan, after the collapse of the insurrection, evaded capture until the end of 1882 when, in endeavouring to escape from the police, who had succeeded in surrounding him, he was wounded, and bled to death.

No. LXXI.

TREATY concluded between DAVID SCOTT, ESQUIRE, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on the part of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAJAH GOVIND CHUNDER NARYN, of CACHAR, or HERUMBA—1824.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Govind Chunder, for himself and his successors, acknowledges allegiance to the Honorable Company, and places his country of Cachar, or Herumba, under their protection.

ARTICLE 2.

The internal government of the country shall be conducted by the Rajah, and the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice shall not extend there; but the Rajah agrees to attend at all times to the advice offered for the welfare of his subjects by the Governor-General in Council, and agreeably thereto to rectify any abuses that may arise in the administration of affairs.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honorable Company engages to protect the territory of Cachar from external enemies, and to arbitrate any differences that may arise between the Rajah and other States. The Rajah agrees to abide by such arbitration, and to hold no correspondence or communication with foreign powers, except through the channel of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the aid promised by the above Article, and other circumstances, the Rajah agrees to pay to the Honorable Company, from the beginning of the year 1232 B. S., an annual tribute of ten thousand Sicca Rupees, and the Honorable Company engages to provide for the maintenance of the Munnipoorean Chiefs lately occupying Cachar.

ARTICLE 5.

If the Rajah should fail in the performance of the above Article, the Honorable Company will be at liberty to occupy and attach, in perpetuity, to their other possessions, a sufficient tract of the Cachar country, to provide for the future realization of the tribute.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah agrees, in concert with the British local Authorities, to adopt all measures that may be necessary for the maintenance, in the district of

Sylhet, of the arrangements in force in the Police, Opium, and Salt Departments.

Executed at Buddeerpore, this 6th day of March 1824, corresponding with the 24th of Fagoon 1230 B. S.

(Sd.) D. SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Rajah Govind Chunder's seal.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) D. SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor-General.

No. LXXII.

TERMS of AGREEMENT concluded with TOOLA RAM SEENAPUTTEE on the 3rd November under the orders of Government, dated 16th October 1834.

First.—Toola Ram foregoes all claims to the country between the Morihur and Dyung and the Dyung and Keopoli rivers, from which he was dispossessed by Govind Ram and Doorga Ram.

Second.—Toola Ram is to hold the remainder of the country formerly in his possession, or the tract of country bounded on the west by the Dyung river, and a line to be determined hereafter, drawn from the Baree ford or the Dyung to a point on the Jumoona river, between the cultivation of Seil Dhurmpore and of Duboka and the Hajaee (excluding the two latter); by the Jumoona and Dyung rivers north, by the Dunsira river east, and to the south and south-west by the Naga Hills and Mowheir river, and he agrees to hold the above tract in dependence on the British Government, and to pay a yearly tribute,* for their protection, of four pairs of elephants' teeth, each pair to weigh thirty-five seers.

Third.—Toola Ram, during his life, shall receive from the British Government a stipend of fifty Rupees a month in consideration of the foregoing Cessions and these Agreements.

Fourth.—The British Government shall have the right of placing Military posts in any part of Toola Ram's country, and should there be occasion to march troops through it, Toola Ram engages to furnish them with all the requisites of carriage and provisions in his power, he being paid for the same.

Fifth.—All petty offences committed within Toola Ram's country, he shall take cognizance of, and do justice according to the custom of the

* This was subsequently commuted to a money tribute of Rs. 490 a year.

country, but all heinous crimes shall be transferred to the nearest British Court, and Toola Ram engages to bring such to notice, and endeavour to apprehend the offenders.

Sixth.—Toola Ram shall not establish any custom chowkies on the rivers forming the boundaries of his country.

Seventh.—Toola Ram will not commence any military operations against neighbouring Chiefs without permission of the British Government, and in case of being attacked, he shall report the same and be protected by British troops, provided the British Authorities are satisfied that the aggression has been unprovoked on his part.

Eighth.—Ryots shall not be prevented from emigrating to, and settling on, either side of the boundary they may prefer.

Ninth.—In case of failing to abide by these conditions, the British Government shall be at liberty to take possession of my country.

(Sd.) TOOLA RAM SEENAPUTTEE.

Witnesses:

BAPOOR RAM MUNTREE,
Burrah Phookan.

HABEERAIN MOZOOMDAR,
Bowoah.

MADHORAIN RAJAH KHON.

(Sd.) FRANS JENKINS,
Agent to the Governor-General.

(IV.)—JAINTIA AND KHASI HILLS.

Jaintia.—The Raja of Jaintia, a Chief of Khasi lineage, was found by us, on the annexation of the district, in possession of a tract of plain country lying between the town of Sylhet and the Kachar border, and measuring about 450 square miles, in addition to his hill territory stretching from the foot of the hills overlooking the Surma Valley to the Kalang river in Nowgong. At the same time that Kachar was taken under British protection, in March 1824, a Treaty (No. LXXIII) was made with Ram Singh, the Raja of Jaintia, by which he acknowledged allegiance to the Company, and promised to aid in the military operations then commenced against the Burmese in Assam. In 1832 four British subjects were seized by Chattar Singh, Chief of Gobha, under the orders of the heir-apparent, Rajendra Singh, and three of them were sacrificed to Kali, the tutelary goddess of the Raja's family. One escaped and gave information of the outrage, which led to a demand by the British Government for the surrender of the culprits. Negotiations went on for two years without any result; in November 1832 Ram Singh died and Rajendra Singh succeeded him; and it was finally resolved to punish this atrocious crime (which had been preceded by similar outrages in 1821, 1827 and 1832) by dispossessing the Raja of his territory in the plains, and confining him thenceforth to the hilly tract. On the 15th March 1835 formal possession was taken of Jaintiapur, and the annexation of the plain territory was proclaimed by Colonel Lister; in April the district of Gobha was similarly annexed to Nowgong in Assam. Upon this, the Raja declared himself unwilling to continue in possession of his hill territory, over which he had but little control, and this also became included in the Company's dominions. The population of the plains of Jaintia, like that of Kachar, is made up of Sylhet rayats, with but a slight leaven of settlers from the hills.

The *Khasi Hills* were first brought into direct relations with the British Government in 1826, after the conquest of Assam. The Chiefs or *Seims* of the Khasi States on the northern border of the hills had gradually, since the decay of the Ahom power in the year 1794, established themselves in the plains of Kamrup in the tracts known as Duars, and were accustomed to pay only a nominal allegiance to the Assam Kings. When Assam was acquired by the East India Company, it became an object with Mr. Scott to establish communication through the hills with Sylhet, and while the new administration of Kamrup refused to recognise the right of the Khasi rulers to encroach

on the plains of Assam, Mr. Scott was able, by agreeing to allow Tirat Singh, Seim of Nongkhlao, to rent some lands in Borduar, to induce that Chief, and to persuade the other Seims, to permit a road to be made through the hills *viâ* Chirrapunji, Maoflang and Nongkhlao, to Gauhati.

In 1829 an attack was made on a survey party at the village of Nongkhlao, and Lieutenants Burlton and Bedingfield, with about 50 or 60 natives, were massacred. This event was followed by a general confederacy of most of the neighbouring Chiefs to resist the British, and by a long and harassing war, in which troops from Assam and Sylhet co-operated in the retaliatory measures which became necessary. Eventually, Tirat Singh submitted in 1833, and was confined as a prisoner for life in the Dacca jail. The other Chiefs had either previously made terms with the British Government, or did so immediately after; and since that date the establishment of a British officer with an adequate military force in the midst of the people has sufficed to maintain the most absolute tranquillity. The force was originally stationed at Chirrapunji, but was moved in 1866 to Shillong.

The greater part of the Khasi Hills consists of the territories of Native Chiefs in subsidiary alliance with the British Government; only a few scattered villages have remained British since the conquest of 1833, or have been ceded since then under special circumstances. The people govern themselves through their elected rulers, who are bound to follow the advice of their darbars. They pay no revenue to the British Government, but the Seims are required on investiture to confirm the cession to the paramount power of the mines and minerals, elephants, forests and other natural products of their States, on the condition of receiving half the profits from these sources. All petty crime committed by their subjects is dealt with by the Chiefs and their darbars; only heinous offences, or those cases in which subjects of different States are concerned, are tried by the British authorities. The people are well-to-do.

Regarding the Jaintia Hills, it has already been related how, on the annexation of the plains country of Jaintia in 1835, Raja Rajendra Singh declined to retain the hilly portion of his principality, which thus lapsed to the British Government. This tract, inhabited by the same race of mountaineers as the neighbouring Khasi territory, was thereupon placed under the administration of the Political Agent at Chirrapunji. The Jaintia Hills were (and still are) divided into twenty-three petty districts, twenty of which are in charge of headmen, called Dollois, chosen by the people themselves, while the

remaining three are under hereditary Sardars. From 1835 to 1855 the people were left very much to themselves. The Dollois heard all civil cases, at first without exception, and after 1841 up to a certain limit, and all criminal complaints not of a heinous character in which only people of their own villages were concerned. No taxes of any kind were levied throughout the hills, the only contribution required being the annual offering of a he-goat from each village, which had been exacted by the Jaintia Raja. In 1853 Mr. Mills, of the Sadar Court, reported on the district, and on his recommendation a police thana was established in the hills at Jowai. In 1860 a house-tax was imposed, and within a few months the people were in open rebellion. Fortunately a large force of troops was close at hand, and before the revolt could make any head it was stamped out and the villages awed into apparent submission. After this rising, measures were taken to improve the administration of the Dollois, who were notoriously corrupt, but still no officer was posted to the sub-division. In January 1862 the people of the Jaintia Hills were again in fierce rebellion. The occasion was the imposition, only a year after the house-tax had been introduced, of the income-tax, to which 310 persons in the hills were subjected. The suppression of the revolt was long and tedious. It was not till November 1863 that the last of the rebel leaders surrendered, and the pacification of Jaintia could be said to be complete.

An English officer with full powers has since those events been stationed at Jowai; the administration of the Dollois has been reformed, education has been encouraged, and the country has been thoroughly opened up by roads. The Jaintia Hills are now secure and peaceable.

The Khasi States are twenty-five in number, of which the principal are the three noted in the margin. On the death of the old Seim of Nongstain a new Seim, U. Madan Singh, was appointed in November 1890; a regular sunnud will be granted to him shortly.

1. Sohrah (Cherra).
2. Khyrim (Nongkrem).
3. Nongstain.

In 1859 it was decided to require the execution of an agreement on each occasion of the election of a new Chief, and in return to confer upon him a sunnud confirming his election. In 1867 a general form was prescribed for such Agreements (No. LXXIV), and the opportunity was taken to insert a clause (No. 8) which had been omitted from some of the previous engagements. The terms of this agreement were modified in 1875 (No. LXXV).

In 1883 a question arose as to jurisdiction in suits for divorce and other matrimonial cases where the parties are Native Christians. The Wahadadars of the Shella confederacy agreed, and the Seims of Malaisohmat and Maosenram have since agreed, to allow these cases to be decided by the Deputy Commissioner alone. Thirteen of the other Chiefs, marginally noted, agreed to have them tried by a mixed committee of the Chiefs and the Deputy Commissioner, and the rest preferred to keep the jurisdiction in their own hands. The formal agreement of the Shella Wahadadars and the fifteen Chiefs to the above effect was taken.

1. Seim of Langrin (Lyng-kin).
2. „ Maharam.
3. „ Mariao.
4. „ Maoi-ong (Maoyang).
5. „ Nonghsohphoh (Nobosophoh).
6. „ Nongstain.
7. „ Ram-brai.
8. „ Nong-spung.
9. Longdoh of Longiong.
10. „ Nongliwai.
11. „ Sohiong.
12. Sardar of Maodon.
13. „ Pomsanngut.

All sunnuds granted to Seims are now signed by the Chief Commissioner: those given to Sardars, &c., are signed by the Deputy Commissioner, and are in the form given at the foot of the page.*

Sohrah (*Cherra*).—The Treaty (No. LXXVI) with the Cherra Raja, Diwan Singh, was concluded on the 10th September 1829, and on the same date the Raja ceded (No. LXXVII) land for the station of Chirrapunji in exchange for an equivalent in the Sylhet zilla. In the same year an Engagement (No. LXXVIII) was made with the Sardars of Bairangpunji, by which they bound themselves to be subject to Diwan Singh. In 1876 the Bairangpunji villages were resumed and brought under direct control; the inhabitants since then pay revenue (house-tax) to Government at Rupees 2 per house.

* *Parwana No.*

To

Of

Yow are hereby informed that the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District approves of your election by the people of the marginally named villages to be their Sardar (or Longdoh). You should conduct yourself in accordance with the custom of the community, and you should carry out all orders issued to you by the British Government.

You should always take care of the public roads that passes through your illaka. You should carefully discharge your duties as Sardar (or Longdoh) of

In the event of misconduct on your part, you will render yourself liable to dismissal from the Sardarship or Longdohship of

SHILLONG,
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The

Deputy Commissioner.

In 1830 Diwan Singh's nephew and successor, Subha Singh, ceded (No. LXXIX) additional land for the station of Chirrapunji, and in 1840 Subha Singh gave a perpetual lease (No. LXXX) to the British Government of the coal hills at Chirrapunji and confirmed a perpetual lease of the Bairangpunji coal mines granted by the Sardars of that group (No. LXXXI). Subha Singh was succeeded by Ram Singh, who, on the 16th May 1857, signed an Agreement (No. LXXXII) confirming the engagements of his predecessors. Ram Singh died on the 23rd April 1875, and a collateral member of the family, Hajan Manik, was elected in his stead.

Khyrim.—On the death of Singh Manik, Raja of Khyrim, his grand-nephew Rabon Singh was elected by the Chiefs and elders of the country; the election was confirmed, and an Agreement similar to that executed by the Nongkhlao Chief (see No. LXXXIV) was taken from Rabon Singh. Rabon Singh died in August 1871, when his next brother, Klur Singh, was elected as his successor, and the election was confirmed on his signing the usual Agreement (No. LXXIV). Rabon Singh rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Jaintia rebellion of 1862-63 and obtained a pension of Rupees 150 per mensem; it was granted for two lives, and will terminate with the present recipient U. Klur Singh, Seim.

In the year 1878-79 the people of 25 villages in the State of Khyrim complained of long-continued oppression and undue exactions on the part of their Seim U. Klur Singh, and prayed that they might be allowed to become British subjects. The Seim retorted with complaints of rebellious refusal on their part to submit to his lawful authority and to his customary demands. The matter was enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of the district and a reconciliation between the parties was effected, the disaffected villages promising to return to their allegiance and to pay the Seim all his dues as sanctioned by the local authorities, on the following conditions:—

(1) The Government to select and appoint from among their community four Sardars to take charge of, and watch over, their interests.

(2) All petty cases in their villages to be tried and decided by the four men appointed as above.

(3) All serious and difficult cases or disputes between the 25 villages and either the Seim or outsiders to be referred to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner and to be decided by him.

The Sardars and the disaffected people subsequently applied to return

unconditionally to their allegiance to the Seim, and after a local enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi Hills, the authority of the Seim was restored.

Nongstain.—Mut Singh, Chief of Nongstain, died in 1862, before the completion of the agreement with the British Government into which he had proposed to enter. He was succeeded by Don Singh, who had been chosen by the elders of the tribe. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on Don Singh on his signing an Agreement (No. LXXXIII). Don Singh died and was succeeded on the 15th March 1878 by his brother U. Borson Singh, whose election was duly confirmed. Borson Singh died in February 1890 and was succeeded by his brother Jeesing, but before receiving the sunnud granted to him, he too died and has been succeeded by his nephew U. Madan, whose election was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in December 1890.

* 1. Nongkhlao.	8. Maoiong.	15. Jirang.
2. Myliim.	9. Nongspung.	16. Longiong.
3. Maharam.	10. Maolong.	17. Bhawal.
4. Sheila.	11. Langrin.	18. Malaisohmat.
5. Mariao.	12. Maosenram.	19. Dwara Nongtyrmen.
6. Rambrai.	13. Nongsohphoh.	20. Maodon.
7. Sohiong.	14. Maoflang.	21. Nongliwai.
		22. Pomsanngut.

The minor States are twenty-two* in number. The most important of these are Nongkhlao, Myliim, Langrin and Nongspung.

Nongkhlao.—A Treaty (No. LXXXIV), with a view to open up communication between Sylhet and Assam, was formed in 1826 with Raja Tirat Singh, by which the Raja, on receiving a promise of the protection of the British Government, voluntarily surrendered his independence. In 1829 Tirat Singh was prominently concerned in the massacre of two British officers, with about sixty native subjects. Hostilities ensued, and after a harassing war with the Hill Chiefs, most of whom joined Tirat Singh, the Raja surrendered. He was imprisoned for life in the Dacca Jail, and Government conferred the Chiefship on his nephew Rajan Singh, who was installed on the 29th March 1834, and with whom a new Engagement (No. LXXXV) was made.

Rajan Singh became deeply involved in debt, and abdicated in favour of Jidar Singh, on condition of his debts being paid and a stipend being allowed him. Jidar Singh died in 1856, and the succession was disputed between Rajan Singh and Bor Singh, a distant collateral relation of Jidar Singh in the female line. Rajan Singh died before the dispute was settled, and as Bor Singh was considered to have no claims of family, and was objected to by many of the Sardars, Government resumed the country. The Home Govern-

ment, however, disapproved of the resumption, and directed that a Chief should be chosen by the assembled Mantris and heads of clans. The choice fell on Bor Singh, and the Chiefship was conferred on him and his lineal heirs for ever, subject to certain conditions (No. LXXXVI). In May 1866, finding himself incapable of managing his affairs, Bor Singh abdicated (No. LXXXVII) in favour of his heir Chand Rai, who was recognised in 1868 under the usual conditions (No. LXXIV) as Chief of Nongkhlao. Chand Rai died and was succeeded, on the 19th January 1874, by U. Hajan Singh. This Chief was, at the request of his subjects and on proof of grave maladministration, deposed, and his cousin U. Kine Singh, the present Seim, was appointed in his stead on the 16th March 1876. This Chief became a convert to Christianity after his election.

Myliim.—Originally this State was included in that of Khyrim, but in the time of one Ron Singh, Seim of Khyrim, a dissension arose, his nephew Singh Manik disputing the succession. Ron Singh, however, fought and conquered this Singh Manik, who retired to Longkyrdem in Khyrim, where he lived in obscurity.

U. Ron Singh was succeeded by U. Lhatu Manik, and he by U. Bor Manik. In U. Bor Manik's time, a second Singh Manik, a great-grand-nephew of the Singh Manik above referred to, requested permission to reside at Nongkrem, and he and U. Bor Manik having struck up a friendship, it was agreed that U. Singh Manik should succeed U. Bor Manik on the throne. But when U. Bor Manik died U. Singh was not allowed to quietly succeed him. A nephew of U. Bor named U. Hajan Singh contested the succession, and it ended by the people dividing into two parties and electing U. Singh Manik Seim of Nongkrem and Longkyrdem (Khyrim) and U. Hajan Singh as Seim of the remainder of the State under the name of Myliim. After the conquest of the Myliim country in 1829, the Chief Bor Manik, then called Chief of Khyrim, ceded to the British Government the territory on the south and east of the Umiam or Boga Pani river, called also Um-miao in the upper parts of its course (No. LXXXVIII). In 1834 a proposal was made to restore this tract to the Chief, but the proposal was never carried out.

In 1860 the chief men of Myliim presented a petition, complaining against the Chief Hajan Singh, who had succeeded U. Bor Manik. As the Chief was extremely unpopular, violated the customs of the country, and gave himself up to habitual drunkenness, he was deposed in 1861, and Milai Singh was elected by the elders and people in his stead. A new Engagement, similar

to that made with the Nongkhlao Chief (No. LXXXVI), was taken from Milai Singh. In December 1863 Milai Singh signed an Agreement (No. LXXXIX) by which he ceded the lands required for the military cantonment and sanitarium of Shillong, and renounced all his sovereign and personal rights therein. By his engagements he was bound to give such lands rent-free: compensation was, however, allowed to him in the shape of a money payment of Rupees 2,000, while the rights of private proprietors were bought up for Rupees 6,325, and an annual payment of Rupees 108. Milai Singh died in January 1868, and the election of his successor, Hain Manik, was confirmed on his signing the usual Agreement (No. LXXIV).

Langrin.—The Chief of Langrin died in December 1862, and was succeeded by his nephew U. Mit Singh, whose election was confirmed on his subscribing to an Agreement (No. XC). U. Mit Singh died on the 24th of April 1874, and was succeeded by the present Seim, U. Bor Singh, on the 6th of June 1874, whose election was confirmed on execution of the usual agreement.

Nongspung.—In 1872 Phanbalang, Chief of Nongspung, died and his nephew U. Step was elected in his stead. The election was confirmed under the usual conditions. On the death of U. Step, Santu Singh was duly elected on the 2nd of March 1877 and confirmed in his appointment. Santu Singh resigned in 1885 in favour of his nephew U. Parba Singh, whose nomination was unanimously accepted by the Chiefs and elders of the State in a public darbar. U. Parba Singh was therefore confirmed in the Chiefship on his executing the usual agreement in December 1885.

Mariao.—An Agreement (No. XCI) was made with U. Lar Singh, Chief of Mariao, in 1829.

U. Phan, Chief of Mariao, died in 1862, and was succeeded by U. Ron, who signed an Agreement (No. XCII) and received the title of Raja. U. Ron was, on his death, succeeded by his brother U. Jiei on the 14th October 1879, who received the usual sunnud. U. Jiei died on the 4th April 1888 and was succeeded by the present Seim, U. Burom Singh, his nephew, who has received the usual sunnud.

Dwara Nongtyrmen.—An agreement was made with this State in 1833, but no copy of it exists. A copy however of the agreement with the present Sardar, U. Jantrai, who was appointed on the 5th May 1870, is appended (No. XCIII).

Maosenram.—An Agreement (No. XCIV) was taken from Adhor Singh Chief of Maosenram, in 1831. The late Chief U. Mit died in 1867, and was succeeded by his nephew Adhon Singh under the usual conditions (No. LXXIV). Adhon Singh was deposed for drunkenness and inefficiency, and his nephew U. Ramon was appointed Seim in his place on the 25th January 1875. He executed an Agreement (No. XCV). On his death in 1889, his nephew U. Symburai, a minor, was by an unanimous vote of the populace elected Seim in March 1890. The election has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner on condition of his executing the usual agreement when he comes of age, the young Seim and the Darbar being till then jointly held responsible for the due management of affairs of the State.

Maharam.—Agreements were made with the Chiefs of Maharam in 1839 and 1852 (Nos. XCVI and XCVII). In October 1864 U. Sai Singh was elected Chief of Maharam in succession to U. Step Singh, and was recognised by Government on his signing an Agreement (No. XCVIII). In 1875 U. Sai Singh was deposed for misgovernment. It had been the practice in this State to elect two Seims, a senior, called Seim-lih (lih=white), and a junior, called Seim-iong (iong=black), the one being supposed to act as a check on the other; but this system, which was in force in most, if not all, of the Khasi States in former times, gave rise to inconveniences, and the opportunity of U. Sai Singh's deposition was taken to abolish it, Adhor Singh, a member of the Seim-iong family, being appointed sole Chief of Maharam. On Adhor Singh's death, U. Kison Singh, his nephew, was appointed on the 15th December 1877, and received the usual sunnud.

Bhawal.—An Agreement (No. XCIX) was in December 1832 executed by U. Phaz, Chief of Bhawal Punji. In 1860, on the succession of Dhabur Singh, an Agreement, similar to that taken from Nongkhlao (No. LXXXVI) was made with him. Dhabur Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded, under the usual conditions (No. LXXIV), by Lorshai Singh. U. Lorshai was succeeded by U. Bamon Singh, his nephew, on the 20th January 1875. He executed an Agreement (No. C). Bamon Singh died in August 1889 and was succeeded by his nephew U. Ram Singh, who has received the usual sunnud.

Maoiong.—U. Wan Singh, Chief of Maoiong, was killed in a tribal affray in March 1865, and his cousin U. Jan Singh was elected his successor. The occasion of this succession was taken to introduce the general form of Agreement (No. LXXIV) alluded to above, but U. Jan Singh died before a sunnud

could be conferred on him.[1] U. Jit Singh, the present Seim, was elected in his stead. The first engagement with Maoiong dates from 24th June 1829, but there is no copy of it extant. A copy of the Agreement executed by U. Jit Singh is appended (No. CI).

Treaties with other Chiefs are given under Nos. CII to CIX. Agreements (Nos. CX to CXII) were made with the present Chiefs of *Nongsohphoh, alias* Nobosohphoh, *Jirang* and *Malaisohmat*.

The revenue of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, which is chiefly derived from a house-tax and from the rent of mines and quarries, amounts to about Rupees 57,000. The area of these hills is 6,070 square miles with a population (according to the census of 1891) of 197,690.

No. LXXIII.

Treaty with Rajah Ram Sing of Jynteah—1824.

Treaty concluded between David Scott, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, on the part of the Honorable East India Company and Rajah Ram Sing, ruler of Jy-Jynteepore of Jynteah.

Article 1.

Rajah Ram Sing acknowledges allegiance to the Honorable Company, and places his country of Jynteah under their protection. Mutual friendship and amity shall always be maintained between the Honorable Company and the Rajah.

Article 2.

The internal government of the country shall be conducted by the Rajah, and the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice shall not extend there. The Rajah will always attend to the welfare of his subjects, and observe the ancient customs of government, but should any unforeseen abuse arise in the administration of affairs, he agrees to rectify the same agreeably to the advice of the Governor-General in Council.

Article 3.

The Honorable Company engages to protect the territory of Jynteah from external enemies, and to arbitrate any differences that may arise between the Rajah and other States. The Rajah agrees to abide by such arbitration, and to hold no political correspondence or communication with foreign powers, except with the consent of the British Government.

Article 4.

In the event of the Honorable Company being engaged in war to the eastward of the Berhampooter, the Rajah engages to assist with all his forces, and to afford every other facility in his power in furtherance of such military operations.

Article 5.

The Rajah agrees, in concert with the British local Authorities, to adopt all measures that may be necessary for the maintenance, in the district of Sylhet, of the arrangements in force in the Judicial, Opium, and Salt Departments.

Executed this 10th of March 1824, corresponding with the 28th of Fagoon 1230 B. S., at Rajahgunge.

(Sd.) D. Scott,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Seal.

Seal and Signature of Rajah Ram Sing of Jynteah.

SEPARATE ARTICLE of the TREATY concluded between the HONORABLE COMPANY and RAJAH RAM SING of JYNTEAH.

Rajah Ram Sing engages, that to assist in the war commenced in Assam between the Honorable Company's Troops and those of the King of Ava, he will march a force and attack the enemy to the east of Gowhatty; and the Honorable Company agrees, upon the conquest of Assam, to confer upon the Rajah a part of that Territory proportionate to the extent of his exertions in the common cause.

(Sd.) D. SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Seal.

Seal and Signature of

Rajah Ram Sing of Jynteah.

No. LXXIV.

GENERAL FORM of AGREEMENT—1867.

I, ——— resident of ———, Illaka ———, having been appointed to the Chiefship of the said Illaka ———, hereby agree and promise that I will conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, and in the event of any disputes arising between myself and the Chief of any other State, they shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or any other duly authorized officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind which may happen within the limits of my State, and in which the people of my territory alone are concerned; but in regard to heinous offences I will report their occurrence immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, and will take upon myself the arrest of persons concerned, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In all disputes which may arise with other Cossiah Chiefs, and in all cases in which persons of other States, Europeans or Natives of the plains, may be concerned within the limits of my territory, I promise to refer the matter for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or other duly constituted British authority. The authority of the British Government in connection with my Chiefship extends so far that, in case of my using any illegality, or in the event of my people being dissatisfied with me, Government will be at liberty to remove me from my said rank and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I bind myself to submit to all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah Hills, or other duly authorised officer, and to make over on demand all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my territory.

5. I also agree to supply any information relative to my territory and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the officers of the British Government. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people residing in my territory, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to Government officers and travellers passing through; also to people of other illakas residing in my territory. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the territory under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of my State, and to occupy the lands necessary for the purpose rent-free. I will give Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within my State.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills; otherwise I agree to suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as the Government may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my Agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the lime, coal, and minerals within my State on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale, lease, or other disposal and on the same terms to the cession; also of all such waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantation, orchards, etc., as may be required to be sold as waste lands.

Fully understanding the terms of this engagement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this day of 1867.

No. LXXV.

General Form of Agreement—1875.

I _____, having been appointed
[*His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, or by the Chief Commissioner of Assam (as the case may be.)*]
_____ to be Chief of the State of _____ in the district of Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, do hereby agree and promise that I will, in the administration of the said State, conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself to be under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills. In the event

of any dispute arising between myself and the Chief of any other Cossiah State, such dispute shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or by any other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal cases, not of a heinous kind, which may arise within the limits of the State, in which my subjects alone are concerned. I will report the occurrence of heinous offences within the limits of the State immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, and will arrest the persons concerned in them, whom I will deliver up, to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose. I promise to refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the State in which the subjects of other Cossiah States, or Europeans, or Natives of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In case of my using any oppression, or of my acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of my people having just cause for dissatisfaction with me, the Chief Commissioner of Assam may remove me from my Chiefship and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I will surrender to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, on demand, all civil or political offenders coming to or residing within my jurisdiction.

5. I will supply any information realtive to the country under my control and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people subject to my rule, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to officers of the British Government and travellers passing through, also to people of other jurisdictions residing in, my jurisdiction. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the State under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under my control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free. I will give to the British Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within the State of

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India. In case of my violating this rule I shall suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as such officer may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my Agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the natural products of the soil of the State, *viz.*, lime, coal, and other minerals, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within the State, on condition that I shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other

disposal of such natural products or of such right On the same condition I agree to the cession of all waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

9. I will not alienate to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which I possess, or of which I may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

*10. I will cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State. I will take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by jooming.

No. LXXVI.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of AGREEMENT entered into, in the year 1829, between DEWAN SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE, and his MINISTERIAL OFFICERS and OTHERS, and MR. DAVID SCOTT, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

The Rajah having lost his eye-sight, Soobha Singh, Rajah, has put his mark hereto on the part of Dewan Sing, Rajah.

(True copy from the original.)

(Sd.) RAJKISSUR MOZIMDAR.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

No. 5.
Presented at Cherra Poonjee on the 12th September 1829, corresponding with the year 1236 B.S.

The written Agreement of Dewan Singh, Rajah, and the Ministerial Officers and other Cossiahs residing at Cherra Poonjee, executed in the present English year 1829 to the following purport:—

We acknowledge our subjection to the Honorable Company with the object of having our country protected, and enter into this Deed of Agreement to the effect that we hereby place our territory under the protection of the Honorable Company.

1st.—We are to conduct the affairs of our country in concert with the Ministerial Officers according to former usages and customs, keeping the people pleased and contented, and to have no concern in such matters with any

* Inserted at the option of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

of the Honorable Company's Courts; but should any person, who has committed any wrongful act in the Government territories, come to our country, we will, on demand, immediately apprehend him and deliver him up.

2nd.—If we should have any disputes with the Rajahs of other countries which it may be deemed proper to investigate, we will abide by and submit to any judgment that may be given on the part of the Government, and we will not enter into any quarrels with the Rajahs of other countries without the permission of the Honorable Company.

3rd.—If there should be any hostilities in the Hills with the Honorable Company, we will immediately proceed there with our forces, and render assistance to the Government.

Mr. David Scott, Agent to the Governor-General, hereby promises tha your territory will be properly protected on the part of the Government if you act according to the aforesaid conditions; and if any quarrels should arise between you and the Rajahs of other countries, they will be disposed of and settled, and you will receive a fitting reward for the services referred to. To which purport this Agreement is executed by both parties.

Dated the 10th September, corresponding with the 26th Bhadro 1236 B.S.

(Sd.) W. CRACROFT,
A. A. G. G.

No. LXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1829, by DEWAN SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

The Rajah having lost his eye-sight, Soobha Sing, Rajah, has put his mark hereto on the part of Dewan Sing, Rajah.

(True copy from the original.)

(Sd.) RAJKISSUR MOZIMDAR.

To

MR. DAVID SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor-General.

No. 6.
Presented at Cherra Poonjee on the 12th September 1829, corresponding with the year 1236 B.S.

The written Agreement of Dewan Sing, Rajah of Cherra Poonjee, executed in the present English year 1829, to the undermentioned effect:—

Some land having been required of me for erecting Government edifices and for gentlemen to build houses on, I voluntarily cede this land, and enter into the following Agreement:—

1st.—For the erection of these buildings, etc., I have given up some land in a place to the east of Cherra Poonjee, bounded on one side by the dell or below the rest of the valley, and on the other by the Seit Oodoi river, where bamboos have been put upon the part of Government; and if more land is required, it will be furnished to the east of that spot; but in exchange for as much land as I may give up altogether in my territory, I am to receive an equal quantity of land in the vicinity of Punduah and Companygunge, within the boundary of Zillah Sylhet.

2nd.—I am to establish a haut in Mouzah Burryaile, on a spot of ground that I have purchased, pertaining to the aforesaid zillah, and I am always to manage the haut, and to make investigations there according to the customs of my country; and in such matters I am to have nothing to do with the Honorable Company's courts. This place is moreover to be transferred from the aforesaid zillah, and made over, as a rent-free grant, to my Cossiah territory; and if any person who has committed a wrongful act in the Government territories should come and stay on this land belonging to me, I will apprehend him and deliver him up on demand.

3rd.—Wherever limestone may be found on the Cherra Poonjee Hills in my territory, I will allow the Government to take it gratis when required for their own use.

4th.—If any quarrels and disturbances should take place between Bengalees themselves, it will be necessary for you to investigate them, and I am to investigate disputes occurring between Cossiahs. Besides which, if any dispute should occur between a Bengalee and a Cossiah, it is to be tried in concert by me and a gentleman on the part of the Honorable Company. To which purport I have executed this Agreement.

Dated the 10th September, corresponding with the 26th of Bhadro 1236 B.S.

(Sd.) W. CRACROFT,
A. A. G. G.

No. LXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1829 by OOJOY, MON SING, and other RESIDENTS of BYRUNG POONJEE and its dependent villages.

(Sd.) OOJOY COSSIAH.
" MON SING.
" JEERKHA COSSIAH.
" RAM SING.
" KONRAI.
" RAMRAI.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

No 17.
Filed at Gowhatty, 5th December 1829.

The written Agreement of Oojoy and Mon Sing, residents of Byrung Poonjee, Jeerkha and Ram Sing, residents of Oomtheelay Poonjee, and Kollaprai and Ramrai, residents of Eamdah Poonjee, executed in the English year 1829 to the following purport:—

We have no faith in the Cossiah Mountaineers, who have taken up arms against the Government, and having therefore joined the Honorable Company, enter into this Agreement to this effect:—

1st.—That we have not made war with the Government, nor will we ever enter into hostilities with the people on the part of the Honorable Company, and we will apprehend and deliver up any Cossiahs who have absconded, and regarding whom proclamations have been issued, if they should come into our territory.

2nd.—That if we should find any proclaimed persons who have absconded, and fail to apprehend and deliver them up, or conceal them, and this should be proved, we will make no objection to our villages being burnt. Dated in the English year 1829, 2nd N. (November seemingly, judging from the year mentioned).

We further state that we will obey the orders of Dewan Sing, Rajah of Cherra Poonjee, and will never do anything without his sanction.

(Sd.) W. CRACROFT,
A. A. G. G.

No. LXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by SOOBHA SING, RAJAH, and the OFFICERS, SIRDARS and other COSSIAHS of CHERRA POONJEE in the year 1830.

(Sd.) SOOBHA SING, Rajah,
And others of the 12 tribes,
Sirdar Cossiahs of Cherra Poonjee.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Soobha Sing, Rajah, and the Officers, Sirdars and other Cossiahs, residing at Cherra Poonjee, executed in the current year 1237 B.S. to the following purport:—

Whereas the locality ceded by Dewan Sing, Rajah, during his lifetime, to the Honorable Company, under an Agreement he furnished for the purpose

of erecting buildings on for gentlemen and convalescent persons, is now insufficient for that object in consequence of a great number of Government subjects having resorted to the place; we therefore, in compliance with the request of Mr. David Scott, Agent to the Governor-General, cede to the Government, agreeably to the terms of the previous Agreement furnished by the late Rajah, the land lying to the south-east of that place, extending up to the valley and river as specified in the said Agreement, and give this Agreement to the effect that we will abide by, and act in accordance to, the conditions specified in the late Rajah's Agreement. To which purport we have executed this Agreement.

Dated the 19th October 1830, corresponding with Cartick 1237 B.S.

(Sd.) T. C. ROBERTSON,
Agent to the Governor-General.

No. LXXX.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE of the COAL HILLS at CHERRA POONJEE given to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in the year 1840, by SOOBHA SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT CHERRA POONJEE.

A perpetual lease, executed to the following purport, by Soobha Sing, Rajah of Cherra Poonjee:—

I hereby give a perpetual lease, for all future time, of the Hills called Oosider, Ooksan, and Nowkrem, within my territory, pertaining to Cherra Poonjee, where Coal is being worked by the Government, agreeably to the terms mentioned below, which are to be acted up to:

1st.—I am to receive taxes from the Government at the rate of one Rupee per hundred maunds for as much Coal as may be broken up in the places mentioned. I will never demand more than this rate, and my Cossiah subjects are not to be prohibited by the Government from working Coal in these localities; they are to work it free of charge, and will settle with me for the taxes on it; but no other person is at liberty to quarry Coal in these places without the sanction of the Government, nor have I the right of granting such permission to any other person.

2nd.—The Government can quarry Coal hereafter, whenever they wish to do so, according to the conditions of this pottah, and no new objections will be raised, and if made, they are to be rejected.

3rd.—Besides the above stated localities, the Government have the right to the Coal in such places in my territory as it may be discovered in, according

to the conditions of this pottah, to which effect I have executed this perpetual lease, the 20th April 1840, corresponding with the 9th of Bysack 1247 B.S.

Seal of the Rajah.

(Sd.) SOOBHA SING, RAJAH.

Witnesses:—

SOOMUR SING, *Cossiah, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*
JATTRAH SING, *ditto, ditto ditto.*
CHAUND RAI, *Dubashia, ditto ditto.*
BUNGSEE SING, *Burkundaz of the Office.*

No. LXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE of the COAL FIELDS of BYRUNG POONJEE, given to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT in the year 1840, by the SIRDARS of that village, and confirmed by SOOBAH SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

I, Soobha Sing, Rajah, resident of Cherra Poonjee, having made myself acquainted with the purport of this document, hereby confirm the conditions specified in this pottah, given by the Sirdars of Byrung Poonjee, dated the 20th April 1840, corresponding with the 9th of Bysack 1247 B.S.

Seal of the Rajah.

(Sd.) SOOBHA SING, RAJAH.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT CHERRA POONJEE.

A perpetual lease, executed to the following purport, by Beerah Sing and Ramrai, Cossiah Sirdars of Byrung Poonjee, belonging to the territory of Cherra Poonjee.

We hereby give a perpetual lease to the Government, for all future time, of the places pertaining to this Poonjee, where Coal has been found, and those localities where it may hereafter be discovered, agreably to the terms mentioned below, which are to be acted up to:

1st.—We are to receive taxes from the Government at the rate of one Rupee per hundred maunds, for as much Coal as may be broken up in all places belonging to our Poonjee. We will never demand more than this rate, and the Cossiahs of the Poonjee we reside in are not to be prohibited by the Government from working Coal in these localities. They are to work it free of charge, and will settle with us for the taxes on it; but no other person is

at liberty to quarry Coal in these places without the sanction of the Government, nor have we the right of granting such permission to any other person.

2nd.—The Government can quarry Coal hereafter, whenever they wish to do so, agreeably to the conditions of this pottah, and no new objections will be raised, and if made they are to be rejected.

3rd.—Besides the above stated localities, the Government have the right, according to the conditions of this pottah, to those places where Coal may at any time be discovered. To which effect we have executed this perpetual lease, dated the 20th April 1840, corresponding with the 9th of Bysack 1247 B.S.

(Sd.) BEERAH SING and RAMRAI,
Cossiah Sirdars.

Witnesses :—

SOOMUR SING, *Cossiah, resident of Cherra Poonjee.*
JATTRAH SING, *ditto, ditto ditto.*
CHAUND RAI, *Dubashia, ditto ditto.*
BUNGSEE SING, *Burkundaz of the Office.*

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT furnished in the year 1857 by RAM SING, RAJAH of CHERRA POONJEE.

Rajah's Seal.

(Sd.) RAM SING, RAJAH.

To

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Ram Sing, Rajah, and his Ministerial Officers and Sirdars, and other Cossiahs residing at Cherra Poonjee, executed in the year 1857 to the following purport :—

Having, on the demise of my uncle, the late Soobha Sing, Rajah of this territory, taken his place as his successor, and come into possession of the Raj, I have been required, by the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Cherra Poonjee, to furnish a new Agreement, based on those given by my predecessors; and as all the conditions of the engagements entered into by my predecessors, the late Dewan Sing, Rajah, on the 10th of September 1829, and the late Soobha Sing, Rajah, on the 19th of October 1830, are acceptable to me, I will act according to them hereafter.

Dated the 16th of May 1857, corresponding with the 8th of Joisto 1264 B.S.

Written by Bhoyrobnath Dahn.

Presented this day by Radha Kristno Dutt, Mooktiar, and Bhoyrobnath Dahn, on the part of Ram Sing, Rajah, with his letter of this date, the 16th of May 1857, corresponding with the 4th of Joisto 1264 B.S.

(Sd.) C. K. HUDSON,
Principal Assistant Commissioner,
In charge of Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

No. LXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by DUN SING, RAJAH of NUSTENG, with the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of CHERRA POONJEE, in the COSSIAH HILLS—1862.

I, Dun Sing, Rajah, son of Oola Beang Koonwur, of Nusteng, in the Cossiah Hills, having been appointed ruler of Nusteng, do hereby agree and promise to conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

ARTICLE 1.

I consider myself under the general control and authority of the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee. All disputes between myself and Chieftains of other Cossiah States shall be referred for trial and decision to the British Court.

ARTICLE 2.

I shall always reside in the Nusteng ilaka, and decide without partiality, in open Durbar, with the assistance of my Muntrees, Sirdars, and elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country, all civil suits and criminal cases occurring there that are beyond the cognizance of the Police in which only the people of that ilaka may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the plains, or of other Cossiah States, are parties are to be tried by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee.

ARTICLE 3.

I shall obey all orders issued to me by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee, and make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, my ilaka.

ARTICLE 4.

I shall furnish full information regarding my State and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by Government Officers. I shall always endeavour to promote the welfare and happiness of my subjects, give every

help and protection in my power to Government Officers and travellers passing through my country, or to settlers residing there; and use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of my country and British subjects and the people of other Cossiah States.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanataria, cantonments and posts, in any part of my ilaka where they may be required, full compensation being given for the lands thus occupied for these or other Government purposes, and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter I must render my utmost assistance when requisite.

Dated 22nd July 1862, corresponding with 7th Srawun 1269 B.S.

SUNNUD conferring the title of Rajah Bahadoor upon DUN SING, the elected ruler of Nusteng, dated the 26th January 1863.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Nusteng, I do hereby confer upon you the title of Rajah Bahadoor on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions specified in the Agreement made with you on 22nd July 1862, corresponding with 7th Srawun 1269 B.S.

(Sd.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

No. LXXXIV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT entered into by MR. DAVID SCOTT, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, on behalf of the HONORABLE COMPANY, and TEERUT SING ASHEMLEE, called the WHITE RAJAH, CHIEF of NUNGKLOW—1826.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Teerut Sing, the Ruler of Nungklow and its dependencies, with the advice and consent of his relations, dependent Lushkurs and Sirdars in Council assembled, voluntarily agrees to become subject to the Honorable Company, and places his country under their protection.

ARTICLE 2.

The said Rajah agrees to give a free passage for Troops through his country to go and to come between Assam and Sylhet.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah agrees to furnish materials for the construction of a road through his territories, receiving payment for the same, and after its completion to adopt such measures as may be necessary to keep it in repair.

ARTICLE 4.

The Agent to the Governor-General agrees, on the part of the Honorable Company, to protect the Rajah's country from foreign enemies, and if any other Chief injures him, to enquire into the facts, and if it appear that he has been unjustly attacked, to afford him due support. The Rajah on his part agrees to abide by such decision, and not to hold any intercourse or correspondence on political matters with any foreign Chief without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah agrees that, in the event of the Honorable Company carrying on hostilities with any other power, he will serve with all his followers as far to the eastward as Kulliabar in Assam, his men being entitled to receive subsistence money from the British Government when employed on the Plains.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah promises to rule his subjects according to laws of his country, keeping them pleased and contented, and carrying on the public business according to ancient custom, without the interference of the British Government; but if any person should commit violence in the Honorable Company's Territory, and take refuge in the Rajah's country, he agrees to seize and deliver them up.

Dated at Gowhatty this 30th November 1826, corresponding with the 16th Aghun 1233.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) D. SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Similar Agreement entered into by the Chief of Khyrim.

No. LXXXV.

TRANSLATION of the ARTICLES of an AGREEMENT furnished to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT, NORTH-EAST FRONTIER, by RUJJUM SING, RAJAH, on his accession to the RAJ of NUNGKLOW, on the 29th of March 1834.

To

CAPTAIN FRANCIS JENKINS,

Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier,
On the part of the Honorable Company.

The written Agreement of Rujjum Sing, resident of Nungklow, executed
No. 30. to the following purport:—

The Government having appointed me to the Raj of the late Teerut Sing Rajah, I hereby execute the Articles of Agreement detailed below, and promise never to act in violation of them, and that my Muntrees will also abide by the terms thereof.

1st.—That I have no objection to land being taken up by the Honorable Company for the purpose of making a road in any direction chosen between Zillah Sylhet and the Plains of low lands of Assam.

2nd.—That I have no objection to bridges, bungalows of sorts, store-rooms, fortifications, and stockades for sepoys being built for the Honorable Company wherever it may be deemed expedient to select sites for them.

3rd.—That I and my Muntrees will furnish laborers and workmen for building and repairing the above-mentioned roads, buildings, &c., without objection, whenever they may be required.

4th.—That whenever it may be considered expedient to erect any buildings within the country consigned to me by the Government, I and my Muntrees will immediately furnish the undermentioned materials for them, and we shall not be able to raise any objections about doing so:

LIST OF MATERIALS.—Timbers, stones, slates, lime, fire-wood, and any other articles procurable in the country, will be readily furnished.

5th.—That I and my Muntrees will provide shelter and pasturage for any cows, oxen, &c., that the Honorable Company may send into the country, and I will be responsible for any losses of these animals.

6th.—That if any criminals or convicts should escape from the Honorable Company's territory and come into my country, I will immediately render assistance in apprehending them.

7th.—That I will act as stated in the above-mentioned Articles, and if I should do anything in contravention of them, I and my Muntrees will submit to such fines as the Governor-General's Agent may think proper to impose on us.

8th.—That I promise to fulfil the aforesaid stipulations, and am to continue to receive my present monthly stipend of 30 Rupees for one year, as this stipend to me from the Government will enable the people of the country to settle down again in it comfortably without being pressed for any demand. This stipend to me is to cease after the completion of one year, and I am then to make arrangements for myself as formerly.

Dated the 29th of March 1834, corresponding with the 19th of Choitra of the Bengal year 1240.

We, Rai Mon and Oojoor, residents of Nungbree, Ooram of Myrung, Ootep of Mouther, Ooboo Boshan of Singshang, Oosep Lungdeo of Kenchee, Oophan of Monai, and Omeet of Nongsay, having been nominated as Muntrees to the Rajah, approve of the Agreement executed by him, and will be responsible for the fulfilment and violation of it.

(Copy.)

Seal.

(Sd.) H. Inglis,
Assistant Political Agent,
Cossiah Hills.

No. LXXXVI.

Conditions imposed upon the Rajah of Nungklow and his Successors.

1. The Rajah is to consider himself under the general control and authority of the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee, to whom he must refer all disputes between himself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States; and he is clearly to understand that he holds his appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing him from office, and of appointing another Chieftain in his stead, if he should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government, and to the people of the district.

2. The Rajah must reside in the Nungklow district, and he is to be permitted to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of his Muntrees, Sirdars, and Elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country; all civil suits and criminal cases occurring there that are beyond the cognizance of the Police, and in which only the people of the Nungklow district may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the Plains or of other Cossiah States are parties are to be tried by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee.

3. The Rajah is to obey all orders issued to him by the Political Officer at Cherra Poonjee, and to make over on demand to the local authorities all

refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Nungklow district.

4. The Rajah is to furnish full information regarding the Nungklow district and its inhabitants, whenever he may be required to do so by Government Officers; to render every assistance in developing the resources of the country; to give every help and protection in his power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country or to settlers residing there; and to use his best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and British subjects and the people of other Cossiah States.

5. The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanitaria, cantonments and posts, in any part of the Nungklow district where they may be required, of occupying rent-free any lands that may be required for these or other Government purposes, and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter the Rajah must render his utmost assistance when requisite.

6. The Rajah must make grants of the waste lands in Nungklow upon the same terms as those that may be adopted at the time being by the British Government in granting out its own waste lands.

Similar Agreements entered into by the Chiefs of Moleem and Bhawul Poonjee.

No. LXXXVII.

Engagement with the Chief of Nungklow—1866.

I, Bor Sing, Seem of the State of Nungklow in the Cossiah Hills, admitting my incapacity to the conduct of affairs in my territory, do hereby record my written assent and agreement to the appointment of my relative and heir Chand Rai to be Regent of Nungklow, and that the general management of affairs in Nungklow, together with the carrying out of all orders of the British Government, shall lie with him, and that all communications and precepts shall be addressed to, and received by, him.

Signed and sealed by me this day, the 18th May 1866.

(Sd.) Bor Sing,
His + mark, U Seem Jong ka Nungklow.

This document was executed by Bor Sing, Seem of Nungklow, in my presence, this 21st day of May 1866.

(Sd.) W. S. Clarke,
Offg. Depy. Commr., Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, Assam.

SUNNUD recognizing the Succession of CHAND RAI.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Nungklow, I hereby recognize you as Chief of that place, on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions entered in the separate agreement to be made by you with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Dated 19th August 1868. (Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

No. LXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of the ARTICLES of AGREEMENT given to the HONORABLE COMPANY by BUR MANICK, RAJAH of KHYRIM, in the year 1830.

(Sd.) BUR MANICK,
Rajah of Khyrim.

To

DAVID SCOTT, ESQUIRE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

My country having been taken possession of by the Honorable Company in consequence of my having made war with them, and thereby caused considerable losses, I now come forward, and placing myself under the protection of the Honorable Company, and acknowledging my submission to them, agree to the following terms as sanctioned by the Presidency authorities :—

1st.—I cede to the Honorable Company the lands I formerly held on the south and east of the Oomeeam river, and I promise not to interfere with the people residing on those lands without the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

2nd.—I consent to hold the remaining portion of the territory agreeably to the sunnud of the Honorable Company as their dependants, and to conduct its affairs according to ancient customs; but I am not at liberty to pass orders in any murder case without the permission of the Governor-General's Agent, and will report to him any case of this kind that may occur.

3rd.—When any of the Honorable Company's Troops pass through my territory, I will furnish them with such provisions as the country produces, so that they may not be put to any inconvenience, receiving payment for these supplies from Government; and I will construct bridges, &c., when ordered to do so, and am to be paid for the expenses incurred thereon.

4th.—In case of any Hill Chieftains making war with the Honorable Company, I will join the Government Troops with the fighting men of my country, but they are to receive subsistence from the Government.

5th.—I relinquish my former claim regarding the boundary of Desh Doomorooah, and agree to the Afdee Nuddee being the future boundary. I am, however, to be assigned some land near the Sonapore Market for the purpose of trading there.

6th.—I agree to pay a fine of 5,000 Rupees to the Honorable Company on account of the expenses now and previously incurred by them in the subjugation of my country.

7th.—If Teerut Sing, Rajah, who is inimical to the Honorable Company, or any other of his guilty followers, should enter my territory, I will immediately apprehend them and deliver them up, and I promise to produce all criminals who may come and take refuge in my country from any place in the Honorable Company's dominions.

To which effect I have executed this Agreement on this 15th day of January 1830, corresponding with the 4th of Maugh 1236 B.S.

No. LXXXIX.

Agreement with the Chief of Moleem—1863.

Whereas it was stipulated in the Agreement entered into by me, Melay Sing, Rajah of Moleem, under date 19th March 1861, with the British Government, that the right of establishing civil and military sanitaria, posts and cantonments, within my country should remain with the British Government; whereas Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton, Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, under the instructions of the said Government, has selected, for the purpose of civil and military sanitaria, etc., the land hereinafter described, I hereby renounce, with the advice and consent of my Muntrees and the heads of my people, all sovereign and personal rights therein to Her Majesty the Queen of England and the British Government. It is, however, stipulated, should the proprietors of any of the land within the limits hereinafter described be unwilling to sell or part with their land to the British Government, the said persons shall continue fully to enjoy the same without impost or taxation as heretofore, but that in all other respects the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and of the British Government, and the officers of Government duly appointed, shall extend over the said land and over all persons residing thereon, and to all offences committed therewithin.

Boundary.—The boundary of [the lands of Oo Don Sena to the south and east of the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Stang Rapsang, south of the stream south of the Oom Ding Poon adjoining the village of Sadoo which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Oo Bat Khaobakee touching the Oom Ding Poon stream which have been purchased; the boundary of the lands of Ka Doke adjoining the last-named which have been purchased; the boun-

dary of the land of Sooaka adjoining the last named which have been purchased; the boundary of the Shillong lands which have been purchased, from which point the boundary will follow the north and west sides of the present Government roads till the boundary of the lands of Borjon Muntree which have been purchased is met. It will then follow the boundary of the said Borjon's land till the boundary of the said land again meets the Government road now existing, which it will follow till the boundary of the Raj lands purchased are met. It will follow the boundary of the Raj lands till that dividing the Longdo lands of Nongseh from the Raj land and the land purchased from Oo Reang-Karpang of Nongseh, and will go between the two last on the east side of a hill by a path till the boundary stone of the Longdo of Nongseh at the head of a watercourse is met. It will then follow that watercourse to the junction of it with the Oom Soorpee, leaving the hill with the Lungdo jungle of fir trees on it to the left or north and west side. The boundary will then cross the Oom Soorpee river and ascend by a ravine opposite inclining somewhat to the right hand to monumental stones (Mowshin Ram), near one of which a peg and pile of stones is placed. The boundary will then descend the hill backwards towards the point of Youdoe Hill, that is, the hill on which the Youdoe Bazar is held, to a pile of stones and a peg not far from the Government road which it crosses and not far from the Oom Soorpee river. The boundary thence turns north-east by ascending the hollow to the ridge which divides the water-flow, on which is a mark, to the hollow to the north-east, which it follows by the water to the Oom Kra river leaving the Youdoe Bazar hill and the village of Mao Kra on the left hand. The boundary thence turns eastward, following the base of the hills and excluding all cultivation in the plains, including within it the hill lands given to the Government by Oo Beh till the lands of Oo Dor given to Government are met, whence the boundary, in the same way, follows the base of the hills excluding the cultivation in the plains till the river Pomding Neyam is met. Opposite a cave at the mouth of this stream, when it enters the plain, a peg and pile of stone is met. The boundary thence follows the same stream to its head in the rice lands of Oo Beh aforesaid; thence it follows the foot of the hills, leaving the village of Limera to the left or east side, and excluding the rice cultivation of Oo Beh, but including the hill land given by him to Government till it reaches the head of the said rice cultivation, where it turns sharply to the left or east between two hills till it reaches the banks of the stream Oom Ponteng Kom, the downward course of which it follows till the junction of the same water, now called Oom Soorpee, with the Oom Jussaci is reached. This river is the boundary till its source is reached from a pile of stones, near which, marking the boundary of land purchased from Oo Don Sena, the boundary crosses over south-westerly to the point where the Oom Shillong makes a bend; at that point stones have been placed opposite ten fir and five oak trees on the spur of a hill. The boundary then follows the Oom Shillong till the boundary of Oo Don Sena's land is met, which it follows the point from whence it started is reached. I agree that the Government, or the possessor of the land within named, as well as the Shillong lands, shall have the joint right of turning off all water adjoining the said land for use, subject to such rules as the Government may

prescribe. I promise also, as far as in me lies, to preserve the sacred groves whereon the water supply is dependent, and to punish any of my subjects found cutting the trees of the said groves and to deliver up for punishment any British subject found so offending.

(Sd.) MELAY SING RAJAH + His mark.
„ LORMIET MONTANG + His mark.

SHILLONG:
The 10th December 1863.

Witness:

(Sd.) U. JOYMONEE,
Interpreter.

Before me, this 18th December 1863, explained in Cossiah and signed.

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON.

Witnesses present not called on to sign, being unable to write:

Oo RAM,	Muntree.	Oo DON KOONWUR.
Oo SONA	„	Oo JON SIRDAR.
Oo JEE	„	PURBUT, Interpreter.
Oo DON SENA,	„	TAMA KOONWUR.
RAJAH SINGH KOONWUR.		ALOP KOONWUR.
KUNRACE, of Khyrim.		

I, Melay Sing, having, on behalf of myself and my Muntrees, and all others concerned, ceded the Raj rights and title in the land at Shillong, known as the Shillong lands; the Raj lands south of the Oom Soorpee, known as the Kurkontong Nongseh land; the land near Youdoe, known as the Shillong Labang land; hereby renounce all right and title thereto, resigning the same to Her Majesty the Queen of England with the trees, water, and all things thereon or therein, and hereby acknowledge to have received, in full satisfaction therefor, the sum of Rupees 2,000 (two thousand) from Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier.

(Sd.) MELAY SING + His Mark.
RAJA RABON SING + His mark.

YOUDOE:
The 8th December 1863.

Rajah Rabon hereby acknowledges to have ceded all right on part of himself and his people.

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON,
Offg. Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, N.-E. F.

Witness:

(Sd.) U. JOYMOONEE, *Interpreter.*

SREE ARRADHUN DOSS, *Mohurir.*

Present:

(Sd.)	Oo RAM, Muntree	Moleem Poonjee.
,,	Oo JEE ,,	
,,	Oo SOOBAH ,,	
,,	Oo SONAH ,,	
,,	Oo RAIMON ,,	Khyrim Poonjee.
,,	Oo BAMON ,,	
,,	Oo MOOIK LONGSKOR.	
,,	Oo SONKHA LONGDO.	

(Sd.) J. C. HAUGHTON,
Offg. Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, N.-E. F.

No. XC.

ENGAGEMENT executed by the CHIEF of LUNGREE.—1864.

I, Oomit Sing, having succeeded to the Raj of Lungree on the death of Soonder Sing, my uncle, late Rajah, according to the custom of the country and with the approval of the Chiefs and Elders, and also with the sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, promise to be faithful in allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and successors, and I bind myself to the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

That I shall consider myself under the general control and authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or such other Officer as may be from time to time appointed by Government, to whom I shall refer all disputes between myself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States, and that I clearly understand I hold my appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing me from office and appointing another Chieftain in my stead if I should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government and the people of the district.

ARTICLE 2.

That I shall reside in the Lungree District, and decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of the Muntrees, Sirdars, and the Elders, according to ancient and established custom of the country, all civil and criminal cases, not of a heinous nature, in which the inhabitants of the said district only

are concerned. I agree to refer to the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or other Officer appointed for the purpose by Government, all cases, civil or criminal, in which Europeans or other foreigners, including the inhabitants of the plains, are concerned, also all cases in which inhabitants of other Cossiah States are concerned, and all heinous criminal cases.

ARTICLE 3.

That I shall obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy or other Officer appointed to the charge of the Hill districts, and make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Lungree District.

ARTICLE 4.

That I shall furnish full information regarding the Lungree District and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by Government Officers, will render every assistance in developing the resources of the country, will give every help and protection in my power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country, or to settlers residing there, and will use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and the British subjects and the people of other Cossiah States.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government shall have the right of establishing military and civil sanitaria, cantonments, and posts, in any part of the Lungree District where they may be required. I agree to give all lands required for such purposes, the possessors, where the land does not belong to the Raj, being duly compensated therefor.

ARTICLE 6.

Lastly, I, my heirs and successors, will abide by the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Government by the late Rajah on the 22nd September 1859, by which he ceded, in consideration of receiving half the profits, all his mineral rights, except those connected with the limestone tracts leased to the late Mr. Henry Inglis up to 1283 B.S., and all the waste lands not paying revenue, which are not being brought into cultivation by the people of Lungree, and by which being brought into cultivation they will not be sufferers.

Dated Cherra Poonjee, 25th January 1864.

Seal and mark of:
OOMIT SING,
Rajah of Lungree.

Witnessed by:
J. B. SHADWELL,
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

⊙ Mark of SOIDEE, Muntree, of Lauring.
⊕ Mark of OOWAN, Muntree, of Lauring.
± Mark of OOSAM, Muntree, of Lauring.
ɱ Mark of OO RAMSING, Muntree, of Lauring.

Sealed and signed in my presence on the 25th day of January 1864, when it was explained to the Rajah that a Sunnud and Khillut would be forwarded by the Viceroy and Governor-General.

(Sd.) J. B. SHADWELL,
Assistant Commissioner in charge.

SUNNUD conferring the title of "RAJAH" upon OOMIT SING, the CHIEF of LUNGREE.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Lungree, I do hereby confer upon you the title of Rajah on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions specified in the Agreement made with you on the 25th January 1864.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

Dated 7th June 1864.

No. XCI.

TRANSLATION of a RECOGNISANCE executed by OOLAR SING, RAJAH of MURRIOW, in the year 1829.

(Sd.) OOLAR SING,
Rajah of Murriow.

To

DAVID SCOTT, ESQUIRE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Whereas I, Oolar Sing, Rajah of Murriow, formerly conspired against the Honorable Company's people and made war with them, I now come forward for my own good and give this recognisance, to the effect that I will not again enter into such a conspiracy or quarrel, or make war with the people on the part of the Government, and that if I do so, I shall be liable to such punishment as is usually inflicted on riotous persons.

1st.—My country now remains under the control of the Government, and I will keep the people contented, and conduct the Cossiah affairs in the usual way.

2nd.—I will investigate such cases as take place in my country according to its established customs; but if any heinous crimes, such as murders, etc., should occur, I will give you information of them, and I will obey and act in other matters according as you may order me to do. To which purposes

I hereby give this recognisance on this 12th day of October 1829, corresponding with the 27th of Assin 1236 B. S.

Witnessed by :

RAM SING DUBASHIA, *Resident of Cherra Poonjee.*
DEWAN SING DUBASHIA, *ditto ditto.*

No. XCII.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of MURRIOW.—1865.

I, Ooron, resident of Murriow, Cossiah Hills, according to the custom of country, and with the approval of the Chiefs and Elders of Murriow, being the lawful heir and successor to the late Oo-Phan, Rajah of Murriow, in anticipation of being duly created under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India Rajah of Murriow, do hereby promise to be faithful in allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of "Great Britain" and its dependencies, to her heirs and successors, and I bind myself to the following Articles:—

First.—I consider myself under the general control and authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or such other Officer as may, from time to time, be appointed by Government, and I will refer all dispute between myself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States to the Deputy Commissioner aforesaid; and I clearly understand that I hold appointment under the authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing me from office and appointing another Chieftain in my stead, if I shall fail to give satisfaction to the British Government or to the people of Murriow.

Second.—I agree to reside in the Murriow District, and promise to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of the Muntrees, Sirdars, and Elders, according to ancient and established custom of the country, all civil and criminal cases not of a heinous nature, in which the inhabitants of the said country only are concerned. I agree to refer to the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or to any other Officer appointed by Government for the purpose, all cases, civil or criminal, in which Europeans or other foreigners, including the inhabitants of the plains, are concerned, as also all cases in which subjects of other Cossiah States are concerned, and all heinous criminal cases.

Third.—I bind myself to obey all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner, or other Officer appointed to the charge of the hill district, and to make over on demand to the duly constituted authorities all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Murriow District.

Fourth.—I also agree to supply full information regarding the Murriow District and its inhabitants whenever I may be required so to do by the officers

of Government. I will also render assistance in developing the resources of the country, and will give aid and protection to Government officials and travellers passing through Murriow, as also to settlers residing therein; and I will use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country under me and British subjects and people of other Cossiah States.

Fifth.—The British Government shall have the right to construct roads in any direction through the Murriow District, and I bind myself not to levy transit taxes or other dues on such roads unless permitted to do so.

Sixth.—The British Government will have the right of establishing military and civil sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any parts of the Murriow District under my control, and I agree to give all land or lands which do not belong to the Raj on condition that the proprietors shall receive compensation.

Seventh.—Lastly, I bind myself, my heirs and successors, to the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Government of British India by the late Rajah Oo-Phan, by which he ceded, in consideration of receiving half the profits, all his mineral rights and all the waste lands not paying revenue, which are not being brought under cultivation by the people of Murriow, and by which they will not be sufferers.

OOKON RAJAH, his mark and seal.

Witnessed by:

OOSHIROB LONGDOH, his mark.
OOKSUN LONGDOH, ditto.
OO-PHAN SONGDOH, ditto.
OOLLAN MATEEBAR, ditto.
OODHOO MATEEBAR, ditto.
OOHIR MATEEBAR, ditto.

Explained before me and in my presence, clause by clause, to the Rajah, to the Elders, and to the people assembled, and acknowledged by the Rajah to be his voluntary act and deed, this twentieth day of February, Anno Domini 1865, at Murriow, Cossiah Hills.

(Sd.) H. S. BIVAR, *Major*,
Deputy Commr., Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

SUNNUD conferring the title of RAJAH upon OOKON, elected RULER of MURRIOW.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Murriow, I do hereby confer upon you the title of Rajah on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions specified in the Agreement made with you on the 20th February 1865.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

The 19th October 1865.

No. XCIII.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of DWARA NONGTURMEN—1870.

I, Jantrai, Sirdar, resident of Dwara, Ellaka Dwara Nongturmen, having been appointed to the Sirdarship of the said Ellaka Dwara Nongturmen, hereby agree and promise that I will conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in the event of any disputes arising between myself and the Chief of any other State, they shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or any other duly authorised Officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind which may happen within the limits of my State, and in which the people of my territory alone are concerned; but in regard to heinous offences, I will report their occurrence immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will take upon myself the arrest of persons concerned, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In all disputes which may arise with other Khasi Chiefs, and in all cases in which persons of other States, Europeans or Natives of the plains may be concerned within the limits of my territory, I promise to refer the matter for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other duly constituted British authority. The authority of the British Government in connection with my Sirdarship extends so far that in case of my using any illegality, or in the event of my people being dissatisfied with me, Government will be at liberty to remove me from my said rank, and appoint another Sirdar in my stead.

4. I bind myself to submit to all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other duly authorised Officer, and to make over, on demand, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my territory.

5. I also agree to supply any information relative to my territory and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the officer of the British Government. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of my people residing in my territory, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to Government officers and travellers passing through, also to people of other ellakas residing in, my territory. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the territory under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of my State, and to occupy the lands necessary for the purpose rent-free. I will give Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within my State.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, otherwise I agree to suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as the Government may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of all the lime, coal, and minerals within my State, as also to the cession, after the expiry of the present leases, of the Boot Sermai and Chellai Gang lime quarries on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale, lease or other disposal, and on the same terms to the cession also of all such waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantation, orchards, etc., as may be required to be sold as waste lands.

Fully understanding the terms of this engagement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this 5th day of May 1870.

His mark + (Sd.) U. JANTRAI,
Sirdar.

Before me:

(Sd.) R. STEWART,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT given by AHDOR SING, RAJAH of MOWSUNRAM POONJEE, in the year 1831.

(Sd.) AHDOR SING, Rajah.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
North-East Frontier.

The written Agreement of Ahdor Sing, Rajah, resident of Mowsunram Poonjee, given to the following effect:—

My village having been burnt down on the part of the British Government, and being now a waste, I hereby acknowledge my submission to the Government, and furnish this Agreement, with the object of again settling on the spot, to the effect that I and my people will re-build and re-occupy the village as subjects of the Government, and will obey such orders as you may, from time to time, issue to us.

That I will take measures for apprehending the enemies of the Government if I should hear of their being in my village or its vicinity, and I will also convey immediate information of the same to Captain Townshend, and if I have no particular news to communicate, I will merely wait on him every month.

That if I violate these Engagements, I will, without any demur, abide by whatever orders you may think proper to pass.

Dated this 17th of December 1831, corresponding with the 3rd of Pous 1238 B.S.

Witnessed by:

DEWAN SING DUBASHIA, *resident of Cherra Poonjee.*
OOMER COSSIAH, *ditto do.*

SUNNUD* recognizing ADHON SING, as CHIEF of MOWSENRAM in the COSSIAH HILLS.

Whereas you have been elected to be Ruler of Mowsenram, I hereby recognize you as Chief of that place, on condition of your faithfully and fully observing the conditions entered in the separate Agreement † to be made by you with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th April 1867.

No. XCV.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of MAOSENRAM—1875.

I, U. Rammon, of Maosenram, having been appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, under orders conveyed in his Secretary's letter No. 506, dated the 18th February 1875, to be Chief of the State of Maosenram, in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in the room of U. Adhon Singh, Seim, deposed, do hereby agree and promise that I will, in the administration of the said State, conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself to be under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In the event of any dispute arising between myself and the Chief of any other Khasi State, such dispute shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other Officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and criminal cases not of a heinous kind which may arise within the limits of the State in which my subjects alone are concerned. I will report the occurrence of heinous offences within the limits of the State immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will arrest the persons concerned in them, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or by any Officer appointed by him for that purpose. I promise to refer all civil and

* This Sunnud was, by an oversight, issued by the Government of India, instead of by the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier.

† See general form of agreement No. LXXIV.

criminal cases arising within the limits of the State, in which the subjects of other Khasi States or Europeans, or natives of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by other Officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In case of my using any oppression, or of my acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of my people having just cause for dissatisfaction with me, the Chief Commissioner of Assam may remove me from my Chiefship and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I will surrender to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on demand, all civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my jurisdiction.

5. I will supply any information relative to the country under my control and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people subject to my rule, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to officers of the British Government and travellers passing through, also to people of other jurisdictions residing in, my jurisdiction. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the State under me and people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under my control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free. I will give to the British Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within the State of Maosenram.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India. In case of my violating this rule, I shall suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as such officer may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessor of the natural products of the soil of the State, *viz.* lime, coal, and other minerals, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within the State on condition that I shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such natural products or of such right; on the same condition, I agree to the cession of all waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

9. I will not alienate to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which I possess, or of which I may become possessed as Chief of the State without the sanction of Government.

10. I will have defined areas set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State, and I will take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and by jhuming.

Fully understanding the terms of this Engagement, I hereby affix my hand this 15th day of June 1875.

His mark × (Sd.) U. RAMMON,
Seim, Maosenram.

Executed before me, the 15th day of June 1875.

SHILLONG,
15th June 1875.

(Sd.) H. S. BIVAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. XCVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT given by SONGAPH, RAJAH of the DISTRICT of MAHRAM, to the POLITICAL AGENT at CHERRA POONJEE, in the year 1839.

To

MAJOR LISTER,

Political Agent to the Governor-General,
at his Court House.

I, Songaph, Rajah, resident of the Mahram country, having wantonly made war against the Honourable Company, and caused great loss of life to their people, and put them to considerable expense, have myself been driven through fear a fugitive to the jungles, and acknowledge having committed great faults; but I now crave an amnesty for the past offences of myself and my Cossiah people, and enter into this Agreement, in the hope of being permitted to remain in my country in the capacity of a Sirdar (Chief) on the following terms:—

2nd.—That I acknowledge my dependency on the Government, and agree to stay in my country, as a Sirdar (Chief), or as if I have been appointed a Sirdar by the Government. I am, however, to adjudicate, amongst my own people, according to custom, but will not put any one to death.

3rd.—That if any of the Government troops should pass through my country, I will attend and furnish them with such provisions as they may require, receiving payment for the same at the customary rates.

4th.—That should any disturbances arise in the hills, I will, if so ordered, attend with all the Cossiahs of my country, and remain in attendance as long as I may be required to do so, receiving merely subsistence for my people from the Government.

5th.—That if any murderers or dacoits should take refuge in my country, I will apprehend them and deliver them up when called on to do so.

6th.—That, in atonement for my faults, I promise to pay the Government a total fine of 2,000 Rupees; but I am to lodge this amount within a month from the present date.

7th.—That I give Chand Manick Rajah, and Bur Manick, Rajah of Moleem Poonjee, as my securities for the fulfilment of the terms of this Agreement, and I also place at Moleem Poonjee my nephew, Soolong Rajah, who will carry out all orders that may be given at any time regarding my country.

To which end I have executed this Agreement.

Dated this 13th February 1839, corresponding with the 3rd Falgoon 1254 B. S.

No. XCVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by the POLITICAL AGENT of the COSSIAH HILLS in the year 1852, to OOSEP SING, RAJAH, appointing him DHOLLAH RAJAH of the MAHRAM TERRITORY.

Seal of Office.

(Sd.) F. G. LISTER,
Political Agent.

To

OOSEP SING, DHOLLAH RAJAH,
Resident of Rongthong Poonjee,
in the Mahram Territory.

KNOW HEREBY:

It appears that Oober Sing, Dhollah Rajah of the Mahram territory, having deceased, you requested to be appointed Rajah there, on the ground of the country having been under the control of your uncle, the late Songaph, Dhollah Rajah, your application being supported by a petition from Oomon Muntree, Oolar Sing Rajah, and other persons consenting to it; but final orders were deferred on it, in consequence of Ramsye, Kallah Rajah of Nonglang Poonjee, in that territory, having set up a claim founded on the right of his uncle, the late Ram Sing, Kallah Rajah, to which Oojeet Lungdeo, Ooksan Sirdar, and certain other persons signified their assent in a petition they presented. As you and Ramsye Rajah have, however, this day come to an amicable arrangement, and filed a deed of compromise to the effect, that of the two Kallah and Dhollah Rajahs of Mahram, the Kallah Rajah is to be subordinate to the Dhollah Rajah, and the investigations connected with the duties of the Raj are to be conducted by them together in consultation, and the profits

derived therefrom are to be enjoyed by them both, and as you have therein stated that you are to be Rajah in the place of the aforesaid Dhollah Rajah, retaining the said Ramsye Rajah as your subordinate, and investigating and deciding cases occurring in the country in concert and consultation with him, which are otherwise to be considered null and void, and the afore-mentioned Ramsye Kallah Rajah has expressed his willingness to remain as your subordinate, and according to former custom to investigate and decide cases taking place in the country in company and consultation with you, the decisions being invalid, unless so conducted, etc., besides which, you two persons are, agreeably to previous practice, to enjoy the profits derived from the country, and to share the losses incurred therein, and as you have assented to the above stated terms, and requested that a Perwannah may be given to you, appointing you as Rajah in accordance therewith, you are, therefore, informed that you are hereby appointed Rajah in the room of the Dhollah Rajah of the territory of Mahram, and it will be your duty to conduct investigations and give decisions there as stipulated in the deed of compromise, and according to your own sense of proper justice, retaining Ramsye Kallah Rajah as your subordinate, and both of you acting together and in consultation to do what is incumbent on you. You will, moreover, obey all orders that may be issued to you, from time to time, on the part of the Honorable Company, without delay, observing the terms agreed on in the deed of compromise referred to.

Dated the 28th of September 1852, corresponding with the 14th of Assin 1259 B. S.

No. XCVIII.

Engagement executed by the Rajah of Mahram, 1864.

I, Oo Sai Sing, resident of Mahram, according to the custom of country and with the approval of the Chiefs and Elders of Mahram, being the lawful heir and successor to the late Oosep Sing, Dhollah Rajah of Mahram, in anticipation of being duly created, under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Dhollah Rajah of Mahram, do hereby promise to be faithful in allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and its dependencies, her heirs and successors, and I bind myself to the following Articles:—

Article I.

I consider myself under the general control and authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or such other Officer as may be from time to time appointed by Government, and I will refer all disputes between myself and the Chieftains of other Cossiah States to the Deputy Commissioner aforesaid, and I clearly understand that I hold my appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing me from office and appointing another Chieftain in my

stead, if I should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government or to the people of Mahram.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside in the Mahram District, and promise to decide in open Durbar, with the assistance of the Muntrees, Sirdars, and the Elders, according to ancient and established custom of the country, all civil and criminal cases, not of a heinous nature, in which the inhabitants of the said country only are concerned. I agree to refer to the Deputy Commissioner in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, or to any other Officer appointed by Government for the purpose, all cases, civil and criminal, in which Europeans or other foreigners, including the inhabitants of the plains, are concerned, as also all cases in which subjects of other Cossiah States are concerned, and all heinous criminal cases.

ARTICLE 3.

I bind myself to obey all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed to the charge of the Hill districts, and to make over, on demand, to the duly constituted authorities all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Mahram district.

ARTICLE 4.

I also agree to suply full information regarding the Mahram District and its inhabitants whenever I may be required so to do by the officers of Government. I will also render assistance in developing the resources of the country, and I will give aid and protection to Government officials and travellers passing through Mahram, as also to settlers residing therein, and will use my best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country under me and British subjects and people of other Cossiah States.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government will have the right of establishing military and civil sanitaria, cantonments, and posts, in any part of the Mahram District under my control, and I agree to give all lands required for such purposes on the understanding, when the land or lands do not belong to the Raj, that the proprietors shall receive compensation.

ARTICLE 6.

Lastly, I bind myself, my heirs and successors, to the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Government of British India by the late Rajah Oosep Sing on the 22nd September 1859, by which he ceded, in consideration of receiving half the profits, all his mineral rights (except those connected with the Mahram tracts leased to the late Mr. Henry Inglis up to 1283 B.S.),

nd all the waste lands not paying revenue which are not being brought under ultivation by the people of Mahram, and by which they will not be sufferers.

His seal and mark.

⊙ Oo Sai Sing, *Rajah.*

Dated Youdæ (fifth) 5th October 1864.

Witnessed by:

Grish Chunder Bose.

✓ Mark of Ram Sing, Muntree.	/ Mark of Tor Sai, Muntree.
৪ Mark of Oo Sugi „	৮ Mark of W. Sona „
৩ Mark of W. Tar „	০ Mark of W. Saih „
৩ Mark of W. Sar Sing, Gooshtee.	৸ Mark of U. Ram, Gooshtee.
৸ Mark of Suntoo „	৸ Mark of Khalaet Vasued.

Signed and sealed in my presence the 5th day of October 1864, when it was explained to the Rajah that a Sunnud and Khillut would be furnished on receipt of the orders of Government.

(Sd.) H. S. Bivar,

Deputy Commr., Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

Sunnud confirming the election of Oo Sai Sing as Rajah of Mahram.

Whereas you have been elected by the chief men and people of Mahram to succeed the late Rajah Oosep Sing in the Chieftaincy, I hereby recognize and confirm your election to be Rajah of Mahram.

Be assured that so long as you remain faithful in your allegiance to the British Crown, and fully and faithfully fulfil your engagements with the British Government, the State of Mahram will remain to you in undisturbed possession.

(Sd.) John Lawrence.

Dated 5th December 1864.

No. XCIX.

TRANSLATION of a RECOGNIZANCE executed by OOPHAR, RAJAH of BHAWUL POONJEE, in the year 1832.

Seal of Oophar Rajah.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

I, Oophar Rajah, Resident of Bhawul Poonjee, have this day, of my own free-will and accord, and without any compulsion, executed this Recognizance before Captain Townshend, at Cherra Poonjee, as detailed in the following paragraphs, and I will be responsible for the violation of any of the terms thereof, and will obey the orders of the Gentlemen.

1st.—That if the Cossiahs should kill, or in any way harm or injure any of the Honourable Company's people within the boundaries of the Ooahn Churrah or Hatee Khodda on the west, and the Dhoolai Nuddee or the west bank of the Dongdongiah on the east, I will immediately produce the guilty persons and make reparation for the losses sustained.

2nd.—That I will not give any shelter, assistance, or provisions to the enemies of the Honourable Company, and whenever I may receive any news regarding them, I will send information thereof to the Government people through the Dooahradars.

3rd.—That I will not allow any of the Honorable Company's enemies to come to my Ahrung of Seemai when it is re-opened.

4th.—That whenever I may be called for by the Gentlemen, I will attend immediately on receipt of the written order to do so, and if I act contrary to stipulations made in the above paragraphs, I will submit to any orders the Gentlemen may choose to pass. To which end I have executed this Recognizance.

Dated the 11th December 1832, corresponding with the 27th Ahgran 1239 B. S.

Witnessed by—

GOOPEERAM, *resident at present at Chattarkonah.*

ASKUR MAHOMED, *resident of Pergunnah Mahram, Mouzah Noiegong.*

ROHOOMOT DOOAHRADAR, *resident of Ghaseegong.*

RAMJAN DOOAHRADAR, *resident of Pergunnah Mahram, Mouzah Kandeegong.*

ROBAIE DOOAHRADAR, *resident of Chorgong.*

No. C.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEF of BHAWAL—1877.

I, U. Bamon Singh, resident of Bhawal, having been appointed to be Chief of the State of Bhawal *alias* Warbah, in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, do hereby agree and promise that I will, in the administration of the said State, conduct myself agreeably to the following rules :—

1.—I consider myself to be under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In the event of any dispute arising between myself and the Chief of any other Khasi State, such dispute shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India.

2.—I will adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal cases, not of a heinous kind, which may arise within the limits of the State, in which my subjects alone are concerned. I will report the occurrence of heinous offences within the limits of the State immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will arrest the persons concerned in them, whom I will deliver up, to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose. I promise to refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the State, in which the subjects of other Khasi States, or Europeans, or Natives of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3.—In case of my using any oppression, or of my acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of my people having just cause for dissatisfaction with me, the Chief Commissioner of Assam may remove me from my Chiefship and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4.—I will surrender to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on demand, all civil or political offenders coming to, or residing within, my jurisdiction.

5.—I will supply any information relative to the country under my control and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people subject to my rule, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to officers of the British Government and travellers passing through, also to people of other jurisdictions residing in, my jurisdiction. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the State under me and the people of other districts and States.

6.—I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under my control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free. I will give to the British Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within the State of Bhawal or Warbah.

7.—I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India. In case of my violating this rule, I shall suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as such officer may think fit to inflict.

8.—I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the natural products of the soil of the State, *viz.* lime, coal, and other minerals, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within the State, on condition that I shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such natural products or of such right. On the same condition, I agree to the cession of all waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

9.—I will not alienate to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which I possess, or of which I may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

10.—I will cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose to be set aside for the growth of trees to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State of Bhawal. I will take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and jhuming.

Fully understanding the terms of this agreement, I hereby affix my hand this twenty-third day of July 1877.

His mark × (Sd.) U. BAMON SINGH,
Seim.

Executed before me this 23rd day of July 1877.

SHILLONG:
The 23rd July 1877.

(Sd.) W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commr., Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

No. CI.

AGREEMENT of the CHIEF of MAOIANG—1869.

I, Jit Singh, Seim, resident of Umkrem, Ellaka Maoiang, having been appointed to the Chiefship of the said Ellaka Maoiang, hereby agree and promise that I will conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in the event of any disputes arising between myself and the Chief of any other State, they shall be decided

by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or any other duly authorized officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind, which may happen within the limits of my State and in which the people of my territory alone are concerned; but in regard to heinous offences I will report their occurrence immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will take upon myself the arrest of persons concerned, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In all disputes which may arise with other Khasi Chiefs, and in all cases in which persons of other States, Europeans or Natives of the plains, may be concerned within the limits of my territory, I promise to refer the matter for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills or other duly constituted British authority. The authority of the British Government in connection with my Chiefship extends so far that, in case of my using any illegality, or in the event of my people being dissatisfied with me, Government will be at liberty to remove me from my said rank and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I bind myself to submit to all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills or other duly authorized officer, and to make over, on demand, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my territory.

5. I also agree to supply any information relative to my territory and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the officers of the British Government. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people residing in my territory, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to Government officers and travellers passing through, also to people of other ellakas residing in, my territory. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the territory under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of my State, and to occupy the lands necessary for the purpose rent-free. I will give Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within my State.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, otherwise I agree to suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as the Government may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the lime, coal, and minerals within my State, on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale, lease, or other disposal, and on the same terms to the cession also of all such waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., as may be required to be sold as waste lands.

Fully understanding the terms of this agreement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this sixth day of May 1869.

His mark × (Sd.) U. JIT SINGH,
Seim of Maoiang.

Executed before me this sixth day of May 1869.

Seal.

(Sd.) R. STEWART, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Commr., Khasi and Jaintia Hills

No. CII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by ZUBBER SINGH, RAJAH of RAMRYE, in the year 1829.

(Sd.) ZUBBER SINGH,
Rajah of the country of Pautan.

No. 14.
Filed at Nungklow on the 21st of October 1829, corresponding with the year 1236 B. S.

The written Agreement of Zubber Singh, Rajah of the territory of Ramrye, executed in the English year 1829, to the following purport:—

I and my subordinate officers and all my people, acknowledging our dependence and subjection to the Honorable Company, promise to obey and act agreeably to such orders as may, from time to time, be passed regarding our country.

1st.—Our country having been invaded and taken possession of by the Government troops, in consequence of our people having quarrelled with those of the Government, I promise to realize from my Hill subjects all the expenses that have been incurred thereon.

2nd.—I will investigate and decide all petty cases occurring in my country agreeably to custom with Punchayets; but I will report all cases of murder that may take place; and when the culprits shall have been apprehended and given up, they will be tried by the laws that are current in the hills.

3rd.—I will not oppress or wrong my people, and will keep them satisfied and contented.

4th.—I and my subordinates will never fight or quarrel with the Honorable Company, and, if we do so, we shall be punished according to the regulations like other refractory persons.

5th.—I will appoint and remove the Lungdeos of my country with your approval and consent, and act in all matters after consulting with the people.

6th.—Whenever any hostilities may occur between the Hill people and the Government, I will assist the Government with my troops. To which effect I have executed this Agreement, dated this 27th of October of the present year.

I have filed a separate list of the expenses that I will pay.

(Sd.) W. CRACROFT,
A. A. G. G.

No. CIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1835 by OOAHN SIRDAR, OOKIANG LUNGDEO, OOAHN SIRDAR, and OOMOI SIRDAR, of the DISTRICT of RAMRYE.

(Sd.) OOAHN SIRDAR,
,, OOKIANG LUNGDEO,
,, OOAHN SIRDAR,
,, OOMOI SIRDAR,

Of the Territory of Ramrye.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

No. 34 of 1835, filed 14th February 1835.

The written Agreement of Ooahn Sirdar, resident of Soojor Poonjee, Ookiang Lungdeo, resident of Nongklang Poonjee, Ooahn Sirdar, resident of Khendering, and Oomoi Sirdar, resident of Oomshem, pertaining to Ramrye, executed to the following purport :—

Having this day attended before the Commanding Officer, Captain Lister, we hereby, of our own free-will and accord, furnish the Agreement detailed in the under-mentioned paragraphs. Dated this 21st of January 1835, corresponding with the 9th of Maugh 1241 B. S.

1st.—That we are under the protection of the Government, and acknowledge our submission to them.

2nd.—That if any murders or serious cases occur in our country, they will be investigated by the Government, to which we are willing and agreeable, and the punishments awarded, on investigation of such cases, are to be by the Government.

3rd.—That if there should be a likelihood of hostilities occurring between us and the people of another State, we will act as the Government may direct

and in the event of our having any quarrel with such foreign people, we will submit to the decision given by the Government.

4th.—That our debt to the Government of Rupees 8,485-13 (eight thousand four hundred and eighty-five and thirteen annas) is this day remitted, and we agree to pay a sum of Rupees 200 annually in the month of Kartic, at any place where we may be directed to do so, and on lodgment of the money we will take receipts for it from the Government authorities.

5th.—That if we act in contravention of the stipulations in the above paragraphs, the Government may do whatever they consider just and proper, and we will make no objection to it. To which effect we have executed this Agreement of our own accord.

Witnessed by—

RAM SINGH, *Jemadar.*
BORJOORAM DUBASHIA.

No. CIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT given to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by the WAHADADARS or CHIEFS of CHEYLA POONJEE in the year 1829.

(Sd.) MISHNEE WAHADADAR,
„ BURSING WAHADADAR,
„ SOOMEN and OOKSAN WAHADADARS,
Residents of Cheyla Poonjee.

To

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY.

The written Agreement of Mishnee, Bursing, Soomen, and Ooksan, Wahadadars of Cheyla Poonjee, and other villages, twelve in number.

Whereas a disturbance or battle took place in the Hills, and we did not join with the Government or make our appearance, in consequence of which troops were sent to our villages; we now come forward and give this Agreement to abide by the following stipulations:—

1st.—That having committed these faults, we agree to pay by instalments to the Government, amongst our twelve villages, a fine of Rupees 4,000 for the payment of which sum we four persons are responsible.

2nd.—That from the limestone situated on the banks of the Bogah River in our territory, we agree to allow the Government always to remove gratis, as much as they require, in any locality selected by their officers; but it is not to be taken from any other place.

3rd.—That should any persons concerned in any acts in Zillah Sylhet or other places come and take shelter with us, we will immediately deliver them up on their being called for by the Zillah Courts.

4th.—That we promise not to dispute or make war with the Honourable Company, or with any of the Rajahs who are in confederacy with the Government.

5th.—That if any quarrels should arise between us and the Rajahs alluded to, the Government is to investigate and settle them, and to this effect we have executed this Agreement.

Dated the 3rd September, corresponding with the 19th of Bhadro 1236 B.S.

No. CV.

TRANSLATION of a PETITION of the WAHADADARS of CHEYLA POONJEE, to the POLITICAL AGENT of the COSSIAH HILLS in the year 1851, soliciting his assistance in causing the attendance, at their Durbars, of persons resisting their authority, and offering to abide by his decisions in appeals preferred to him against their orders, or in complaints made to him against their acts.

Seal of the 4 Wahadadars of Cheyla Poonjee.

(Sd.) MISHNEE WAHADADAR,
" BURSING "
" LARSING and SONARAI WAHADADAR,
" OOKHANG and BEEHAI "
Residents of Cheyla Poonjee.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That previous to the occupation of these Hills by the Honorable Company, we were appointed to the offices of the four Wahadadars of our village of Cheyla Poonjee, and protected the people by conducting enquiries and investigations in our country. That when these Hills afterwards came into the possession of the Honorable Company, we were confirmed in our appointments, agreeably to former custom, with the approval of the late Mr. David Scott, and most efficiently protected the inhabitants by investigating cases in the country by our own authority; but during the last two or three years, certain Cossiahs of our village, who are unruly, powerful, and evil-advising persons, have formed themselves into a party to carry out their own purposes, and are

oppressing and harassing some of the poor Cossiahs, and if they complain, and we send for these persons through our officers, they openly resist our authority and assault them, besides making various remarks about us. When we also summon defendants in cases under trial before us, these violent individuals screen them, and in resistance of orders beat our men and snatch away the defendants from them; thus causing great annoyance to the poor people under our control, which we have frequently complained of to you by petitions; and the individuals of this party who harass the poor people in this manner are, moreover, not unknown to you. It is besides probable that unless this faction is put down, serious affrays and murders may hereafter occur, attended with ruination to our country, which it will be difficult for us to account for to you, and we shall be punished by Providence if the poor are violently oppressed by such persons of our village as have numerous friends and relatives, and we, as rulers of the country, do not redress their grievances. But as the calamities of our poor people cannot be removed, or the country rendered tranquil without your assistance, we therefore throw ourselves on your protection, and voluntarily present this petition, soliciting that the persons under our control, who resist our officers, may be tried by you, and that you will, on our solicitation, grant us your help to bring to our Durbars all such persons as pertinaciously refuse to attend there when we send for them; and if any persons who are dissatisfied with our orders should appeal to you against them, or if we oppress or injure any persons, and they complain to you about it, we will agree to any investigations and orders that you may pass, and will never act in contravention of them, but will obey them without urging any objections. There is no prospect of relief to our country, unless you so favour us, and in this your power is absolute.

Dated the 30th of Bysack 1258 B.S. (*Received 14th May 1851.*)

Present: COLONEL LISTER, *Political Agent.*

The request of the Wahadadars is granted, and it is hereby ordered that a perwannah be written to them, to the effect that if any person hereafter oppresses or injures another, and the person so oppressed complains to the Wahadadars and the oppressor, when called for by them obstinately and in disobedience of the Wahadadars' orders refuses to attend at their Durbars, they must send him to Cherra Poonjee with the witnesses to the fact of the opposition made to their authority, and the prosecutor and his witnesses, when proper orders will be passed.

Dated the 16th May 1851, corresponding with the 3rd of Jeyt 1258 B. S.

(Sd.) F. G. LISTER,
Political Agent.

No. CVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1841, by CHOTA SAHDOO SING, RAJAH of the DISTRICT of JEERUNG.

The written Agreement of Chota Sahdoo Sing, Rajah of the territory of Bur Jeerung Poonjee, executed in the present year 1248 B. S., to the following purport:—

Having solicited permission to be continued in charge of the three villages of Bur Jeerung, Choto Jeerung, and Pathor Khallee, now held by me on condition of my repairing the road and bridges in the hills agreeably to orders, I have been called on by a Perwannah, No. 494, dated the 7th of Choitro of the past year for an Agreement, and in compliance with that order I now furnish this Agreement, stating that I promise, as customary, to make the annual repairs of the bridges, road, ghats, and stockades, &c., in the hills and other places without payment, the above-mentioned three villages remaining in my charge for the performance of these services; and if I negligently delay to execute these works, and the road, bridges, &c., should not be kept in repair, I will submit to whatever orders you may think proper to pass. To which effect I have given this Agreement dated the 8th of June of the English year 1841, corresponding with the 27th Joisto 1248 B. S.

Whereas Sahdoo Sing, Rajah, has personally presented this Agreement it is hereby ordered to be accepted and filed with the record.

Dated the 8th of June of the English year 1841, corresponding with the 27th Joisto 1248 B. S.

No. CVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by the PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER in charge of the COSSIAH and JAINTIA HILLS, to OOJEE LUSKER and CHONGLAH LUSKER, in the year 1857, authorizing them to conduct the duties of SIRDARS of MOWLONG POONJEE, for one year each, in succession to their deceased father ZUFFER LUSKER, SIRDAR of that place.

Seal of Office.

(Sd.) C. K. HUDSON,
Principal Assistant Commissioner,
In charge of Cossiah and Jaintia Hills.

To

OOJEE LUSKER AND CHONGLAH LUSKER,

Residents of Mowlong Poonjee.

KNOW HEREBY,

That whereas you represented yourselves, on the demise of Zuffer Lusker, Sirdar of the Mowlong District, as being the sons and heirs of the deceased, and solicited that you two brothers might be permitted to conduct the duties of that office by turns for one year each, you are now therefore appointed to the office of the late Zuffer Lusker, pending the preferment of any substantial claim that may be worthy of notice being made to that district, and are hereby informed that agreeably to the terms of the Deed of Compromise you previously filed, you will conduct the duties of the office of that Sirdar, as is incumbent on you, by turns, for one year each. Herein fail not.

Dated the 25th of March 1857, corresponding with the 13th of Chaitro 1263, B. S.

No. CVIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed in the year 1829 by the SIRDARS, ELDERS, and INHABITANTS of the conquered DISTRICT of SOOPAR POONJEE and allied Villages.

(Sd.) OOMIT KHYE, *of Soopar Poonjee.*
„ OOHN KHYE, *of Nongrong.*
„ OODOOR COSSIAH, *of Noskin.*

To

MR. DAVID SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

No. 16.
Filed at Gowhatty on the 12th November 1829.

Agreement of the Sirdars, Elders, and Inhabitants of Soopar Poonjee, Nongrong Poonjee, and Noskin Poonjee, executed in the year 1829, to the following purport:—

The people of our villages having entered into hostilities with and killed the subjects of the Honorable Company, our villages have been taken possession of by the Government. We, therefore, having now attended at Moosmai Poonjee, enter into this Agreement, for ourselves and all the people of the aforesaid villages, to the effect that we acknowledge our submission to the Honorable Company as being their people, and we agree to obey all orders that may at any time be given regarding us.

2nd.—The inhabitants of our above-mentioned three villages having wantonly made war with and killed the subjects of the Government, we, instead

of paying a fine in money, hereby divide with the Government one-half of all the limestone, good, bad, and indifferent, in our afore-mentioned three villages. We are to have half, and we give half to the Government, and to this effect we have executed this Agreement on the 29th day of October 1829, corresponding with the—Kartick 1236 B. S.

Witnessed by—

SOOMER GIRI, *resident of Cherra Poonjee.*
RAM DOLOIE, *ditto* *ditto.*
LALL SING GIRI, *ditto* *ditto.*

(Sd.) W. CRACROFT,
A. A. G. G.

No. CIX.

TRANSLATION of a RECOGNIZANCE executed by OOKSAN and OOAHNLOKA, RAJAHS of MULLAI POONJEE, in the year 1832.

(Sd.) OOKSAN RAJAH.
,, OOAHNLOKA RAJAH.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We, Ooksan Rajah and Ooahnloka Rajah, residents of Mullai Poonjee, having this day appeared before Mr. Harry Inglis, on the bank of the Jadookata River, do, of our own accord and free-will, execute this Recognizance as detailed in the following paragraphs, and we will be responsible for the violation of any of the terms thereof, and will obey the orders of the Gentlemen.

1*st.*—That if any Cossiahs kill, or otherwise harm or injure, any of the Honorable Company's people within the Dholai River on the west, and the Khagoorah Churrah on the east, we will immediately produce the guilty persons and make reparation for the losses sustained.

2*nd.*—That we promise not to give shelter, assistance, or provisions to the enemies of the Honorable Company, and if we should obtain any information regarding them, we will send notice of the same to the Government Officers through the Dooahradars.

3*rd.*—That we will not allow the enemies of the Government to come to our bazar of Nokhoreeah Burtikrah when it is re-opened.

4*th.*—That whenever we are summoned by the Gentlemen, we will present ourselves as soon as we receive the written order to attend, and if we infringe these terms we will abide by any orders that may be passed by the Gentlemen.

To which end we have hereby executed this Recognizance on this 21st of November 1832, corresponding with the 7th Aghran 1239 B. S.

Witnessed by—

MAHOMED ANSOR, *resident of Mouzah Noigong, Pergunnah Makram.*

BOBARAIE, *resident of Pergunnah Borakheeah, Mouzah Mookeergong.*

BOTTAI DUBASHIA, *resident of Pergunnah Chorgong.*

No. CX.

AGREEMENT of the CHIEF of NONGSOHPHOH—1870.

I, U. Ksan, Seim of Nongsohphoh, resident of Nongsohphoh, Ellaka Nongsohphoh, having been appointed to the Chiefship of the said Ellaka Nongsohphoh, hereby agree and promise that I will conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in the event of any disputes arising between myself and the Chief of any other State, they shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or any other duly authorized officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind, which may happen within the limits of my State and in which the people of my territory alone are concerned; but in regard to heinous offences, I will report their occurrence immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will take upon myself the arrest of persons concerned, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him for the purpose.

3. In all disputes which may arise with the other Khasi Chiefs, and in all cases in which persons of other States, Europeans or Natives of the plains, may be concerned within the limits of my territory, I promise to refer the matter for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other duly constituted British authority. The authority of the British Government in connection with my Chiefship extends so far that in case of my using any illegality, or in the event of my people being dissatisfied with me, Government will be at liberty to remove me from said rank and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I bind myself to submit to all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills or other duly authorized officer and to make over, on demand, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my territory.

5. I also agree to supply any information relative to my territory and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the officers of the British Government. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people residing in my territory, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to Government officers and travellers passing through, also to people of other ellakas residing in, my territory. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the territory under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of my State, and to occupy the lands necessary for the purpose rent-free. I will give Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within my State.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, otherwise I agree to suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as the Government may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the lime, coal, and minerals within my State, on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale, lease, or other disposal, and on the same terms to the cession also of such waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantation, orchards, etc., as may be required to be sold as waste lands.

Fully understanding the terms of this engagement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this 31st day of August 1870.

SHILLONG,
The 31st August 1870.

His mark × (Sd.) U. KSAN,
Seim of Nongsohphoh.

Before me,
(Sd.) R. STEWART.

No. CXI.

AGREEMENT of the CHIEF of JIRANG—1883.

I, U. BANG of Jirang, having been appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to be Sirdar of the State of Jirang, in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, do hereby agree and promise that I will, in the administration of the said State, conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself to be under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In the event of any dispute arising between myself and the Chief of any other Khasi State, such dispute shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and

Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner of Assam or by the Government of India.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil cases and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind, which may arise within the limits of the State in which my subjects alone are concerned. I will report the occurrence of heinous offences within the limits of the State immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will arrest the persons concerned in them, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose. I promise to refer all civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the State, in which the subjects of other Khasi States, or Europeans, or Native of the plains may be concerned, for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or by any other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In case of my using any oppression or of my acting in a manner opposed to established custom, or in the event of my people having just cause for dissatisfaction with me, the Deputy Commissioner may remove me from my Sirdarship and appoint another Sirdar in my stead.

4. I will surrender to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on demand, all civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my jurisdiction.

5. I will supply any information relative to the country under my control and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people subject to my rule, and I will give aid and protection with all my might to officers of the British Government and travellers passing through, also to people of other jurisdictions residing in, my jurisdiction. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the State under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the country under my control, and to occupy the lands necessary for that purpose rent-free. I will give to the British Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within the State of Jirang.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills or other officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Deputy Commissioner. In case of my violating this rule, I shall suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as such officer may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of the natural products of the soil of the State, *viz.*, lime, coal, and other minerals, and of the right to hunt and capture elephants within the State, on condition that I shall receive half the profits arising from the sale, lease, or other disposal of such natural products or of such right. On the same condition I agree to the cession of all waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantations, orchards, etc., which the British Government may wish to sell or lease as waste lands.

9. I will not alienate to any person any property of the State, moveable or immoveable, which I possess or of which I may become possessed, as Chief of the State.

10. I will cause such areas as may be defined by the British Government for that purpose, to be set aside for the growth of trees, to supply building timber and firewood to the inhabitants of the State of Jirang. I will take efficient measures to secure these areas against destruction by fire and jhuming.

Fully understanding the terms of this agreement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this 14th day of May 1883.

His mark × (Sd.) U. BANG,

Sirdar, Jirang.

Executed before me this day at Shillong by U. Bang, Sirdar of Jirang.

(Sd.) W. S. CLARKE,

The 14th May 1883. *Deputy Commissioner.*

No. CXII.

AGREEMENT of the CHIEF of MALAI SOHMAT—1869.

I, U. SHONGNAM SINGH, Chief, resident of Malai Sohmat, Ellaka Malai Sohmat, having been appointed to the Chiefship of the said Ellaka Malai Sohmat, hereby agree and promise that I will conduct myself agreeably to the following rules:—

1. I consider myself under the orders and control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in the event of any disputes arising between myself and the Chief of any other State, they shall be decided by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or any other duly authorized officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. I will adjudicate and decide all civil and all criminal cases not of a heinous kind, which may happen within the limits of my State, and in which the people of my territory alone are concerned; but in regard to heinous offences I will report the occurrence immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and will take upon myself the arrest of persons concerned, whom I will deliver up to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him for that purpose.

3. In all disputes which may arise with other Khasi Chiefs, and in all cases in which persons of other States, Europeans, or Natives of the plains may be concerned within the limits of my territory, I promise to refer the matter for adjudication by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other duly constituted British authority. The authority of the British Government in connection with my Chiefship extends so far that in case of my

using any illegality or in the event of my people being dissatisfied with me, Government will be at liberty to remove me from my said rank, and appoint another Chief in my stead.

4. I bind myself to submit to all orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, or other duly authorized officer, and to make over, on demand, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing within, my territory.

5. I also agree to supply any information relative to my territory and its inhabitants whenever I may be required to do so by the officer of the British Government. I will always use my best endeavours to maintain the well-being of the people residing in my territory. I will give aid and protection with all my might to Government officers and travellers passing through, also to people of other ellakas residing in, my territory. I will also endeavour to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the territory under me and the people of other districts and States.

6. I acknowledge the right of the British Government to establish civil and military sanitaria, cantonments, and posts in any part of my State, and to occupy the lands necessary for the purpose rent-free. I will give Government every assistance which may be required in opening roads within my State.

7. I will implicitly obey all orders issued to me by the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, otherwise I agree to suffer fine or such other penalty for my misconduct as the Government may think fit to inflict.

8. I hereby add my agreement to the cession by my predecessors of all the lime, coal, and minerals within my State, as also to the cession, after the expiry of the present lease, of the Sinjara, Cherra and Solai Cherra, lime quarries, on condition of receiving half the profits arising from their sale, lease, or other disposal; and on the same terms to the cession also of all such waste lands, being lands at the time unoccupied by villages, cultivation, plantation, orchards, etc., as may be required to be sold as waste lands.

Fully understanding the terms of this engagement, I hereby affix my hand and seal this 1st November 1869.

Seal.

Seim of Malai Sohmat.

Executed before me this 1st November 1869.

(Sd.) R. STEWART,

Deputy Commissioner.

(V.)—THE GÁRO HILLS.

The Gáro hills, peopled by a wild race nearly akin to the Meches or Kacharis of the plains, were surrounded on all sides except the east by the estates of the great frontier zamindars or chaudharis of Rangpur and Mymensing; the Gáros were in the habit of resorting to the markets in the plains estates of these zamindars for the sale of their cotton and the purchase of the supplies they needed; and the police of the border was maintained, and taxation levied on the hill produce, by the zamindars. The Gáros lived in a state of constant internecine warfare. The border was vexed by constant raids for the purpose of obtaining heads or prisoners which they required in their funeral ceremonies; and the exactions of the plains zamindars at the *háts* likewise furnished frequent occasions for quarrel.

The raids of the Gáros on the plains being a source of constant trouble, Mr. David Scott was deputed in 1816 to report on the best means of preserving the peace of the frontier. He found that at that time the frontier zamindars had for the most part succeeded in reducing a greater or smaller area on their borders to a state of subjection; beyond these areas thus incorporated in their zamindaris, the chaudharis had so far established their influence that several villages in the interior paid them tribute. Beyond these, again, in the heart of the hills, were the independent or *bemalwa* Gáros. Mr. Scott proposed to separate all the tributary Gáros (from whom, and from the independent villages beyond, the raids proceeded) from the zamindars' control, and take them under Government management, compensating the zamindars for any losses which they might show that they had sustained; to make the Chiefs of the villages thus brought under our jurisdiction responsible for the peace and the collection of revenue; and to bring the submontane *háts* under Government control, all duties being abolished there, except upon independent Gáros frequenting them. These proposals were approved by Government, and afterwards embodied in Regulation X of 1822, which gave Mr. Scott, who was appointed Special Commissioner, authority to extend British administration over other Gáro communities which might be still independent, and exempted the whole tract (together with the district of Goalpara) from the operation of the General Regulations. After the passing of the Regulation, Mr. Scott proceeded to conclude engagements with the independent Chiefs, and no fewer than 121 of those living west of the Someswari are said to have entered into terms with him.

In 1866, in consequence of the raids which, under the irritation caused by the attempts of the Mymensing zamindars to levy rents in the hills, were constantly being perpetrated, the Gáro hills were formed into a separate district and placed under the charge of a special officer. A number of villages submitted peaceably; but the independent tribes in the interior continuing to raid upon Gáros subject to the British Government, an expedition was sent against them in 1872 which ended in the subjugation of the whole country. Since then the history of the tract has been one of profound peace. In February and March 1881 a slight disturbance took place near Bangalkhata at the north-west corner of the hills in consequence of the construction of a road, but it was speedily suppressed without bloodshed.

The area of the Gáro hills is 3,149 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1891, is 121,219. The revenue of the Gáro hills, which is principally derived from a house-tax, and in a less degree from fisheries, forest produce and royalty on elephants, amounts to about Rupees 88,000 per annum.

(VI.)—NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER OR NAGA HILLS.

To the east of the Jaintia hills and north of Manipur lie the *Naga Hills* stretching from about the 93rd to the 97th degree of longitude. For many years commencing from 1835 Naga raids were of almost annual occurrence. Between 1835 and 1851 ten military expeditions were led into the hills. But the country was never permanently occupied. The policy of non-interference which was decided on after the successful capture of Khonoma in December 1850, and the withdrawal of British troops, resulted in an increase in the number of raids. In 1866 it was found necessary for the protection of British villages in the plains to form part of the Naga hills into a district, the head-quarters of which were fixed at Samaguting on the extreme edge of the Angami country. This measure proved for several years successful in putting an end to raids on British villages. In February 1877, however, the Angami Nagas of Mezuma raided upon the village of Gumaigaju, in the heart of North Kachar, killing six and wounding two persons: the cause of the attack was a feud thirty years old. With this exception, no raid had been committed by Angami Nagas within British territory since 1866, although there were numerous complaints of their depredations in Manipur; and their internal feuds were, as always, incessant. The village of Mezuma refused to give up the raiders and in the cold weather of 1877-78 an expedition was sent against it, and the village was burned. These events led to a review of the posi-

tion which we occupied in the hills; and in 1878 it was determined to abandon Samaguting, a low and unhealthy site, and to fix the head-quarters of the Political Officer at Kohima, in the midst of the group of powerful villages which it was specially necessary to control.

In the course of the rains of 1879 indications of coming trouble began to present themselves, but no serious apprehensions were entertained by the Political Officer, Mr. Damant. On the 14th October, however, while on a visit to Khonoma, he was shot dead in front of the village gate, which on arrival he found closed, and a number of his escort and followers were killed. A military expedition was immediately despatched. Our troops were aided by a force of Manipuris. Khonoma was taken on the 22nd November 1879, and the defenders retired to a fort above the village which they held till the end of the campaign. But the resistance was not broken. In January 1880 a party of Khonoma men made a raid upon a tea-garden in Kachar, more than 80 miles distant, killed the Manager, Mr. Blyth, and sixteen coolies, and sacked the place. On the 27th March the fort of Khonoma submitted, and the campaign was at an end. Fines were imposed upon offending villagers, and the Nagas were obliged to surrender their firearms. Khonoma was razed to the ground; and its site occupied by a British outpost. An agreement was taken from all villages to pay revenue in the shape of one maund of rice and one rupee per house; to provide a certain amount of labour annually for State purposes; and to appoint a headman who should be responsible for good order and for carrying out the wishes of Government.

After the close of this, the twelfth and last expedition, the whole policy to be adopted in dealing with the Nagas was reconsidered; and in February 1881 it was finally decided that our position at Kohima should be retained, a regiment permanently stationed in the hills, and the district administered as British territory. Since that date the history of the district shows the progressive establishment of peace and good order, and the quiet submission of the Nagas to our rule.

Soon after the formation of the Naga Hills district difficulties respecting its southern boundary arose with Manipur. In 1842 the northern boundary of Manipur had been demarcated as far as the River Mao, and the Manipur Government claimed the right of extending its jurisdiction east of that river, and had in fact done so by breaking over the watershed west of the Telizo peak, and occupying the Sopomah group of villages. In 1872 these villages were included within the Manipur frontier which was demarcated as far as the

Telizo peak; eastward of this peak the watershed of the main range of hills dividing the affluents of the Brahmaputra from those of the Irrawaddy was to form the northern boundary of Manipur. To determine this watershed and open up the unexplored country between the southern frontier of Sibsagar and the Patkoi pass, some 20 miles south-east of Jaipur, surveying parties were sent out. One of these under Lieutenant Holcombe was treacherously attacked by Nagas at the village of Nibang on the 2nd February 1875: Lieutenant Holcombe was murdered, and of a total strength of 197 men 80 were killed and 51 wounded. Troops were at once despatched against the villages implicated in the massacre; the operations were completely successful and due reparation was exacted.

The principal tribes on the Frontier of Upper Assam, taking them in geographical order from west to east, are—

1. *Akas,*	4. *Abors,*	7. *Singphos,*
2. *Daflas,*	5. *Mishmis,*	8. *Nagas,*
3. *Miris,*	6. *Khamptis,*	9. *Lushais.*

1. *Akas.*—The Akas occupy the Sub-Himalayan region as far east as the issue of the Khari-Dikarai river. This tribe is divided into two sections, called by the Assamese the Hazarikhoas and the Kapaschors. The former received a *posa,* or stipend, from the Assam Rajas, and the latter levied contributions without having any such title. Both tribes are believed to be very few in number; but to the north of them is an allied race called the *Mijis,* of whose strength nothing certain is known. Though small, however, this tribe has a great reputation for violence and audacity. For many years Tagi Raja, the Chief of the Kapaschor Akas, gave us much trouble by his robberies and murders in the plains. In 1829 he was captured, and lodged for nearly four years in the Gauhati jail. In 1832 he was released, in the hope that he had learnt a lesson and would be quiet in future; but he immediately resumed his attacks, and in 1835 massacred all the inhabitants of the British village and police outpost of Balipara. For seven years after this he evaded capture, his tribe remaining outlawed in the hills. At length, in 1842, he surrendered, and it was decided to use his influence with the other Chiefs to secure the peace of the border. Agreements (Nos. LXX, CXIII and CXIV) were made under which the Kapaschor Aka Chiefs were to receive Rs. 520 and the Hazarikhoas Rs. 180 (but these amounts are liable to variation) a year as pension. Both tribes have certain small areas of land in the plains allotted to them for cultivation. The Kapaschors threatened in 1875 to give trouble, claiming an

extensive tract of forest and other land on the Bhoroli river which was cut off by the demarcation of the boundary in 1874-75. Nothing further occurred at the time, and the new boundary was quietly accepted. This dispute, however, was the cause of the aggression which led to the Aka expedition of 1883-84.

The ostensible pretext was the visit to their country of an Assamese gentleman named Lakhidar to procure agricultural and ethnological specimens for the Calcutta Exhibition. They seized and imprisoned Lakhidar. This was in November 1883. At the same time a party of Akas committed an outrage at Balipara in British territory. In December a military punitive expedition was despatched under Brigadier-General Hill. On the 8th January 1884 the Akas were attacked and dispersed; but after visiting a few villages the force returned on the 23rd January to the plains. The Aka Chiefs promised to come down after the rains and submit. Until they did so the *posa* was suspended, and the Kapaschor Akas prevented from visiting the low country. After the expedition the Hazarikhoa Akas submitted and remained on friendly terms, receiving their *posa*. The Kapaschor Akas did not submit till January 1888. In the meantime they were blockaded and prevented from coming to the plains to trade. In 1886-87 the Hazarikhoas were prevented from trading in the plains. It was supposed that they were acting as commissariat agents for the Kapaschors, and pressure was put upon them. A written agreement was entered into with the Kapaschor Chief in 1888, but *posa* was withheld for two years to see how they behaved themselves. Their conduct having been satisfactory, their *posa*, amounting to Rupees 382, was paid to all the Kapaschor Chiefs in the cold weather of 1889-90.

2. *Daflas.*—Next to the Akas come the Daflas, who, with the Hill Miris and the Abors, occupy the whole of the rest of the Sub-Himalayan hills until the Mishmi country is reached. These three races speak languages which are said to be mutually intelligible, and they are evidently nearly akin. The Daflas and Miris were, like the Akas, in receipt of *posa*, or pensionary allowance, under the Assam Government, as a condition of their refraining from aggression on the northern tracts of Darrang and Lakhimpur; these allowances have been continued by the British Government. The Daflas are divided into two septs, called the Paschim, or Western Daflas, and the Tagin Daflas who live to the east of these. For many years the Daflas have been quiet neighbours. Previous to 1837 their raids on the frontier were numerous; but in that year the system of annual pensions was settled. The only occasions

since then when they have given trouble were in 1872 and 1873, when the Tagin Daflas broke the peace by seizing some plains Daflas who were believed by them to have caused sickness in the hills. These outrages were first punished by a blockade; but as the surrender of the captives was not thereby secured, an expedition was sent into the hills north of the Dikhrang river in the cold weather of 1874-75, and this was followed by the release of the prisoners and the submission of the tribe. Since then, our relations with the Daflas have been peaceful. Considerable numbers of this people have settled in the plains of Darrang and Lakhimpur. In 1883 Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E., who was sent to survey part of the country, met with a favourable reception.

3. Miris.—The Miris are a quiet and inoffensive race. They receive an annual allowance in money, salt, and rum. It is believed that they stand in some sort of servile relation to the Abors, to avoid which large numbers of this tribe have settled in Upper Assam as British subjects. Retaining their own language among themselves, they also speak Assamese, to which is due the name by which they are known in Assam (*Miri* or *Mili* meaning 'go-between or interpreters'), as they form a channel of communication with the Abors of the hills.

4. Abors.—The Abors, who call themselves Padam, occupy the hills east of the Miris as far as the Dihong river. They bear a different character from these latter, and the want of population on the north bank of the Brahmaputra from opposite Dibrugarh to Sadiya is chiefly due to dread of their raids. Their principal villages are in the hills about the course of the Dihong, but several recent settlements have been founded on the plains. Murders and outrages committed by them on Government rayats, in some cases close to the head-quarters station of Dibrugarh, have led to several punitive expeditions against them. In 1858 a force was sent to punish the massacre of a Bihia village by the Bor Meyong Abors, but was not successful in its object. In 1859 another expedition was sent, and met with better fortune. In 1861 a further massacre of Bihias, a few miles from Dibrugarh, on the south side of the Brahmaputra, occurred. This was followed by preparations for establishing a line of outposts along the north bank of the Brahmaputra, connected by a road, to guard against such attacks in future. The Abors appear to have been impressed by these operations; they made overtures which were responded to, and a meeting took place in November 1862 between them and the Deputy Commissioner. An Agreement (No. CXV) was here arranged with eight communities of the

tribe, promising them, on condition of good behaviour, an annual allowance of iron hoes, salt, rum, opium, and tobacco. . Subsequently, in November 1862 and in January 1863 other powerful villages made similar Agreements (No. CXVI); the last concluded was made with the remaining communities in April 1866 (No. CXVII). The dues in kind stipulated for in these engagements were commuted in 1877 to money payments aggregating Rs. 3,312 a year, but the distribution of this amount among the different tribes is subject to variation. Payment is generally made at Sadiya. All the above-mentioned agreements recite that British territory extends to the foot of the hills.

In 1881 it was apprehended that certain Abor villagers, who had expressed an intention to cross the Dihong river and settle upon the hills beneath those occupied by the Chulikata Mishmis, would carry their hostilities with the latter tribe into British territory, and cut them off from access to Sadiya. As the relations between the British Government and the Mishmis are now friendly, it was determined to prevent the execution of this plan by establishing a post at Nizamghat, where the Dihong river issues from the hills north of Sadiya, and another lower down, opposite the Abor village of Bomjur. The occupation was carried out by a mixed force of troops and police. The posts were held through the cold weather of 1881-82, and were again occupied in 1882-83. The measure was completely successful in effecting its object; no overt opposition was offered by the Abors; and although there were threats and rumours of hostile preparations from the more warlike (and distant) villages, no active measures were taken to give effect to them.

In 1888-89 a somewhat serious case occurred in connection with the Meyong Abors, two of whose villages had combined and murdered four British subjects, Miris, whom they had induced to go beyond the Inner Line; and there were also not wanting signs of unrest among the other Abor tribes. Enquiries showed that the object of the Meyongs was to obtain *posa*, and a blockade of the whole of the Meyong and Passi Abors was accordingly ordered, with the result that the offending villages expressed regret for the outrage and paid a fine.

5. *Mishmis.*—The Mishmis, who occupy the hills from the Dihong to the Brahmakund, in the north-eastern corner of the valley, are divided into three tribes, called respectively the Chulikata or crop-haired Mishmis, the Tain or Digaru Mishmis, and the Mizhu or Midhi Mishmis. The first-named have on several occasions attacked Khampti settlements in the neighbourhood

of Sadiya, and have threatened to give trouble. Of late years, however, they have become embroiled with the Abors, and have looked to the British Government for protection and assistance. They resort in considerable numbers to the Sadiya fair, and are active traders. The Digaru Mishmis are a quiet, inoffensive people, and act as guides to the pilgrims to the Brahmakund. Of the Mizhu or Midhi Mishmis, who are the most remote of the three, we know little. In 1854 two French priests, MM. Krick and Bourry, who endeavoured to pass through their country from Assam to Tibet, were murdered by a party of these Mishmis. This outrage was avenged in February 1855 by an expedition under Lieutenant Eden. None of the Mishmi tribes receive any *posa*, nor do formal treaties or agreements with them exist.

In 1884 the Chulikata Mishmis were placed under blockade in consequence of the murder of a British subject. The blockade was maintained until the cold-weather of 1887-88, when it was raised, without the perpetrators having been discovered, on the tribe paying a fine of Rs. 2,000.

6. *Khamptis.*—The Khamptis, settled about Sadiya, are immigrants from a Shan State beyond the Patkoi range, which is tributary to Burma, and is known to the Assamese as Bor Khampti. They are of the same race as the Ahoms, but differ from the latter in being Buddhists. They are more civilised than any of their neighbours. They first settled in Sadiya during the latter part of the eighteenth century. When the Burmese were expelled from Assam, the Khampti Gohain, or Chief of Sadiya, executed an Agreement (No. CXVIII) of allegiance to the British Government, and Sadiya was selected as the residence of the Political Agent in Upper Assam. In 1839, after the death of the Khampti chief with whom we made the agreement, the Khamptis of Sadiya suddenly rose, and massacred the Political Agent, Colonel White, and many of his guards and attendants. The hostilities which followed ended in the transportation of the Khampti chief's son and his followers to a distant part of British territory. In 1843 some chiefs of this race surrendered on conditions (No. CXIX), and were again allowed to settle about Sadiya; and in 1850 a new immigration from Bor Khampti took place. The Khamptis living about Sadiya and Saikwa are British rayats, and pay revenue. Those living on the Tengapani beyond the Inner Line acknowledge allegiance to the British Government, but pay no revenue. A small force of 24 men, known as the Khampti volunteers, are employed for the protection of the villages about Sadiya. They receive a trifling yearly pay from Government.

The *Phákials*, who are chiefly settled on the Buri Dihing river, are almost

undistinguishable, in dress, manners and language, from the Khamptis. They are, in fact, but a separate body of immigrants from the same country.

7. Singphos.—The Singphos, who live intermixed with the Khamptis on the New and Old Dihings, the Tengapani, and the mountains beyond, are only an outlying branch from the main race who occupy in force the hilly country between the Patkoi and the Chindwin river and the tracts near the head-waters and confluence of the Irawadi; and who were nominally subject to the King of Burma. To the Burmese they are known as *Kachins*; and *Singpho* (or Chingpaw) is but the word in their language meaning "man;" they are apparently related to the adjacent Naga tribes, to whom, however, they stand in the position of masters and superiors.

The Singphos are recent arrivals in Assam, having made their appearance at the head of the valley during the troubles of Raja Gaurinath Singh with the Moamarias about 1793. It was through their country that the Burmese invaders passed into Assam in 1818 and 1822; and the ravages of the Singphos added to those of the Burmese contributed greatly to the depopulation of the Matak country and Sibsagar. When Assam was conquered from the Burmese, the chiefs of the Singphos, after several engagements with our troops, tendered their allegiance, and entered into Agreements in 1826 (No. CXX) and in 1836 (No. CXXI) not to disturb the peace of the frontier. Great numbers of Assamese slaves, who had been carried off by them in the early years of the century, were released, and the wealth and power of the tribe in this manner much reduced. In 1839 they joined the Khamptis in their attack on Sadiya; but by 1842 they had again been brought to acknowledge their subjection. Many of the Singpho immigrants with whom agreements were made in 1826 have since retired across the frontier into Hukong.

The *Duanias*, or Singpho-Assamese half-breeds, are the offspring of the intercourse between these slaves and their captors; they are chiefly settled along the Buri or Old Dihing, and are peaceable subjects.

The chiefs of these people meet annually at the full moon of Magh (in the end of January or beginning of February) at Sadiya, to present themselves, with the chiefs of the Mishmi and Abor tribes, before the Political Officer, who receives their offerings and gives them in return small presents. They pay no revenue except where settled within the Inner Line.

8. Nagas.—The tribes known to the Assamese as Nagas or Nogas stretch uninterruptedly from the Patkoi, along the southern frontier of the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts, to the valley of the Dhansiri and North Kachar.

Our relations with these tribes, excepting those of the British district of the Naga Hills, *viz.*, the Angamis, Kacha Nagas, Rengmas, Semas, and Lhotas, are conducted through the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh and Sibsagar. From the Tirap river eastward to the Patkoi the Nagas are completely in subjection to the Singphos, and are apparently a very quiet race. West of this point begins a succession of groups of villages, known to the Assamese by the names of the passes or Duars through which their inhabitants resort to the plains, as the Namsangias, Borduarias, Paniduarias, Mithonias, Banpheras, Jobokas, Bhitarnamsangias, Jaktungias, Tablungias, Assiringias Hathigorias, and those who come down through the Geleki and Dhopdas Duars. The outer tribes of this region are in constant communication with the plains, and in the times of the Assam Rajas used to make annual offerings of elephants' tusks and other such articles. They do a considerable trade in cotton and other hill produce, and carry back large quantities of salt and rice. The inner tribes, known to the Assamese as *Abors* or wild men, are kept from access to the plains by these outer or *Bori* (subject, civilised) Nagas, who thus keep the carrying trade in their own hands. Besides trade, these outer Nagas come down in considerable numbers for labour in tea plantations and on roads during the cold weather. Unlike the Angamis, Semas, and Lhotas, who are intensely democratic in their social economy, many of the eastern Nagas appear to acknowledge the authority of Rajas and minor chiefs among themselves.

With the internal affairs of these people we hardly meddle at all; but they are prohibited from carrying their quarrels into the settled British territory, and if they do so are tried and punished by our courts. On this frontier a system prevails by which the Nagas of each group have allotted to them certain Assamese agents, called *kotokis*, who manage small plots of revenue-free land, called *Naga khats*, on behalf of the tribes. When the attendance of the chiefs in the hills is required for any purpose, they are summoned through these *kotokis*. If satisfaction for robberies and other outrages is not in this way obtained, the Duar or pass through which the tribe visits the plains is blocked, and no one is allowed to come down or go up. This system has rarely failed to secure reparation, and, on the whole, the conduct of the Nagas on this frontier, when left to themselves, has been peaceable and quiet, so far as the settled lands of the plains are concerned. Among themselves, however, their feuds are incessant, and are only composed to break out anew.

The Naga country up to the Patkoi range is nominally British territory by inheritance from the rulers of Assam, and was recognised as such in treaties with Burma. It has from time to time been explored by survey parties, and on one of these occasions, in February 1875, a party sent into the hills south of Jaipur was treacherously attacked at Ninu, a village four marches from the plains up the valley of the Disang, and Lieutenant Holcombe, the Assistant Commissioner accompanying the party, with 80 coolies and followers, was killed, Captain Badgley, the survey officer, and 50 others being wounded. This outrage led to a punitive expedition, resulting in the capture and destruction of the villages which took part in the massacre. During the same season the survey party in the western Naga hills was attacked by Nagas; and in December 1875 Captain Butler, the Political Agent, who was accompanying the survey party, was again attacked near the Lhota Naga village of Pangti, and received a wound of which he died a few days later. The village was at once destroyed by the force which accompanied the survey party.

In 1883 and 1884 the Nagas on the Sibsagar frontier committed three outrages within the British border on account of inter-tribal or inter-village disputes. Although these outrages were punished, yet the feuds on the borders of the Sibsagar and Naga Hills districts continued, and it was found necessary in 1884-85 to send a considerable military force into the country included between these districts and the Dikhu river; no opposition was however encountered. It was subsequently considered advisable to place a portion of this country, lying to the west of the Dikhu, under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, whose action was, however, to be confined to a yearly visit. After a series of expeditions, necessitated by the continued lawlessness of the tribes, the whole question as to the manner in which this tract should be controlled was reconsidered, with the result that it was decided to incorporate it within the district boundary, and it now forms the Mokokchang sub-division of the Naga Hills district. This measure was carried out without opposition.

No. CXIII.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by the TAGI RAJAH of the AKA PURBAT, dated 26th Maug 1250 B. E.

Although I entered into an Agreement on the 28th January 1842 A. D., that I should in no way injure the ryots in my dealings with them, and have received from the British Government, since 1842, a Pension of 20 Rupees, and traded in all the villages in Chardoar. It being now considered that my trading in this way is oppressive to the ryots, and therefore required to be discontinued, I bind myself to confine my trade to the established market places at Lahabarree and Baleepara, and to adhere to the following terms :—

1st.—Myself, with my tribe, will confine ourselves in our trade exclusively to the markets in Lahabarree, Baleepara, and Tezpor. We will not, as heretofore, deal with the ryots in their private houses.

2nd.—I will be careful that none of my Tribe commit any act of oppression in the British territories.

3rd.—We will apply to the British Courts for redress in our grievances, and never take the law in our own hands.

4th.—From the date of this Agreement I bind myself to abide by the foregoing terms, on condition that the following pensions are regularly paid :—

To Seemkolee Aka Rajah	32 Rupees.
To Soomo Rajah	32 ,,
To Nesoo Rajah	26 ,,
Total . .	120 Rupees.

5th.—In the event of my infringing any of the foregoing terms, I subject myself to the loss of my Pension of 20 Rupees, and shall also forfeit the privilege of visiting the Plains.

(True translation.)

FRANS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. CXIV.

AN AGREEMENT entered into by CHANGJOE, HAZAREE KHOWAH AKA RAJAH, CHANG SUMLY HAZAREE KHOWAH, KABOOLOO HAZAREE KHOWAH AKA RAJAH, and NIJUM KAPASORAH AKA RAJAH, on the 29th Maug 1250 B. E.

We hereby swear, according to our customs, by taking in our hands the skin of a tiger, that of a bear, and elephant's dung, and by killing a fowl,

that we will never be guilty of any violence or oppression towards any of the ryots of the British Government, and that we will faithfully abide by the following terms:—

1st.—Whenever any of us come down into Chardoar, we will report our arrival to the Patgarree, and fairly barter our goods, being guilty of no theft or fraud in any way with any of the ryots.

It shall also be our particular care that none of our people shall be guilty of any crimes in the territories of the Honorable Company.

2nd.—We also engage never to join any parties that are or may hereafter be enemies to the British Government, but pledge ourselves to oppose them in every way in our power. We will also report any intelligence we may get of any conspiracy against the British Government, and act up to any order we may receive from their authorities. Should it ever be proved that we have participated in any conspiracy, we shall have forfeited our privilege of coming into the British territories.

3rd.—In coming into the Plains we will always appear unarmed, and confine ourselves exclusively to the hauts or market-places established at Lahabarree, Baleepara, Oorung or Tezpor, and not, as heretofore, traffic with the ryots at their private dwellings; neither will we allow our people to do so.

4th.—All civil debts with the ryots shall be recovered through the Courts, as we acknowledge ourselves subservient to the British laws in their country.

5th.—I, Kapasorah Aka Rajah, agree to take in lieu of the Black-Mail of Chardoar a yearly Pension of 60 Rupees; and I, Hazaree Khowah Aka Rajah, a Pension, in like manner, of 120 Rupees: This will be considered to deprive us of any connection with Chardoar, and of exacting anything from the ryots. We pledge ourselves to abide strictly by the above terms, or forfeit our Pension.

(True translation.)

FRANS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. CXV.

AGREEMENT entered into by the MEYONG ABORS on 5th November 1862.

Whereas it is expedient to adopt measures for maintaining the integrity of the British territory in the District of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, on the Meyong Abor Frontier, and for preserving peace and tranquillity, and whereas by virtue of a letter No. 11 of 11th October 1862, from the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, transmitting orders from the Government of Bengal conveyed in a letter No. 265T., dated 8th August 1862, from the Officiating

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor has been authorized to proceed in this matter, an Engagement to the following effect has been entered into with the Meyong Abors this 5th day of November A.D. 1862 at Camp Lalee Mookh:—

ARTICLE 1.

Offences committed by the Meyong Abors in a time of hostility towards the British Government, and for which the assembled heads of villages have sued for pardon, are overlooked and peace is re-established.

ARTICLE 2.

The limit of the British territory which extends to the foot of the hills is recognized by the Meyong Abors, who hereby engage to respect it.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will take up positions on the frontier in the plains, will establish stations, post guards, or construct forts, or open roads, as may be deemed expedient, and the Meyong Abors will not take umbrage at such arrangements, or have any voice in such matters.

ARTICLE 4.

The Meyong Abors recognize all persons residing in the plains in the vicinity of the Meyong Hills as British subjects.

ARTICLE 5.

The Meyong Abors engage not to molest or to cross the frontier for the purpose of molesting residents in the British territory.

ARTICLE 6.

The communication across the frontier will be free both for the Meyong Abors and for any persons British subjects, going to the Meyong villages for the purpose of trading or other friendly dealings.

ARTICLE 7.

The Meyong Abors shall have access to markets and places of trade which they may think fit to resort to; and on such occasions they engage not to come armed with their spears and bows and arrows, but merely to carry their daos.

ARTICLE 8.

Any Meyong Abors desiring to settle in or occupy lands in the British territory engage to pay such revenue to Government as may be fixed upon by the Deputy Commissioner; the demand, in the first instance, to be light.

ARTICLE 9.

The Meyong Abors engage not to cultivate opium in the British territory or to import it.

ARTICLE 10.

In event of any grievance arising, or any dispute taking place between the Meyong Abors and the British territory, the Abors will refrain from taking the law into their own hands, but they will appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for redress and abide by his decision.

ARTICLE 11.

To enable the Meyong Abors of the eight khels or communities, who submit to this engagement, to keep up a Police for preventing any marauders from resorting to the plains for sinister purposes, and to enable them to take measures for arresting any offenders, the Deputy Commissioner, on behalf of the British Government, agrees that the communities referred to shall receive yearly the following articles:—

100 Iron hoes (one hundred).
30 Maunds of salt (thirty).
80 Bottles of rum (eighty).
2 Seers of Abkaree opium (two).
2 maunds of tobacco (two).

ARTICLE 12.

The articles referred to above, which will be delivered for the first year on the signing of this engagement, will hereafter be delivered from year to year to the representatives of the eight khels or communities of the Meyong Abors as aforesaid on their meeting the Deputy Commissioner at Lalee Mookh or at any other convenient place on the Meyong Doar side.

ARTICLE 13.

On the occasion of meeting the Deputy Commissioner, the Meyong Abors in earnest of their continued friendly feeling, engage to make a tribute offering of a mithun, pigs, and fowls, in exchange for which they will obtain usual suitable acknowledgments.

ARTICLE 14.

In event of Meyong Abors infringing or failing to act up to any of the provisions of this engagement, it will be considered null and void, and will no longer have effect.

ARTICLE 15.

The original of the above engagement, which is drawn up in English, will remain with the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, and a counterpart or copy will be furnished to the subscribing Meyong Abors.

ARTICLE 16.

In ratification of the above engagement contained in fifteen paragraphs, the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Assam, on behalf of the British Government, puts his hand and seal, and the recognised headmen or Chiefs of the eight khels or communities of the Meyong Abors affix their signatures or marks, this 5th day of November A.D. 1862.

Seal.

(Sd.) H. S. BIVAR, *Major*,
Depy. Commr., 1st Class, Luckhimpoor, and Agent, Govr.-Genl., North-East Frontier.

On behalf of the community of Munkoo.	Lomiur Gham, his mark		×
	Taukoor	,, ,,	×
	Yabang	,, ,,	×
	Chapeur	,, ,,	×
	Taying	,, ,,	×
On behalf of the community of Ramkong	Pooruding Gham, his mark		×
	Azragi	,, ,,	×
	Kakoh	,, ,,	×
	Koling	,, ,,	×
	Goling	,, ,,	×
	Daling	,, ,,	×
On behalf of the community of Bokoong	Moozung Gham, his mark		×
	Sootam	,, ,,	×
	Gandal	,, ,,	×
	Bidoo	,, ,,	×
	Takoor	,, ,,	×
	Yaleng	,, ,,	×
On behalf of the community of Padamneh	Kerie Gham, his mark		×
	Taddang	,, ,,	×
	Tuttoo	,, ,,	×
On behalf of the community of Kemi	Tassee Gham, his mark		×
	Somuing	,, ,,	×
	Takokh	,, ,,	×
	Taneeh	,, ,,	×
	Takoom	,, ,,	×
	Takor	,, ,,	×
	Loling	,, ,,	×
	Lomeh	,, ,,	×
On behalf of the village of Lekang	Basing Gham, his mark		×
On behalf of the village of Galong	Taming Gham, his mark		×
	Takir	,, ,,	×
	Tussif	,, ,,	×
	Dookang	,, ,,	×
On behalf of the village of Ledoom	Looking Gham, his mark		×
	Taying	,, ,,	×

A precisely similar Agreement was concluded with the Kebang Abors on 16th January 1863. The articles annually given to them are thirty maunds of salt, forty bottles of rum, four maunds of tobacco, or Rupees 28 for tobacco, twenty-eight iron hoes, and two seers of opium.

No. CXVI.

AGREEMENT entered into by the ABORS of the DEHANG DEBANG DOARS—1862.

Whereas, with a view to maintain the integrity of the British territory and to preserve peace and tranquillity in the district of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, in the frontier bordering on the "Padoo," the "Meyboh," the "Silookh," the "Bompon," and the "Bor Abor" Hills, it is expedient to adopt certain measures, and whereas that the policy enjoined under a letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, No 11, of the 11th October, conveying the orders of the Government of Bengal in a letter No. 265T., dated 8th August 1862, might with advantage be adopted towards the Abor clans aforesaid, pursuant thereto, at a meeting between the representatives of the Abor communities named, and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, at Camp Dibang Dibang Mookh, on the 8th day of November A.D. 1862, the following engagement was entered into:—

ARTICLE 1.

The British territory which extends to the foot of the hills will be respected by the Abors of the communities named in the preamble.

ARTICLE 2.

The Abors hereby recognize all persons residing in the plains to be British subjects.

ARTICLE 3.

The Abors engage to take measures for preventing any parties from amongst their clansmen from molesting residents in the British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government may take up positions in the frontier, in the plains, may establish stations, post guards, or construct forts, or open roads, as may be deemed expedient, and the Abors will not take umbrage at such arrangements or have any voice in such matters.

ARTICLE 5.

The communication across the frontier will be free for the Abors and for residents in the British territory going to the Abor villages for the purpose of trade or other friendly objects.

ARTICLE 6.

The Abors shall have access, as heretofore, to markets and places of trade in the British territory they may think fit to resort to; but when trading, they, the Abors, engage not to come armed with their spear, bows, and arrows, but merely to carry their daos.

ARTICLE 7.

Any Abors settling or occupying lands in the British territory engage to pay such revenue to Government as may be fixed upon, the demand, in the first instance, to be light.

ARTICLE 8.

The Abors engage not to cultivate opium in the British territory or to import it.

ARTICLE 9.

In event of the Abors having any grievance, or in case of any dispute arising between them and British subjects, the Abors will refrain from taking the law into their own hands; but they will in all cases appeal to the Deputy Commissioner and abide by his decision.

ARTICLE 10.

To enable the Abors of the clans or communities mentioned in the preamble to keep a Police for preventing any marauders from resorting to the plains for sinister purposes, and to enable them to take measures for arresting any offenders, the Deputy Commissioner, on behalf of the British Government, undertakes that the Abor communities referred to shall receive yearly the following articles :—

One hundred iron hoes.
Forty maunds of salt.
One hundred bottles of rum.
Two maunds of tobacco.

ARTICLE 11.

The articles referred to above, which will be delivered for the first year on the signing of this Engagement, will hereafter be delivered from year to year to the representatives of the communities or clans named in the preamble.

ARTICLE 12.

On the occasion of the yearly meeting of the Deputy Commissioner and the Abors, the usual exchange of offerings and presents will take place.

ARTICLE 13.

In event of the Abors failing to act up to the provisions of this Engagement, it will be null and void.

ARTICLE 14.

The original of this Engagement, which is drawn up in English, will remain with the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, and a counterpart or copy will be furnished to the representatives of the Abor communities aforesaid.

ARTICLE 15.

In ratification of the above Engagement contained in fourteen paragraphs, the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor, Upper Assam, puts his hand and seal, and the representatives of the Abor communities affix their marks or signatures, this eighth day of November 1862.

(Sd.) H. S. BIVAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

On behalf of Meyvoh . . .	Popang Gham, his mark	+
On behalf of Padoo . . .	Toomkur „ „	+
On behalf of Silookh . . .	Moskokh „ „	+
On behalf of Bomjeon . . .	Joloong „ „	+
On behalf of the Bor Abors . .	Junbang „ „	+
On behalf of the Bor Silookh Abors .	Karmood, son of Onoo Gham, his mark . . .	+
On behalf of Toomkoo Padoo Abors	Meyong Gham, his mark	+

No. CXVII.

AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE BOR ABOR ON THE 5TH OF APRIL 1866.

We, the representatives of the 12 Bor Abor tribes, who have not as yet entered into any Agreement with the British Government, do hereby express our desire to enter into the same compact as that agreed upon between the other Abor tribes and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckhimpoor.

2. We agree to abide by the provisions of the Abor Treaties of 1862-63, on condition that we receive from Government yearly to defray our expenses, we preserving the tranquillity of our frontier, the following articles:—Salt (60) sixty maunds; iron hoes (120) one hundred and twenty; rum (100) one hundred bottles; tobacco (3) three maunds; opium (2) two seers.

3. Should we at any time transgress the provisions of the above Treaties, the same to be null and void.

4. In ratification of this Agreement we hereto affix our signatures or marks.

For Lalam Gam	+	his mark.
Soosoo Gam	+	ditto.
Ikirug Gam	+	ditto.
Moohing Gam	+	ditto.
Liloot Gam	+	ditto.
Linkong Gam	+	ditto.
Loothing Gam	+	ditto.
Maling Gam	+	ditto.
Likoh Gam	+	ditto.
Tinteh Gam	+	ditto.
Tinkoh Gam	+	ditto.
Linkoh Gam	+	ditto.
Boomoot Gam	+	ditto.
Koonang Gam	+	ditto.

Before me, this fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(Sd.) W. W. Hume, *Lieut.*,
Distt. Supdt. of Police, Luckhimpoor.

No. CXVIII.

Translation of Kuboolyut of Suddeya Khowah Gohain—1826.

Salan Suddeya Khowah Gohain makes the following Agreement:—I am made Khowah Huddah of Suddeya for the purpose that I perform all the duties of the Company, and which I agree by this writing to do. The 12 Sirings under me have 43 Gotes of 3 Pykes, and of Khamtees there are 40 and 1 Poa, and of Dooms there are 12 Gotes 1 Poa—total 95 Gotes 2 Poa. Of these the Siring Burooah has 1 Gote 1 Poa and 8 Gotes of Siksoos,

and my own are 10 Gotes with 1 Poa for Runnut Mura. Also the Bura of Khamtees and Dooms has 4 Gotes—remaining 72 Gotes. Of these 40 are fighting men, and 20 working men, and 12 fishermen: these shall be forthcoming according to the customs of the country by Mal, Dewal, Teeal; and I will do justice to the people under me, but in cases of murder, wounding, arson, thefts above 50 Rupees, in these having made enquiries, the papers, witnesses, and offenders shall be sent to the Huzoor, and I will be always ready to obey the orders of the Huzoor, and what russud is required shall be given on payment. This paper is written before every one.

(Sd.) SALAN SUDDEYA KHOWAH.

Witnesses.

KAGESSUR, *Duftry.*

SUNDEE SING, *Chupprassee.*

Signed with Mr. SCOTT'S initials.

15*th May* 1826.

No. CXIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by CHORONEERA CAPTAIN GOHAIN, CHAWTANGOO GOHAIN, COROMOONG CAGGOOTEE GOHAIN, POWANGAI SOW DARIAH PHOKUN, SOONGGAT, and others, dated the 2nd December 1843.

We, late inhabitants of Derack and Suddeya, were engaged in the attack upon the latter place, and fled to the Mishmee country; we have offered our submission to return back, if our former offences were overlooked, and now we have returned agreeably to the orders of the Political Agent, with our followers, *viz.*, Chowdung, Chawding, Long Fong, Poychoy, Chalan, Sham, Poom, Metong, and Chowlah, but the whole of the Khamptees are unable to return for the present, owing to their crops being uncut. However, they hereby promise to come in with all their families after their crops have been gathered, or within a month and half from this date.

1*st.*—We shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of lands for our support, either at Choonpoora or at Noa Dehing, for a term of five years rent-free, and after the expiration of that period we agree to pay a moderate rent for the lands we may cultivate, or pay a house-tax, as Government may choose to authorize. Any orders that may be issued respecting the Abkarry shall be duly attended to.

2*nd.*—We engage also to endeavour to prevent or intercept any inroads of the Singhphoos or Mishmees on the Suddeya ryots, and shall obey all orders of the Civil or Political authorities on the frontier.

3*rd*.—We further engage that we shall desist from trafficking in slaves according to the regulations of Government generally.

4*th*.—All petty crimes and offences occurring amongst ourselves shall be settled by the Chiefs of the villages, but in all heinous offences, such as robbery, murder, dacoity, wounding, and counterfeiting the coin, we promise to make over the offenders to the Political Agent, with their respective witnesses for trial; and disputes between the heads of the different villages or clans shall also be referred to the same authority.

5*th*.—At the expiration of ten years the whole of our engagements will be subject to a revision and alteration, as it may seem best to His Lordship to determine on.

6*th*.—Should we or any of the Khamptees in any way depart from the faithful adherence of the above Agreement, and commit any acts of violence, we shall be subject to be driven out of the Province, and be without further excuse.

(True translation.)

FRANS JENKINS,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. CXX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT in the Assamese language executed to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by the SINGPHOE CHIEFS —1826.

WHEREAS we, the Singphoe Chiefs, named Bum, Koomjoy, Meejong Jow Chowkhen, Jowrah, Jowdoo, Chow, Chumun, Neengun, Tangrung, Chowbah, Chamuta, Chowrah, Chowdoo, Choukam, Koomring, &c., are under the subjection of the British Government, we execute this Agreement to Mr. David Scott, the Agent to the Governor-General, and hereby engage to adhere to the following terms, *viz.*:—

1*st*.—Assam being now under the sway of the British Government, we and our dependent Singphoes, who were subjects of the Assam State, acknowledge subjection to that Government. We agree not to side with the Burmese or any other King to commit any aggression whatever, but we will obey the orders of the British Government.

2*nd*.—Whenever a British Force may march to Assam to protect it from foreign aggression, we will supply that Force with grain, &c., make and repair roads for them, and execute every order that may be issued to us. We should on our doing so be protected by that Force.

3*rd*.—If we abide by the terms of this Agreement, no tribute shall be paid by us; but if any Assam Paeeks of their own accord reside in our villages, the tax on such Paeeks will be paid to the British Government.

4th.—We will set at large or cause to be liberated any Assam people whom we may seize, and they shall have the option to reside wherever they please.

5th.—If any of the Singphoes rob any of the Assam people residing in our country, we will apprehend the former and surrender him to the British Government; but if we fail to do so, we will make good the loss thus sustained by the latter.

6th.—We will govern and protect the Singphoes under us as heretofore and adjust their differences; and if any boundary dispute occur among us, we will not take up arms without the knowledge of the British Government.

7th.—We will adhere to the terms of this Agreement and never depart from them. This Agreement shall be binding upon our brothers, sons, nephews, and relatives, in such way as the Agent to the Governor-General may deem proper. We have executed this Agreement in the presence of many.

Written at Suddeea on Friday, the 5th May 1826, or Sukabda 1748, or 24th Bysakh 1233 B.S.

NAMES of Singphoe Chiefs who have signed the Agreement.

CHOWTOW.	COWKHEN.
TOPOMKA.	CHOWRAH.
TOWALLAH.	SOWDOO.
HOKAP.	CHOW.
CHOWCHA.	CHANLONG.
INSALA.	NINGON.
DONPHOOMLA.	TUNRONG.
AHRINGLA.	CHOWUN.
KATANCHAWPHA.	SAMTANG.
TANGSUNG ZUNG.	CHOWRA.
DOTHEMJOWPHEA.	CHOWDOO.
LATHAM THOYRUNG.	CHOWKAM.
CHEKANGLA.	SOWRNO.
SINGNIEN.	SEEROLA SAN.
MOONLANKOO.	PANJOW.
BEESA BUM.	LATXEJABONG.
KOOMJOY.	POOINGNONG.
MEEJONG.	ORAON.

No. CXXI.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by the Sing Phoo Chiefs.

We, Bour of Beesa, Koomjoy of Sookhang, Meejang of Wakhet, Jaow of Nungnoo, Chowkeu of Kotah, Jowra of Choo Khang, Joodoo of Leechoo, Chaow of Nenem, Changnong of Nenem, Nemgong of Kuzaow, Tamrang of Kasan, Jawan of Pecheela, Jamtong of Set, Judoo of Kamkoo, and Chowr Ningko, fourteen Gaums, enter into this written Engagement with the British Government in the year 1748 Sukka. We acknowledge subjection to the British Government, and bind ourselves to observe the following conditions, approved of by David Scott, Esquire, Political Agent in Assam.

1*st.*—We and our dependent Sing Phoos were formerly subject to the Assamese Government, and now the Honorable Company having become the rulers of that country, we acknowledge allegiance to them, and abjure all connection with the Burmese or any other foreign Prince. Regarding political matters we will not hold any sort of intercourse with foreigners, but will act agreeably to the orders of the British Government.

2*nd.*—If an enemy come from any foreign country to invade Assam, we will supply the British troops with rice and other necessaries; we will prepare roads and ghats, and ourselves make such resistance as we may be required to do. If we act in this manner we will be entitled to protection from the British Government.

3*rd.*—If we abide strictly by the terms of this Agreement, no revenue is to be demanded from us, but if hereafter any Assamese Pykes should, of their own pleasure, desert to our villages, we will in that case pay for them the Capitation Tax.

4*th.*—We agree to release, and to cause to be released, all Assamese captives detained by us or our dependents, such of them as chose to remain in our villages being at liberty to do so.

5*th.*—If hereafter any Sing Phoos should commit depredations on the Assamese territories, we bind ourselves to arrest and deliver them up for punishment, and in case of our being unable to do so, we declare ourselves jointly responsible for the damage sustained by the people of Assam.

6*th.*—We will administer justice in our respective villages according to former custom, and settle all disputes amongst our dependents, and if any quarrel shall take place between two Gaums, we will not have recourse to arms, but refer the matter for the decision of the British authorities.

7*th.*—We solemnly promise to abide by the above written conditions, and as hostages for the performance thereof, we agree each to deliver into the

custody of the Political Agent, a son, or a nephew, or brother, as that officer may direct. To all these articles we have in common agreed.

Dated 24th Bysakh 1748.

(Signed) BOUR.

KOONJOY, his mark. †
MEEJANG, ditto †
JAOW, ditto †
CHOWKEU, ditto †
JOWRA, ditto †
JOWDOO, ditto †
CHAOW, ditto †
CHANGNANG, ditto †
NEENGAN, ditto †
TAMRANG, ditto †
JAMTANG, ditto †
JUDOO, ditto †
JOWRA, ditto †
JAEEN, ditto †

Similar Agreements were signed by Koomreeng of Lutow, and by the Tao Gobryn, with some modification, in the case of the latter, to the 4th Article, he being entitled, in consequence of his having submitted to the terms required at first by Lieutenant Neufville, to retain such slaves as he possessed before the capture of the Fort of Rungpore.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor-General.

II.—MANIPUR.

Manipur is a protected State lying between Burma on the east, the Naga hills on the north, Kachar on the west, and Lushai-land and the country of the Sukte Kukis on the south. By the Burmese the Manipur country is called Kathay, and by the Shans and tribes east of the Chindwin river, Kassay; by the inhabitants of Kachar it is termed Moglie, and by those of Assam, Miklie. With the exception of the central valley in which the capital is situate, Manipur is almost entirely a hill country. The area is between 7,000 and 8,000 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1881 amounted to 221,070. Of these, 85,288 were returned as hill tribes, the remainder being by religion Hindu or Muhammadan, and consisting of the population of the central valley. The newly completed census records for 1891 were destroyed during the recent Manipur rebellion, and the results of the enquiry are hopelessly lost. The claim of the Manipuris to be Hindus rests on no better foundation than the same claim on the part of the Ahoms, Kacharis, or Tipperahs (with all of whom the Manipur royal family has intermarried); and while their features clearly show that they belong to the Indo-Chinese stock, their language is closely allied to that of the Kuki tribes on the south.*

The kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shan kingdom of Pông, the capital of which was at Mogaung. The regalia of the royal family are said to have been bestowed by King Komba of Pông, who at the same time added the Kubo or Tammu-Kampat valley to Manipur. In 1714 a Naga named Pamhaiba became Raja of Manipur, and adopted Hinduism, taking the name of Gharib-Nawaz. His people followed his example, and since that date have been conspicuous for the rigidity with which they observe the rules of caste and ceremonial purity. Gharib-Nawaz, during his reign of forty years, was engaged in constant warfare with Burma, and this state of things continued under his successors.

Gharib-Nawaz had three sons, named Sham Shah, Ugat Shah, and Barat Shah. Ugat Shah murdered his father and his elder brother, but was expelled by Barat Shah, who ruled two years, and was succeeded by Guru Sham, son of Sham Shah. Guru Sham associated with himself his brother Jai Singh

* Although the above is true of the present people of Manipur, there is some reason for believing that this territory was the road by which Hindu influence from the west was first brought to bear upon the Burmese races of the Irrawaddy Valley. See Phayre, History of Burma, pages 3, 4 and 15.

and they ruled alternately until Guru Sham's death, about 1764, when the sole authority fell to Jái Singh.

After the death of Gharib-Nawaz the Burmese invaded Manipur, and Jai Singh having sought the aid of the British, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated by Mr. Verelst on behalf of the East India Company on the 14th September 1762. The force sent to assist Manipur was, however, recalled, and in October of the following year Guru Sham confirmed, with some modifications, the treaty which had been made with Jai Singh. No copies of these treaties appear to be extant.

The invasions of Manipur by the Burmese were frequent; their last occupation of the country began in 1819. The three Manipuri princes, Marjit, Chaurjit, and Gambhir Singh, sons of Jai Singh, were compelled to escape to Kachar, which country they occupied. With them large numbers of Manipuris emigrated, and a considerable population of this race is still to be found in Kachar and Sylhet.

When war was declared against Burma by the British Government in 1824, and the Burmese had been expelled from Kachar, assistance in arms and money was given by the Company to Gambhir Singh in an attempt to recover possession of Manipur. In this he was successful, occupying not only the valley in which the capital is situated, but also the Kubo valley, lying to the east of the former boundaries of the State, and peopled by Shans (called Kabau in Manipuri). By the treaty* of Yandabo with Burma, executed in February 1826, the King of Ava recognised (article 2) the independence of Gambhir Singh as Raja of Manipur.

Gambhir Singh being thus established on the throne, the levy with which he had effected the re-conquest of his country was placed under the management of two British officers, and supplied with ammunition, and also with pay, by the British Government. In 1833 the British Government agreed (No. CXXII) to annex to Manipur the ranges of hills on the west, between the eastern and western bends of the Barak, giving the State the line of the Jiri and the western bend of the Barak as its boundary, on the condition that the Raja removed all obstructions to trade between Manipur and Kachar, kept in repair the road between Manipur and British territory, and promised to assist the Government both with carriage and troops in the event of war with Burma. In 1834 Gambhir Singh died, and

* *See* Ava Treaty of 24th February 1826, No. CXXV.

Nar Singh, his minister, and a great-grandson of Gharib-Nawaz, was appointed regent on behalf of the dead king's son Chandra Kirti Singh, then one year old. In the same year the British Government decided to restore the Kubo valley to the King of Burma, who had never ceased to remonstrate against its separation from that country: the valley was given back, and a new boundary laid down in the presence of British Commissioners, under an Agreement (No. CXXIII) dated the 9th January 1834, and at the same time the British Government bound itself to pay a monthly stipend of Rupees 500 to the Raja of Manipur in compensation for his loss. In 1835 the assistance formerly given to the Manipur levy was withdrawn, and a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Manipur.

In 1844 the Rani dowager, widow of Gambhir Singh and mother of Chandra Kirti, attempted to poison Nar Singh, the Regent; her attempt failed and she fled from the country with her son. Nar Singh then assumed the chiefship in his own name and ruled till his death in 1850. He was succeeded by his brother Debendra Singh, but this prince ruled for only three months, Chandra Kirti Singh, with the help of Nar Singh's three sons, succeeding in ejecting him and recovering possession of the throne. This was followed by some disorder in the State; but in 1851 the Government of India decided to recognise Chandra Kirti Singh, guaranteeing the chiefship to him, and declaring that any attempts to dislodge him would be suppressed by force of arms if necessary.

Since that time there have been many efforts on the part of various members of the Manipur ruling family to gain possession of the chief power in the State; but all have been defeated, and the leaders have been either killed, imprisoned, or placed under surveillance in British territory. In 1851 the sons of Debendra Singh and Nar Singh attempted a rising. In 1852 another attempt occurred, led by Kanhai Singh, son of Marjit, Gambhir Singh's brother. In 1857 some of the rebellious sepoys from Chittagong, who had found their way to Kachar, were used by one Narendrajit, a younger son of Chaurjit, to raise a disturbance; but it was suppressed and Narendrajit was transported. In 1859 Maipak, a descendant of Gharib-Nawaz, invaded the valley, but was defeated and fled. In 1862, in conjunction with another Rajputra named Khaifa Singh, he headed a second attack, and penetrated to the Raja's palace, where he was captured. Kanhai Singh also made an attempt in 1865, when his followers were dispersed by British troops and police. In

1866 a raid was perpetrated by Gokul Singh, a younger son of Debendra Singh; his enterprise failed like the rest, but he himself escaped for the time. He was captured in 1868, tried in Kachar, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Chandra Kirti Singh died in May 1886 and was succeeded by his son Sur Chandra Singh. The succession was not accepted without a rising under Bara Chauba Singh, the eldest son of Nar Singh, who attempted to get possession of the gadi. After some skirmishes with the Kachar frontier police, who had been sent to help the rightful heir, Bara Chauba's force was defeated and his son and two brothers were taken prisoners. Shortly after this Bara Chauba gave himself up, and he and his relatives were deported to Hazaribagh. Two other unsuccessful risings took place in September 1887. The first under the Wangkhairakpa, the highest judicial officer in the State, came to an abrupt termination by the leader being shot. The second and more important rebellion was headed by one Jogendra Singh, who, though not himself related to the ruling family, acted on behalf of the exiles. The insurgent force was attacked and routed by parties of the 44th Gurkhas and the Kachar frontier police, Jogendra Singh was killed and several of his followers were made prisoners. Many of the latter were imprisoned for waging war on a friendly State.

Manipur has been repeatedly the subject of raids by the *Lushai* tribes, and in the British expedition against the Lushais in 1871* the levies of Manipur were employed as auxiliaries. The expedition was successful; and while submitting to the Government of India, several of the Lushai chiefs entered into an engagement with the Manipur authorities also, to keep the peace with that State for the future. In 1870, and again, after this expedition, in 1872, the Government of India laid down the policy to be followed by Manipur with regard to the Lushais. The Raja was held responsible for acts of unprovoked aggression on the tribes, and for taking effective steps to make his subject Kukis understand this, and to punish them should they disregard these instructions; at the same time it was declared to be the Raja's duty to take all necessary measures for the protection of his frontier. In 1873 orders were issued that the Political Agent at Manipur should not visit the Lushai country without the express sanction of the Government of India.

Manipur has also for many years had hostile relations with the *Suti*, Sukti, or Sôktè tribe—also called Kamhow after their great chief who

* See page 320 *et seq.*

died in 1868. This tribe lies to the south of Manipur and east of the Turul or Manipur river, between the country of the Lushai proper and the territory which till recently formed the Shan State of Kale. The Manipuris consider this tribe more formidable than the Lushais. It is a constant source of trouble to them, and has at times rendered the southern portion of Manipur uninhabitable. The raiding propensities of the Kamhows have been ascribed to a tribal migration northwards under the influence of a forward movement of the Shindus, a powerful confederacy living to the south-east of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Lushais also hold the Sutis in great dread. In 1871, when preparations were being made for the expedition against the Lushai tribes, the Sutis sent a deputation to the Manipur Raja with friendly assurances, which there is reason to believe were sincere. But at the conclusion of the expedition the Manipuris repaid the pacific intentions of the Sutis by treacherously attacking a party of them, and making them prisoners together with their Chief, Kokatung, who died shortly after in the Manipur jail. The Manipur authorities justified their conduct on the ground that many of their countrymen were still in captivity with the Sutis. In 1872 the Government of India intimated that the Darbar must be guided in its policy towards this tribe by the principles laid down in connection with the treatment of the Lushais, and the Political Agent, Colonel Mowbray Thomson, succeeded in arranging for the mutual exchange of nearly all the prisoners. In March 1873 peace was sworn between Kokatung's son and Manipur. This did not, however, last long. In October 1874 the Sutis made an unprovoked attack upon two Manipur villages. In retaliation the Raja in 1875 organised an expedition, but no collision appears to have occurred between the opposing parties; and the matter ended in the surrender by each side of all the remaining captives. Nevertheless raiding did not cease; and in 1876, 1877 and 1879, frequent Suti outrages were reported. There was, however, reason to believe that these were not altogether unprovoked. In 1877 there was a remarkable migration of some 2,000 Sutis into Manipur territory, where they settled on lands assigned to them by the Maharaja. In 1879-80 the tribe again committed a number of outrages on the frontier, but it was observed that considerable numbers came into Manipur and took up cultivation. In 1880-81 the Sutis were reported quiet so far as regards Manipur, although they were guilty of several raids on the Kubo and Kale valleys. In 1883 the Sutis raided on Tepaimukh bazaar, but the perpetrators were discovered with the assistance of the Manipur

Raja and immediate reparation was exacted from the Chiefs of the tribe. In 1885 and 1886 further raids were committed on the Kubo valley.

The aggressions of the *Chasad* or Chuksad tribe of Kukis on the eastern frontier of Manipur have also given rise to much trouble. No notice of them prior to 1878 has been traced. When they first came under observation they lived on the borders of the Kubo valley in territory which has often been in dispute between Manipur and Burma. They are one of the Kuki tribes which are being gradually pushed on towards the north-east from the country south of the valley. It was believed that their raids were abetted by the Shan *Sawbwa*, who is known to the Manipuris as the chief of Samjôk, in the Kubo valley, and to the Burmese as the Sawbwa of Thaungthut (Hsawng-Hseep) on the Chindwin river. The frontier north of the Kubo valley proper, as set forth in the agreement of 1834, was disputed and the Government of India accordingly sent a Commission to define and demarcate the boundary of Manipur in this direction. This task was accomplished in the cold weather of 1881-82. It was ascertained that the raiding Kukis, who were favoured in their enterprise by the uncertainty of the frontier, were settled within Manipur territory, and some of them have been induced to move farther in, and have thus been brought under stricter control. The Chasads refused to submit to the Raja, and were in the habit of levying revenue and exacting labour from the Tungkhal Naga villages, until in December 1888 the Raja organised a successful expedition which ended in the surrender of the Chasad Chief.

During the year 1890-91 the Manipur State was the scene of much anarchy. Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh, who succeeded his father Chandra Kirti Singh in 1886, was a prince of weak character; the peace of the State was frequently disturbed by the quarrels of his seven brothers, and the family was broken up into two factions. On one side were the Maharaja's three uterine brothers headed by Pakka Sena, and on the other his four half-brothers under the leadership of the Senapati Tekendrajit Bir Singh.

The Maharaja was quite unable to assert his authority over these two turbulent relatives, and matters reached a climax on the 21st September 1890, when the palace walls were suddenly scaled by the two younger brothers and a few shots in the air were sufficient to drive the timid Sur Chandra Singh to seek safety at the Residency. The next day, contrary to the advice of the Political Agent, the Maharaja proclaimed his intention to abdicate and to proceed on a pilgrimage to Bindraban, and on the 23rd idem he left the State,

accompanied by his three uterine brothers and a few followers, and arrived at Kachar by the end of the month. Here he changed his tone, represented to the Chief Commissioner that he had no intention of abdicating and solicited assistance to regain the gadi.

In the meanwhile the Senapati, who was the real mover in the rebellion, had induced his elder brother, the Jubraj Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh, to occupy the gadi, and application was made to the Government of India to ratify this accession.

The whole question was considered by the Government of India, and it was concluded that it would be to the advantage of the Manipur State and to the furtherance of British interests to recognise the Jubraj in his new position rather than to restore the Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh; it was however decided to remove the Senapati from Manipur and punish him for his lawless conduct towards his eldest brother.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam was directed to visit Manipur and carry out the orders of the Government of India. Accordingly, Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner, left Golaghat with an escort of 400 men of the Assam Gurkha Battalions under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, of the 42nd Regiment. This force, with the Political Agent's escort at Manipur and the support of 200 men *en route* from Silchar, was considered sufficient to over-awe the malcontents and quell any possible resistance.

On the 22nd March Mr. Quinton and his party reached the neighbourhood of Manipur, and were met by the Senapati who had with him two Manipuri regiments. On arrival at Manipur the Chief Commissioner was saluted by the Manipuri troops and by the Regent, and he announced that a Darbar would be held in the Residency the same day. As the Senapati did not attend on the plea of ill-health, the Darbar was postponed until next morning, when again he failed to appear, and at an interview with the Regent the Political Agent was informed that the Regent was unable to enforce his brother's arrest. Political negotiations having failed, the Chief Commissioner decided to capture the Senapati in his house, which was surrounded on the morning of the 24th by our troops. A serious engagement ensued and the Manipuris attacked the Residency which was held till 8 P M., when an armistice was arranged and Mr. Quinton and four other* officers, who accompanied him under a flag of truce from the Residency to the Palace, were cruelly and treacherously murdered. Our troops retired to Silchar.

* Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene.
Mr. F St. C. Grimwood, C.S.
Mr. W. H. Cossins, C.S.
Lieutenant W. H. Simpson.

An expedition was then ordered to Manipur to re-assert the political supremacy of the British Government and to enforce the unconditional submission of the Darbar. The force marched in three columns from Kohima, Silchar and Tammu, all of which reached the capital on the 27th April 1891.

The Tammu column was the only one which met with resistance, the other two columns entering Manipur unmolested. On arrival the force found the capital deserted; the arsenal with its guns had been destroyed, and the principal houses had been looted by the villagers. The Regent, the Senapati and the other brothers had taken to flight, and the leading officials were in hiding. Within a month all were captured, and the Senapati and the two elder brothers were tried by a Special Commission at which Tekendrajit Bir Singh, *alias* the Senapati, was convicted of waging war against the Queen-Empress and of abetment of the murder of British officers; he was sentenced to death and hanged, as was also the Tongal (Tangkhul) General who was convicted on the same charges by the Chief Political Officer with the force. Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh and his brother were also convicted of the first-mentioned charge and were sentenced to transportation for life along with thirteen other persons. In September 1891, the question of the future of the Manipur State was decided by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and Chura Chand, a minor of five years of age, the son of Chowbi Yaima, and a grandson of Nar Singh, was selected as Raja and granted a salute of 11 guns. It was further ordered that the Chiefship of the Manipur State, and the title and salute would be hereditary, and would descend in the direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession was approved by the Government of India.

The State has been assessed to an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 and a British officer has been appointed Superintendent during the minority of the Raja. A fine of 2½ lakhs of rupees recoverable in five years has also been imposed upon the State as a punishment for rebellion. Measures have been taken to abolish slavery, the system of 'lalup' or forced labour has been done away with, and the administration has been placed upon a sound basis.

No. CXXII.

A TRANSLATION of the CONDITIONS entered into by RAJAH GUMBHEER SING of MUNNIPORE, on the BRITISH GOVERNMENT agreeing to annex to Munnipore the two ranges of Hills situated between the eastern and western bends of the Barak, Dated 18th April 1833.

The Governor-General and Supreme Council of Hindoostan declare as follows:—With regard to the two ranges of Hills, the one called the Kalanaga Range, and the other called the Noon-jai Range, which are situated between the eastern bend of the Barak and the western bend of the Barak, we will give up all claim on the part of the Honorable Company thereunto, and we will make these Hills over in possession to the Rajah, and give him the line of the Jeeree and the western bend of the Barak as a boundary, provided that the Rajah agrees to the whole of what is written in this paper, which is as follows:—

1st.—The Rajah will, agreeably to instructions received, without delay, remove his Thanna from Chundrapore, and establish it on the eastern bank of the Jeeree.

2nd.—The Rajah will in no way obstruct the trade carried on between the two countries by Bengali or Munnipooree merchants. He will not exact heavy duties, and he will make a monopoly of no articles of merchandise whatsoever.

3rd.—The Rajah will in no way prevent the Nagas inhabiting the Kalanaga and Noon-jai Ranges of Hills, from selling or bartering ginger, cotton, pepper, and every other article, the produce of their country, in the Plains of Cachar, at the Banskandee and Oodharbun bazaars, as has been their custom.

4th.—With regard to the road commencing from the eastern bank of the Jeeree and continued *via* Kalanaga and Kowpoom, as far as the Valley of Munnipore—after this road has been finished, the Rajah will keep it in repairs, so as to enable laden bullocks to pass during the cold and dry seasons. Further, at the making of the road, if British officers be sent to examine or superintend the same, the Rajah will agree to everything these officers may suggest.

5th.—With reference to the intercourse already existing between the territories of the British Government and those of the Rajah, if the intercourse be further extended, it will be well in every respect, and it will be highly advantageous to both the Rajah and his country. In order, therefore, that this may speedily take place, the Rajah, at the requisition of the British Government, will furnish a quota of Nagas to assist at the construction of the road.

6th.—In the event of war with the Burmese, if troops be sent to Munnipore, either to protect that country, or to advance beyond the Ningthee, the

Rajah, at the requisition of the British Government, will provide Hill porters to assist in transporting the ammunition and baggage of such troops.

7th.—In the event of anything happening on the Eastern Frontier of the British territories, the Rajah will, when required, assist the British Government with a portion of his troops.

8th.—*The Rajah will be answerable for all the ammunition he receives from the British Government, and will, for the information of the British Government, give in every month a statement of expenditure to the British Officer attached to the Levy.

Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. J. GRANT,
Commissioner.

Seal.

SHREE JOOT RAJAH GUMBHEER SING.

I, Shree Joot Gumbheer Sing of Munnipore, agree to all that is written above in this paper sent by the Supreme Council.

Dated 18th April 1833.

(A true translation.)
(Signed) GEO. GORDON, *Lieut.*,
Adjutant, Gumbheer Sing's Levy.

(Signed)

No. CXXIII.

AGREEMENT regarding Compensation for the KUBO VALLEY—1834.

Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, having made over the Kubo Valley to the Burmese Commissioners deputed from Ava, are authorized to state—

1st.—That it is the intention of the Supreme Government to grant a monthly stipend of five hundred Sicca Rupees to the Rajah of Munnipore, to commence from the ninth day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, the date at which the transfer of Kubo took place, as shown in the Agreement mutually signed by the British and Burmese Commissioners.

* As the connection of the British Government with the Munnipore Levy and the supply of ammunition to the Levy have ceased, this clause is inapplicable to present circumstances.

2nd.—It is to be distinctly understood that should any circumstances hereafter arise by which the portion of territory lately made over to Ava again reverts to Munnipore, the allowance now granted by the British Government will cease from the date of such reversion.

(Signed) F. J. GRANT, *Major*,
„ R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON, *Capt.*, } *Commissioners.*

LANGHTHABAL MUNNIPORE,
January 25th. 1834.

III.—THE LUSHAI HILLS.

That portion of the Lushai Hills which is at present under the Assam Administration, is known as the North Lushai Hills, and is bounded on the north by the Kachar District and Manipur, on the east by the Manipur River, on the south by an imaginary line drawn east and west through the peak marked in maps as Savanga, and on the west by the State of Hill Tipperah.

As early as 1826 we find the first record of a raid by the Lushais, or Kukis as they were then generally called, on British territory when they attacked a party of Sylhet wood-cutters near the Simla river. From this date to 1888, when Lengpunga made a most successful raid into the Chengri Valley, the Lushais have been a constant source of danger to our frontier.

In 1844, Lalchokla raided on the Manipuri colony of Kochabari in Partabgarh, killing twenty people and taking six captives. His punishment was rapidly effected. An expedition under Captain Blackwood captured his village, the Chief made an unconditional surrender, was tried, and transported. The capture and transportation of Lalchokla is the one bright spot in the history of our relations with the Lushais until the expeditions of 1870 and 1871. In spite of the fate of Lalchokla, frequent raids took place in 1847 and 1849, and in 1850 Colonel Lister's expedition entered the Lushai country and successfully attacked a village belonging to a Chief called Mullah. Owing to the warlike reputation the Lushais then enjoyed, Colonel Lister decided to retire at once, although in sight of the village of Barmoocelin, the greatest of the Lushai Chieftains. Colonel Lister in his report wrote that he considered he would be compromising the safety of his detachment by going further, and concluded by suggesting to Government to send a force of some 3,000 men into the country the following cold weather. The Government of India, however, deprecated any extended military measures unless further outrage rendered them necessary.

In 1862 a series of raids was committed on Sylhet villages by Sukpilal, at that time the most considerable of the Lushai Chiefs; but proposals to coerce him were for various reasons abandoned. An attempt commenced in 1864 to open negotiations with Sukpilal ended in failure. In December 1868 Sukpilal's followers committed devastations in Hill Tipperah and advanced into Sylhet, plundering and burning villages on their way. Similar outrages were committed early in 1869 by other Lushais on tea gardens in Kachar. A small force in two columns was despatched against these tribes, but, owing to

the lateness of the season and scarcity of supplies, returned without fully accomplishing the objects in view. In December 1869, Mr. Ware Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Kachar, visited the Lushai country at the invitation of some of the Chiefs, and concluded arrangements with Sukpilal, which on the occasion of a second visit in 1870 were embodied in a Sanad (No. XXVIII) given to Sukpilal and accepted by him, with the reservation that he was only responsible for the security of traders from the Chattachurá range of hills to the Sonai, as his authority did not extend east of the river. The result of these negotiations cannot be called satisfactory, for while Mr. Edgar was actually in Sukpilal's village, the Lushais perpetrated the most extensive series of raids they had hitherto attempted in Kachar and Sylhet. The tea gardens of Ainerkhal, Kutlicherra, Monierkhal, Darmiakhal, Nugdigram, Jhalnacherra, and Alexandrapur were attacked in succession, and at the last named garden the Manager (Mr. Winchester) was killed and his daughter carried off a prisoner. Similar raids were reported from Hill Tipperah and Manipur.

On the 11th July 1871, orders were issued by the Governor-General in Council for an expedition to be sent into the Lushai country; one column to operate from Kachar, and another from Chittagong. This expedition was decidedly successful when compared with the expeditions of former years. Many Chiefs submitted to the General Officers commanding the columns, and Mary Winchester was given up. The Lushais were undoubtedly impressed with the fact that their villages were no longer inaccessible to us, and we gained a large amount of information about them and their country. After this expedition the Lushais gave no serious trouble until the raids in 1888 on the Chittagong frontier. At the close of the expedition, when the policy to be adopted was laid down by the Government of India, it was decided that the Sylhet and Kachar frontier should be protected by a line of outposts; the establishment of these outposts in Kachar and Sylhet resulted in our frontier on the Assam side remaining unmolested.

In March 1888 a survey party under the command of Lieutenant Stewart, while engaged in survey operations on the hills about 12 miles north-east of Rangamati on the Chittagong frontier, was surprised and cut up by a Shendu chief named Howsata; Lieutenant Stewart and two European Sergeants were killed and their heads were carried off by the raiders. Owing to the lateness of the season, it was considered inadvisable to make any reprisals until the following cold weather, and in December 1888, while the troops were actually

being concentrated, a raid was made by a party of Lushais, led by Vutai's sons, on the Pakuma Rani's village, which was within a few miles of the police guard at Demagri. Forty-two persons were killed and sixteen taken prisoners. The raiders, although pursued, succeeded in making good their escape. A still more serious raid, which occurred soon after in the Chengri Valley, was led by Lengpunga and Jarak, sons of Sukpilal, and no less than one hundred and one persons were butchered. These raiders also effected a retreat without loss.

Our policy up to 1888 may be summarised as a policy of non-intervention, except when we were absolutely forced by unprovoked attacks on our subjects to take measures of retaliation. These measures were never sufficient to cause more than a temporary cessation of raids on our frontier, but, inadequate as they were, they succeeded far better than our efforts at peaceful negotiation. The latter were invariably followed by fresh outbreaks on the part of the Lushais, who, like all savages, mistook any anxiety for peace on our part for fear, clemency for weakness, and inaction for inability to reach their villages.

The Government of India issued orders on the 19th December 1888 that an expedition should enter the Lushai country, making a good road as it advanced, and should endeavour to establish a post to dominate the raiding tribes and punish such Chiefs as were concerned in the recent raids on the Chittagong frontier and in the murder of Lieutenant Stewart. A force, consisting of 1,200 troops, with two guns was to be employed.

The expedition constructed 42 miles of good hill road to Lungleh, where a stockaded post was established and stocked with eight months' supplies for a garrison of 200 men. A punitive expedition of 300 men succeeded in reaching Howsata's village, which was destroyed. Howsata himself had died some few months previously. Lieutenant Stewart's gun was found in his grave—a conclusive proof of Howsata's complicity in the raids. The last troops retired on the 16th April 1889 from Lungleh, leaving there a garrison of 200 men of the Chittagong Frontier Police with Mr. Murray, District Superintendent of Police, as Assistant Political Officer.

In the open season of 1889-90 two columns operated in the Lushai Hills, one from Chittagong and one from Kachar. The Chittagong column, working from Fort Lungleh as an advanced base, continued road-making towards Haka, in the Chin Hills, and established a second post at Fort

Tregear, midway between Haka and Lungleh. A portion of this column was detached northwards to punish Lengpunga on account of the Chengri valley raid, and the sons of Vutai, Nikama, Lunglena, and Kairuma on account of the raid on the Pakuma Rani's village. This column, called the northern Lushai column, co-operated with the Kachar column, of 400 military police, and was instructed, on meeting it, to endeavour to select some suitable spot for the establishment of a post to dominate the Northern Lushai tribes. The villages of Lengpunga, Nikama and Lunglena were burnt, but the Chiefs could not be induced to surrender. A post was established at Fort Aijal with a garrison of 200 men, and a second post of 100 men at Changsil, the terminus of the river communication with Silchar.

Captain Browne, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, was appointed Political Officer in the North Lushai Hills, and on his arrival at Fort Aijal in May 1890 to take up his duties, the Lushais were informed that they would have to pay tribute and supply us with labour. Captain Browne, however, owing to the weakness of the garrisons in the North Lushai country, was not in a position to enforce his demands, and the Lushais, being fully aware of this, declined to obey orders and made a bold effort to throw off our authority. On the 9th September they ambushed Captain Browne, when on the march from Aijal to Changsil, and so severely wounded him that he died shortly after reaching Changsil. The stockades at Aijal and Changsil were simultaneously attacked, as were also all our parties on the road between the two stockades. News of the outbreak was sent to Jhalnacherra by boat, but it was not till nearly three weeks afterwards that re-inforcements reached Changsil, after meeting with determined opposition while ascending the river, and losing their commanding officer, Lieutenant Swinton.

Mr. McCabe, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills district, was appointed Political Officer in the North Lushai Hills, after Captain Browne's death, and directed the subsequent offensive operations which resulted in the unconditional surrender of all the Western Lushai Chiefs concerned in the rising. Three of the leading Chieftains, Khalkam, Lengpung and Thangula, were sentenced to transportation for life.

Meanwhile in February 1891 an unprovoked attack was made upon Mr. Murray near Fort Tregear. A punitive expedition was promptly organised, and carried out its task successfully, heliographic communication being opened with Mr. McCabe's column from Aijal.

In the early part of 1891 the arrangements to be made for the administration of the South Lushai Hills were under consideration; and, Mr. Murray having been posted to the newly formed sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Captain Shakespear, who had rendered valuable services as Intelligence Officer with the troops in 1889-90 and had acted temporarily for Mr. Murray in 1890, was appointed Superintendent with a force of military police under a District Superintendent of Police, as Commandant, and four Assistant Superintendents of Police. It was understood, however, that these arrangements were merely provisional.

The Lushais then remained peaceful for over a year, paying revenue, and complying readily with our demands for labour; but on the 1st March 1892 Mr. McCabe, who had gone with a party of one hundred police to enforce a demand for labour with which the Lushais had not complied, was treacherously attacked at Lalbura's village and the assailants were only repulsed after severe fighting. A general rising of nearly all the tribes east of the Sonai between Forts Aijal and Lungleh followed, and a similar attack was made on Captain Shakespear, Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, who was forced to stockade himself at Vansanga's village; while on the 4th April a party of Eastern Lushais raided the Burancherra tea garden, 6 miles from Jhalnacherra on the south-east frontier of Kachar, killing 38 coolies, wounding 10 and carrying off 4 prisoners.

Active operations against the Eastern Lushais were conducted by Mr. McCabe until the commencement of June, with the result that the villages concerned in the rising, and more particularly those implicated in the raids on the Kachar frontier, were severely punished, and most of the inhabitants with their Chiefs made full submission. In the end of April a strong column from Fort White, in the Chin Hills of the Burma Command, marched across through an exceedingly difficult and almost entirely unknown country to the assistance of Captain Shakespear, with whom a junction was effected on the 4th May. Successful punitive action was taken against the principal offending villages, and Captain Shakespear reported that the Lushais were completely over-awed by the unexpected appearance of the Burma column.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Chin-Lushai Conference, which sat at Calcutta early in 1892, it has been decided to place the whole of the Lushai Hills under the administrative control of Assam, but the transfer of the Southern Hills from Bengal will probably not be carried out before the end of the open season of 1892-93.

PART III.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN, OR IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH

THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BURMA.

I.—BURMA PROPER.

(*From a Report by Colonel Phayre and other papers in the Foreign Office.*)

It is believed that no real treaty existed between the British Government in India and the King of Burma, until that of Yandabo, which was concluded on the 24th February 1826. At the period when the British in India represented a trading body, and not a sovereign power, deputations were occasionally sent from the Governors of the Settlements both in Bengal and Madras to establish trade with the Burmese territory. Factories were erected at Syriam, near Rangoon, and at Negrais.

In 1757 a treaty is said to have been made with the Burmese Government. The Chief of the English factory at Negrais deputed Ensign Lester to the capital of Burma. He had an interview with King Alompra (Alaungpaya), the founder of the dynasty which retained power until the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886; on this occasion the island of Negrais, and some ground near the town of Bassein, were granted to the East India Company. It is not known that any copy of this so-called treaty is now in existence. Afterwards the English at Negrais were treacherously killed; but a second grant of land, for the erection of a factory at Bassein, was subsequently made by the Burmese Government.

The first direct political intercourse between the British and Burmese Governments appears to have been when Captain Michael Symes was deputed by the Governor-General as Envoy to the Court of Ava in 1795, for the purpose of strengthening the political and commercial relations of the British Government with that Court, and of preventing the French from gaining a footing in Burma. Captain Symes obtained a Royal Order (No. CXXIV),

whereby permission was given for a British Agent or Superintendent to reside at Rangoon, to protect the interests of British subjects, and arrangements were made for the protection of trade.

In virtue of these arrangements Captain Cox was appointed Superintendent, and he landed at Rangoon in October 1796. He proceeded to the capital to deliver certain presents to the King, which had been formerly promised by Captain Symes. He was, however, treated with much contumely. Eventually, he returned to Rangoon and left for Bengal at the latter end of 1797.

About this time disputes arose on the border between Arakan and Chittagong. The Burmese had conquered Arakan in 1782. The Arakanese rebelled, and about the year 1797 numbers of them began to take refuge in the Chittagong district. The Burmese Governor of Arakan wrote during 1798, and demanded in an insolent manner that the fugitives should be given up. The Governor-General, the Marquess of Wellesley, then determined to send another Embassy to the Court of Ava. Captain Symes was again selected. He proceeded to the capital. There he obtained merely a verbal assurance that no further demand would be made for the Arakanese fugitives. The King would make no apology for the style in which the demand had been made, nor enter into any new engagement. Captain Symes returned to Rangoon, where he was not treated with ordinary civility by the Governor, and left for Bengal in January 1803.

After this Captain Canning was deputed to Rangoon, apparently as the representative of Captain Symes, to endeavour to obtain some apology from the Burmese Court for their past insolence, and to ascertain whether the French were establishing any interest in Burma. However, in consequence of the overbearing conduct of the local authorities at Rangoon, Captain Canning was, before long, obliged to leave the country.

In the year 1809 Captain Canning was again deputed to Rangoon as Agent to the Governor-General. He was apparently instructed to enter into explanations regarding the blockade of the Isle of France, which interfered with the trade between Rangoon and that island. Captain Canning proceeded to the capital, and was well received. He accomplished his object and returned to Bengal.

In the year 1811 the Arakanese once more rebelled, and many of them having fled to the district of Chittagong, disputes again occurred on that frontier. An Arakanese Chief collected a body of his countrymen in the

hilly tracts of the Chittagong district, and marched into Arakan to attack the Burmese. Captain Canning was deputed to the Court of Ava to explain that this movement was neither instigated nor supported by the British Government, and also to complain of outrages on British subjects perpetrated with the sanction of the Burmese authorities in Arakan. In the meantime the Burmese troops in Arakan had followed the Arakanese rebels into British territory, and orders were sent down from the Burmese Court to the Governor of Rangoon to make Captain Canning prisoner, and retain him as a hostage for the surrender of the Arakanese rebels. Captain Canning was fortunately safe from violence on board a ship-of-war, with an armed ship in company. He left Rangoon in August 1811.

Subsequently to that year the Burmese officials in Arakan more than once made demands for the surrender of Arakanese refugees, and even advanced pretensions to the sovereignty of Bengal, as far as the city of Murshidabad, alleging that this territory pertained to the kingdom of Arakan. In 1819 they interfered in Assam, and in 1824 they invaded Kachar.

In the meantime the Burmese had been encroaching on the Arakan side; they had arrested the elephant hunters employed by the British Government, and they finally laid claim to the island of Shahpuri, situate at the mouth of the river Naaf. On the night of the 24th September 1823 a strong Burman force occupied the island, killing a few sepoys of the provincial battalion stationed there. The Governor of Arakan also intimated that the island belonged to the Burmese and that they intended to keep it. The Governor-General addressed the King of Ava, demanding the dismissal of the Governor of Arakan. No reply was received for some months. The answer which eventually came was probably written by the Hlutdaw, or Royal Council, and merely stated that the Governors on the frontier had full powers to act.

Thus, on every point where the British territory, or the territories of Chiefs under British protection, touched the Burmese dominions, aggression and insult had been committed by Burmese officials, while applications for redress were treated by the Burmese Government either with silent contempt, or with additional insult. War was therefore declared by the Governor-General against Burma on the 5th March 1824. On the 11th May of that year a force under Sir Archibald Campbell took possession of Rangoon, and after two campaigns peace was concluded at Yandabo, about 40 miles distant from the capital, on the 24th February 1826.

By that Treaty (No. CXXV) Arakan and the Tenasserim Provinces were ceded to the British; each Government was empowered to maintain a Resident at the Court of the other; and it was stipulated that a commercial treaty should be afterwards negotiated.

To arrange this commercial treaty, Mr. John Crawfurd proceeded to Amarapura, where, on the 23rd November 1826, he signed a Treaty (No. CXXVI) of four Articles.

Under the treaty of Yandabo Colonel H. Burney was appointed Resident at the Court of Ava. He arrived there in April 1830. He remained at the Burmese Court until June 1837, when he proceeded to Rangoon and eventually returned to Bengal. The immediate cause of his leaving was a revolution during which the reigning King was deposed, and his brother, the Prince of Tharawadi, ascended the throne. In 1834 an Agreement (No. CXXVII) was made for the restoration to Burma of the Kubo valley, which had been annexed to Manipur.

At the end of 1881, in consequence of disturbances which had occurred on the frontier, and to remove doubts regarding jurisdiction, the limits of the Kubo valley were definitely ascertained, and the boundary between Burma and Manipur was finally demarcated. The Burmese Government declined to recognise the delimitation.

In 1838 Colonel Benson was deputed to the Court of Burma to re-establish the friendly relations which had been interrupted. He reached the capital in October 1838. In consequence of the insulting conduct of the Burmese Court, the Resident left Amarapura in 1839. From that time there was no direct official communication between the Governor-General of India and the King of Burma for several years.

In July 1851 Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Province, forwarded to the Supreme Government a petition from the master of a British ship, complaining of gross oppression which he had suffered from the Governor of Rangoon. In November of that year Commodore Lambert was deputed to Rangoon with a letter addressed to the King, in order to obtain redress. But all reparation for the injuries suffered by British subjects was refused. The Governor-General therefore sent a force to Rangoon, under the command of Major-General Godwin. Rangoon fell to the combined naval and military forces on the 14th April 1852. From that time, until the 27th January 1853, no communication from the Burmese Government reached

the British commanders. When the combined forces had advanced to Myedè, about 250 miles by the river above Rangoon, a Burmese officer arrived with a letter, announcing that a new King reigned in Amarapura, and expressing his desire for peace. Early in April the Burmese Wungyi, duly empowered, reached Prome, but as he refused to sign a treaty acknowledging the Province of Pegu to be British territory, the negotiations were broken off and the British frontier was declared to be a line drawn due east from the summit of the Arakan mountains in the latitude of, and intersecting a point, six English miles north from the flag-staff in the fort of Myedè, and continued thence in the same direction until it reached the Sittang river and the territory of the Red Karen Chief. On both sides, however, it was understood that hostilities should cease.

Almost immediately after the end of the second war, Pagan Min, who had ruled from 1846 to 1852, was deposed by his brother, thenceforward known as Mindôn Min, or King Mindôn. Mindôn Min was an enlightened prince who, while professing no love for the British, recognised the power of the British Government, was always careful to keep on friendly terms with them, and was anxious to introduce into his kingdom, as far as was compatible with the maintenance of his own autocratic power, Western ideas and Western civilisation. He sent Envoys to Europe to study the arts and manufactures of European nations; and throughout his reign young representatives of the families of leading men about the Court were sent to England, France, and Italy to study the languages and manners of those countries. In the latter end of the year 1854 the Burmese Government deputed two Envoys of high rank, and some subordinate officials, to convey a complimentary letter and presents from the King to the Marquess of Dalhousie. They were received in Calcutta with distinction, and returned to Burma at the beginning of the year 1855. The Government of India sent a return Embassy to the Burmese Court in the rainy season of 1855. The Envoy, Major Phayre, was received by the King and Court in the most friendly manner. The King, however, manifested an insuperable aversion to signing any treaty giving up the Province of Pegu, and this was never done. On the 10th November 1862 a Treaty (No. CXXVIII) was concluded for the protection of trade and the establishment of free intercourse with Burma. Though the King's zeal was not always tempered by discretion, he did much to increase the revenue and to promote the commercial prosperity of his country. In August 1866 an insurrection headed by one of the King's sons broke out

at Mandalay; the King's brother and declared successor was killed, and the King himself was for some time in great danger. The Prince took refuge in British territory and was allowed to reside in Rangoon: soon afterwards he was found to be intriguing against the King and was placed under restraint. In February 1867 he effected his escape, took refuge with the Chief of Western Karenni, and endeavoured to raise a rebellion among the Shans to the north-east of Toungoo who were tributary to Burma. The attempt was unsuccessful, and in August 1868 he was arrested in Rangoon and sent as a State prisoner to Chunar. In 1882 this Prince, known as the Myingun Prince, succeeded in escaping from British territory and resided first at Chandarnagar, and later at Pondicherry. In 1889, he left Pondicherry and went to Saigôn where he has since remained. In 1867 a Treaty (No. CXXIX) was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese Governments, providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders, and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the two countries. In 1868 an expedition was sent under the command of Major Sladen to explore the old trade routes between south-western China and Burma *viâ* Bhamo, to ascertain the causes of the cessation of the valuable trade formerly carried on by these routes, the possibility of reviving it, and the influence exercised upon it by the Shans, Panthays, and Kachins. The expedition arrived safely at Momein—which was then in the hands of the Muhammadan Panthays who had rebelled against the Chinese—and gathered much valuable information as to the physical characteristics of the country and its trade capabilities.

In 1874 a similar expedition was sent under the command of Colonel Browne, but owing to unforeseen obstacles was compelled to return without having effected its purposes and with the loss of one of its members, Mr. Margary, who was murdered near the Chinese border town of Manwaing. This led to negotiations with the Chinese Government, which resulted in the agreement signed at Chefu on the 13th September 1876. By this agreement the Yunnan case was satisfactorily settled, and an indemnity was paid by China, while further arrangements were made in respect to official intercourse and the regulation of trade. So long as Mindôn Min lived, though he clung to the obsolete ceremonials to which he was accustomed and thus in his later years debarred the British Resident at Mandalay from access to his presence, there was no reason to apprehend a breach in the friendship between England and Burma.

In October 1878 Mindôn Min died and was succeeded by his son the Thibaw Prince. Early in 1879 the execution of a number of the members of the royal family at Mandalay excited much horror in Lower Burma. Executions of this kind were the usual incidents of a change in the occupancy of the throne of Ava. But hitherto, owing to the remoteness of the capital of the Burmese kingdom from our own territories and to the difficulty of communication, these relics of barbarism had not been forcibly presented before the eyes of the civilised world. In 1879 a British Resident was stationed at Mandalay, telegraphic communication was open between Upper and Lower Burma, and trading steamers passed constantly between Mandalay and Rangoon. The cruelties which marked the accession of the new monarch thus attracted more notice than similar outrages on previous similar occasions. The British Resident was instrumental in securing the escape of some members of the royal family, and was energetic in his protests against the barbarities with which the new reign was ushered in. Indignation among Englishmen at the state of affairs in Mandalay and resentment in the minds of the courtiers of the King on account of the attitude of the Resident combined to render imminent a rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries. The immediate apprehension of war passed away; but throughout the year the tension continued, and in October 1879, in view of the passive unfriendliness of the Burmese Government and of the unsatisfactory nature of the position of the British Resident in Mandalay, the Government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese Court, and as long as the Native Government continued to exist no fresh agent was appointed.

These occurrences were sinister omens for the reign of King Thibaw: nor did the progress of events afford prospect of the re-settlement of the relations between the Indian and Burmese Governments. Although on two occasions—once in 1879-80 by means of an Envoy who, not being accredited with full powers, was not permitted to proceed beyond Thayetmyo; and once in 1882, when an Embassy visited Simla—attempts were made to re-establish cordial relations, there was no real revival of confidence and good feeling between 1879 and 1885. The action of the Burmese Government gave much reason for complaint. The Resident had been withdrawn from Mandalay because the Burmese monarch had persistently refused to accord him treatment compatible with his dignity and security. In the absence of the Resident matters gradually drifted from bad to worse. British subjects, travellers and traders from Lower Burma, were subjected to insult

and violence by local officials in Upper Burma, and representations to the central administration were often fruitless in obtaining redress. In contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1867 monopolies were created to the detriment of the trade of both England and Burma. Owing to the weakness and corruption of the Burmese Government, society was thoroughly disorganised and the elements of disorder on our frontier became a standing menace to the peace of the British province.

The Government of India, though frequently and vehemently urged to interfere in the interests of the peace and commerce of British Burma, found the situation unsatisfactory, but not yet intolerable, and decided that interposition in the domestic administration of Upper Burma was not necessary. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of 1885. Early in that year the Burmese Government found or made cause for complaint against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, a company of merchants, chiefly British subjects, who had extensive dealings in Upper Burma. The claim which the Burmese Government advanced against the Corporation was for several lakhs of rupees. In view of the magnitude of the interests which the Corporation had at stake, the Chief Commissioner addressed the Burmese Government for the purpose of securing an impartial investigation of their complaint. Disregarding this attempt at mediation, the Burmese Council decided the case against the Corporation without giving them reasonable opportunity of being heard, and condemned them to pay a fine amounting to £230,000. Acting under the orders of the Supreme Government, the Chief Commissioner protested against this despotic act of the Burmese authorities and invited them to stay proceedings against the Corporation, and to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy. The reply of the Burmese Foreign Minister was that proceedings against the Corporation would on no account be suspended. In view of this decisive and discourteous refusal to accept the mediation of the British Government in a case where the interests of British subjects were largely involved, and bearing in mind the accumulated grounds for dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, the Government of India decided once for all to adjust the relations between the two countries. The Chief Commissioner was therefore instructed to send to the King of Burma an ultimatum requiring him to suspend action in the execution of the decree against the Corporation, to receive at Mandalay an Envoy from the Viceroy with a view to the settlement of the matter at issue, and in future to permit the residence at his capital of an agent of the Indian Government, who

should be received and treated with the respect due to the Government which he represented. It was further intimated that the Burmese Government would in future be required to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Government of India, and to afford facilities for opening up British trade with China. A letter embodying these terms was despatched by special steamer to Mandalay on the 22nd October 1885. The Burmese Government were informed that a reply must be received not later than the 10th November and that, unless the conditions laid down were accepted without reserve, the Indian Government would deal with the matter as it thought fit. In view of the possible refusal by the Burmese Government of the terms offered to them, preparations were made for the despatch to Rangoon of a military force of 10,000 men. On the 9th November a reply amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms was received in Rangoon. On the 7th November, three days after the date of the reply from the Burmese Minister and two days before the receipt by the Chief Commissioner of that reply, the King of Burma issued a Proclamation calling on his subjects to rally round him and to resist the unjust demands of the British Government, and expressing his determination to efface these heretic foreigners and to conquer and annex their country. In accordance with the terms of the ultimatum, and in view of the hostile tone of the King's Proclamation, the Expeditionary Force was ordered to advance. The frontier was crossed on the 14th November 1885. On the 17th Minhla, on the 23rd Pagan, and on the 25th Myingyan were successively occupied. Except at Minhla scarcely any resistance was encountered. Before the Expeditionary Force reached Ava an Envoy from the Burmese Court arrived, and, after some negotiation, the unconditional surrender of the capital and of the royal family was arranged. On the 26th and 27th November the forts at Ava and Sagaing were surrendered, and on the 28th General Prendergast and his force occupied Mandalay. The King and his two Queens, with their mother, were at once sent down to Rangoon. The ex-King and his two Queens were subsequently removed to Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency, where they have since resided. Simultaneously with the advance on Mandalay operations were undertaken with success on the Thayetmyo and Toungoo frontiers.

Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay a provisional administration was constituted. All the members of the Hlutdaw, or great Council of State, professed themselves willing to continue to take part in the government. They were therefore retained in office, under the guidance of Colonel

(afterwards Sir E. B.) Sladen and the control of General (now Sir Harry) Prendergast. Theoretically there was to be no breach of continuity. The State Council was to continue to discharge all its functions, and all Civil officers whether British or Burmese, were to work under its direction. The Council began by issuing proclamations to this effect and ordering Burmese officials to continue in the regular performance of their duties. On the 15th December the Chief Commissioner arrived at Mandalay and assumed charge of the civil administration. On the 1st January 1886, by the Viceroy's Proclamation, Upper Burma was declared to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and placed under the direct administration of the Governor-General, and later on, the districts of Upper Burma were brought under the regular administration, and Upper and Lower Burma were formed into a single province called Burma.

II.—THE SHAN STATES.

The Shan States formed an integral part of the Burmese kingdom. They may be divided into three groups—(1) the States west of the Irawadi river; (2) the States east of the Irawadi and west of the Salween; (3) the States east of the Salween. A list of these States is given in an Appendix.* Each State is governed by a ruler styled Sawbwa, Myoza, or Ngwegunhmu.

The States west of the Irawadi were, at the time of annexation, Wuntho, Kale, Hsawng-hsûp, Sīngalīng Hkamti, and Hkamti Lông.

The State of Wuntho was a land-locked territory, wedged in between the districts of Katha, Bhamo, Shwebo, Ye-u, and the Upper Chindwin. For some time after the annexation of Upper Burma the Sawbwa of Wuntho assumed an attitude of hostility to the British Government, and in 1886-87 operations were undertaken with a view to reducing him to submission. After the occupation of the capital of his State by British troops the Sawbwa tendered his submission, and agreed to pay the tribute levied from his State in the time of the Burmese Government. He long declined, however, to receive British officers in a becoming manner, and it was not till the middle of 1890 that the Deputy Commissioner of Katha met him in his capital. For some time after this meeting the Sawbwa's attitude was more satisfactory: he rendered assistance in the suppression of crime, settled a considerable portion of the outstanding fines for dakaitis committed by Wuntho men, and paid in over half a lakh of rupees on account of tribute.

* See Appendix No. 2.

In January 1891 successful operations were undertaken, in concert with the Sawbwa's levies, against a dakait leader who had been giving trouble in the neighbourhood of Kaingyi. The northern portion of Wunthoterritory was at this time under the domination of the old Sawbwa of Wuntho, the ruling Sawbwa's father, who resided at Mansi. A proposal to send a punitive column up the Mesa valley was not acquiesced in by the Sawbwa, and it was rumoured that any advance through the northern part of the State would be opposed by his father. A reconnaissance conducted on the 12th February revealed the fact that the road was stockaded and that active preparations for resistance had been made. The outbreak which followed had evidently been pre-concerted. Active measures were immediately taken: the insurgents were severely handled in several engagements; the capital of Wuntho was occupied on the 26th February, and by the end of the month both the Sawbwa and his father were fugitives. The direct administration of Wuntho, as a part of the Katha district, was then undertaken, and, under orders issued by the Government of India on the 26th October 1891, Wuntho was finally removed from the category of Shan States, and incorporated in the adjoining districts of Burma.

The State of Kale was situate on the Chindwin river, and bordered on the Chin hills which lie between Burma and Bengal. After the annexation of Upper Burma Kale was disturbed by internal schism until early in 1887, when the old and incapable Sawbwa was deposed, and his nephew and rival recognised in his stead. Early in 1888 the ex-Sawbwa absconded from Mandalay, where he had been living in receipt of a small pension, and made his way to the Chin country bordering on Kale. There he found an asylum among the Tashôns, one of the principal Chin tribes, and induced them to attack Kale with a view to his restoration to power. In consequence of this action of the Tashôns, and of the designs of the ex-Sawbwa, Kale was occupied by British troops and military police, and operations, referred to in a later paragraph, were undertaken against the Chins. At the end of 1889 the ex-Sawbwa surrendered to the British Government and was again granted a small pension. Shortly after the suppression of the Wuntho rebellion it was proved that the ruling Chief of Kale was thoroughly disloyal, and had been engaged in a variety of intrigues. He was accordingly deported to Rangoon; the administration was entrusted to British officers; and under orders of the Government of India, dated the 5th August 1891, the State of Kale was incorporated in the Upper Chindwin district.

The State of Hsawng-hsûp (Thaung-thut) comprises a small territory on the Chindwin river to the east of Manipur. The Sawbwa tendered his allegiance in 1886 and has since remained on good terms with the Government. In 1889 he received a sanad of appointment from the Chief Commissioner. The Sawbwa's conduct has been consistently loyal and satisfactory, and he was proof against all the efforts of his son-in-law, the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho, to induce him to join in the rebellion of February 1891.

The petty State of Sīngalīng Hkamti lies considerably higher up the Chindwin river. It is of no importance. Its Chief is on friendly terms with the officers of the adjacent British district; he has received an order of appointment from the Commissioner of the division under the Chief Commissioner's orders, and pays a nominal tribute of Rs. 50 per annum.

The State of Hkamti Lông, known in Assam as Bor Khampti, lies near the head-waters of the western branch of the Irawadi. It was visited from Assam by Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E., and Major Macgregor in 1884-85, and the exploring party was exceedingly well received. Since the annexation of Upper Burma friendly advances have been made by some of the Hkamti Shan Chiefs, but that region has not yet been visited by any British officer from the side of Burma, and a great part of the adjoining tract to the north, east and south of Hkamti Lông is practically unknown country.

East of the Irawadi and separated from it by districts under settled administration lies the great stretch of country known as the Shan States. The Burmese Government always claimed sovereignty over these States up to and beyond the Mekong river. But from time to time, as opportunity occurred, the Sawbwas endeavoured to throw off the Burmese yoke. At the date of the annexation of Upper Burma the rulers of several of the more powerful States were in exile at Kêng Tung, an important State east of the Salween river. These exiled Chiefs conceived the plan of erecting the Shan States into an independent kingdom, and invited a scion of the Burmese royal house, known as the Limbin Prince, to become their sovereign. The Limbin Prince joined the exiles at Kêng Tung, and with them crossed the Salween. Till the end of 1886 a great part of the Cis-Salween States was in the hands of this coalition. In January 1887 a British force entered the Shan States and the Limbin Prince's confederacy almost at once fell to pieces. The Chiefs of the Cis-Salween States tendered their submission and received sanads of appointment on suitable terms. Since 1888 the Cis-Salween Shan States, with the exception of Möng Mit and of the petty Chiefship of Maw, have been

administered by two Superintendents, one for the Southern States, with head-quarters at Fort Stedman in Yawng Hwe, and another for the Northern States, with head-quarters at Lashio in North Hsen Wi.

Maw is administered under the control of the Commissioner, Eastern Division, and Möng Mit under that of the Commissioner, Northern Division. The young Sawbwa of Möng Mit is a minor, and the affairs of the State were at first directed by a Council of Regency composed of Native officials. In 1889 the experiment was tried of placing the State in charge of Saw Maung, ex-Sawbwa of Yawng Hwe, for a term of five years. Experience having proved that this plan was not likely to be successful, it was decided in February 1892 to administer the State directly during the minority. The form of administration has been assimilated to that of the adjoining Ruby Mines district, of which Möng Mit now practically forms a subdivision in charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

Some uncertainty in respect to the Trans-Salween States was caused by the action of the Siamese Government in advancing claims to the possession of five small States called Möng Tun, Möng Hâng, Möng Hsat, Möng Kyawt, and Möng Hta on the east of the Salween. After full examination of the Siamese claims it was definitely decided in 1890 that they could not be admitted, and the boundaries of these States and of certain other territory, of which the limits towards Siam were uncertain, were settled by a Commission appointed for the purpose. At the same time Kêng Tung, one of the most important of the Trans-Salween States, was visited by the Superintendent of the Shan States, and a sanad granted to the Sawbwa. No final decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the other Trans-Salween States.

The rulers of the Cis-Salween States have all received sanads signed by the Chief Commissioner confirming them in their dignities. Forms of the Sanad (No. CXXX) granted to Sawbwas and Myozas, and of the Order of appointment (No. CXXXI) of minor Chiefs styled Ngwegunhmus, are given. The Sanad (No. CXXXII) bestowed on the Sawbwa of Hsi Paw differs slightly from that granted to the other Chiefs of similar rank. The Cis-Salween States are treated as part of British India, but their administration is in the hands of the Native Chiefs subject to the control and supervision of the Superintendents. Except in the group of petty States on the borders of Burma proper, known as the Myelat, the law administered is for the present the customary law of each State modified by the prohibition of barbarous and unusual punishment, and by the prescription of simple rules of criminal procedure.

Only such Acts and Regulations as are specially extended to the Shan States by the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, are in force in these States. The Myelat is under the more direct control of British officers, and the criminal law administered therein is the same as in other parts of Upper Burma. The Trans-Salween State of Kêng Tung is not included in British India. It is dealt with as a Native State in subordinate alliance with the British Government, and its Chief has received a Sanad (No. CXXXIII) in a form somewhat different from that conferred on the rulers of the Cis-Salween States.

III.—THE KACHINS.

The Kachins are a semi-barbarous race of mountaineers, living almost exclusively on the summits and ridges of hills, and for the most part in small villages, the headmen or petty Sawbwas of which render a nominal obedience in certain cases to the recognised Chief of their tribe or clan. The great majority of the Kachins are spirit-worshippers, but in places where they have mingled with Shans and Burmans, they occasionally maintain pôngyis (Buddhist priests) and profess Buddhism. The Kachins are regarded by the Shans and Burmese with a strange superstitious dread. The manners and customs of various Kachin tribes have been described at considerable length in Dr. Anderson's 'Mandalay to Momien,' and in the late Colonel Hannay's 'Sketch of the Singphos or the Kakhyens of Burma.'

The Hkamti tract between the head-waters of the Malikha and Mogaung rivers is generally believed to have been the original home of the Kachin race. The name which these mountaineers ordinarily give to themselves is 'Chingpaw' (softened among the tribes on the Assam border into 'Singpho') which in their language is literally 'men.' Dr. Anderson thus describes the Kachins:—'They are distributed all over the mountains that define the valley of the Irawadi north of Hotha, and on the hills that occur between them, as far as the wall of mountains that closes in the Kampti (Hkamti) plain on the north. They may be said, in general terms, to be confined, as far as our present knowledge goes, between the 23rd and 28th parallels of north latitude, and the 95th and 99th degrees of east longitude.' Later information tends to prove that these limits are exceedingly accurate as marking the furthest extension of the Kachins. The Nagas and Mishmis on the Assam border, the Khunungs (or Kanongs) and certain other tribes on the north of Hkamti, the Marus in

the 'Nmaikha valley, the Lashis and 'Szis on the western frontier of Yunnan and to the south of Mogaung, and possibly also the Lishaws (or Yawyins), are tribes cognate to the Kachins. The best account yet given of the various Kachin tribes and clans is, probably, that contained in Captain Elliott's report on the reconnaissance of 1890-91 in the upper Irawadi basin. The oldest and original tribes are the Marip, Lataung, Lepei, 'Nkum, and Maran; the remaining tribes and clans being merely offshoots. The Kakus, or 'Kachins of the river sources,' hold the area between the Marao stream (in about latitude 26° 18′) and the Hkamti plain in the Malikha valley, and also the country farther west: the 'Nkums are the most powerful tribe among these Kachins.

The following is a list of Kachin tribes described by Captain Elliott:—

Lakun,	'Nkum,
Lataung,	Sadan,
Maran,	Sassun,
Marip,	Lepei.

Other, non-Kachin, hill tribes, who are intermixed and closely connected with the Kachins in the north of Upper Burma are styled:—

Lashi,	Maru,
Lisbaw,	'Sr-i.

Prior to 1891, although the tribes south of the Taping had been taught by several punitive expeditions to recognise and respect our authority, the country north of that river was entirely unvisited save for the reconnaissance of the 1890-91 season. Repeated outrages which had been committed by the tribes in this area had proved that the country must be brought under control, and the necessity for early action was accentuated by reports that the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho was at Sadôn stirring up the tribes to raid. Four columns were accordingly detailed in the open season of 1891-92 to bring under subjection what has been conveniently styled the 'Eastern Kachin Tract.' The net results of the operations were the recognition of our authority throughout the greater part of the area visited, the disarmament of a large number of villages, the collection of a certain amount of tribute, and the construction of a post at Sadôn.

In the first year after the annexation, it was through our occupation of Mogaung and our interests in the Jade Mines that we were chiefly brought into contact with the Kachins. Early in 1886 a British force accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, visited Mogaung and received the submission of the local officials, but no direct control was then established. In December

1887, however, a strong column, accompanied by Major Adamson as Political Officer, was detailed to place our authority on a satisfactory basis, and to open up relations with the Kachin tribes inhabiting the Jade and Amber Mine tracts. The summary of the Burma Administration Report of 1887-88 records that 'by the tact and good management of Major Adamson, the Kachin Sawbwas, who dominate the tract in which the Jade Mines are situated, were induced to tender their submission.' These Kachins are of the Marip tribe and have since remained friendly. Mogaung was constituted a subdivision of the Bhamo district, and an Assistant Commissioner was posted to the charge.

Early in this century the Hukong valley was in the possession of the Hkamti Shans, whose capital was at Müng Khôm (Maingkwan); they were, however, expelled by the Burmese, and the valley was subsequently settled by Kachins who paid allegiance to Burma. The Hukong valley is surrounded by hills and traversed by several rivers, the principal of which is the Chindwin, called the Tanai by the Kachins. The valley contains a magnificent rubber forest, and gold-washing is freely and successfully carried on. The Amber mines lie about 5 miles south-west of Maingkwan. The Kachins in the valley are peaceable and friendly.

Captain Elliott has noted in his reconnaissance report that 'above Myitkyi-na the country is entirely Kachin, the Shan element completely disappearing.' The name 'Malikha' signifies 'big river' in Kachin, while 'Nmaikha signifies 'bad water,' a name which has its origin in the difficulties offered to navigation by the rapids in the eastern branch of the Irawadi. Captain Elliott and Major Hobday came to the conclusion, from calculations as to the varying depths and velocities of the two rivers at the confluence, that the eastern branch has the greatest discharge of water, and is thus entitled to be called the true source of the Irawadi. The difference, however, is not very marked. From Marao Sida (on the Malikha in latitude 26° 20′, approximately) upwards come the Kaku Kachins, or Kachins of the head-waters. Their country extends as far north as the Hkamti plain. Round Hkamti to the east and north-east come the Kanong, Passu, and Naukmong tribes, and to the north and north-west the Kamans and Khangs. The Karines (a tribe of the Kakus) live east of the Malikha. The Kanongs live in high mountains east of the Karines, and there is apparently a good deal of intercourse between them and the Karine villages. The Kanongs, Passus, and Naukmongs give das, necklaces, and musk as tribute to the Shan Sawbwa of Hkamti Lông. The Khangs, however, seem to be exempted from this tax.

The northern and eastern parts of the State of Möng Mit contain a large Kachin population. The Kachin villages are mixed up with those of the Palaungs (an entirely separate race whose principal habitat is in Tawng Peng); the hills here are easier of access than most of those in which the Kachins are found, and from their proximity to the plain country of Möng Mit and to the Irawadi the Kachins are better to do than in other regions.

In the Northern Shan States almost the whole of the north-eastern corner of North Hsen Wi, and other considerable tracts on the east, south-east, and north-west of that State are dominated and mainly inhabited by Kachins. In the north of Tawng Peng and in the north-east of South HsenWi there are also considerable Kachin settlements, and a few villages are to be found in the north of Möng Lông.

The general policy to be adopted towards the Kachins has been recently under consideration, and it has been decided that they shall be dealt with in two main divisions, *viz.*,—

(i) the tribes and clans within our line of outposts and settled villages who will be brought under thorough administration;

(ii) the tribes and clans without that line, who will be subjected to political control only.

IV.—THE CHINS.

To the west of Burma, between the districts bordering on the Chindwin river and Bengal and Assam, lies a mountainous tract, the eastern portion of which is inhabited by races known under the general name of Chins. For many years prior to the annexation of upper Burma the Chins, a savage and barbarous people, had been in the habit of raiding on the adjacent plains of Burma and on the State of Kale. The main subdivisions of the Chins, so far as the tribes bordering on Burma are concerned, are the Kanhaws, the Siyins, the Tashôns, the Hakas, the Yôkwas, and the Chinbôks. Roughly speaking, these tribes lie in the above order from north to south. In consequence of incessant raids committed in the plains operations were undertaken against these tribes in the year 1888-89. Severe punishment was inflicted on the northern clans, the Siyins and Kanhaws; and in the open season of 1889-90 further operations were undertaken against the Tashôns, Yôkwas, and Hakas. These latter tribes submitted almost without resistance, the Siyins and other clans in the north subsequently came to terms, and British garrisons, with Political Officers, were established at Fort White in the north, and at Haka in

the south, for the purpose of controlling the Chins and compelling them to abstain from further aggressions on British territory.

In 1890-91 the Chin Hills were administered from three centres—the northern tribes from Fort White, the central tribes from Haka, and the southern tribes from Yawdwin. In the north the open season operations resulted in the submission of the three important tribes of Siyins, Mobingyis, and Kanhaws. The principal tribes in the central district are the Tashôns, Hakas, Tlantlangs, Yôkwas and Baungshes. The Thetta clan of the Baungshe tribe gave some trouble, but was reduced to order, and there was a sudden rising among the Tlantlangs. The remaining tribes behaved, on the whole, very well. Among the southern tribes the Chinbôks, who had committed several raids, were severely punished; but the rest of the country remained practically unvisited.

In 1891-92 a series of expeditions on a carefully prepared scheme were undertaken in the northern Chin country, and practically the whole area was explored. A column from the Burma side marched across to Fort Lungleh, and rendered valuable assistance in subduing the rebellious Lushais; trade between the Chin Hills and Burma revived; and it was considered safe to withdraw the outposts in the Kubo valley.

The various columns operating from Haka in 1891-92 reduced the Baungshes to order, severely punished the Tlantlangs for the outbreak of the preceding year, and completed the domination of the Tashôns by establishing a permanent post at their principal village, Falam. A successful season's work was accomplished among the southern Chin tribes; the country was thoroughly explored, tribute collected, and satisfactory relations everywhere established.

A scheme is now under consideration for placing the whole of the Chin Hills under the control of one Political Officer posted at Falam, with assistants at Haka, Fort White, etc.

V.—THE RED KARENS.

To the north-east of Lower Burma, bordering on the Shan States on the north and the Salween river on the east, lies the mountainous tract known as Karenni, the country of the Red Karens. The first occasion on which the British Government came into contact with these people was in 1836, when the Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces deputed Mr. Richardson to proceed to Karenni and make arrangements for opening trade. It is believed that at that time one Chief dominated the whole country, and that he

was independent of the King of Burma. After the annexation of Pegu, when the boundary between British and Native Burma was declared to be the parallel 6 miles north of Myedé, it was thought that the Karenni were subject to the Burmese Government, and it was therefore declared that the boundary should extend to the Salween through the Karenni country. As, however, it was ascertained that the Red Karens were independent, and as there was no intention of asserting a right of conquest over them, the demarcation of the boundary was not carried farther east of the Sittang than the Kunaung ridge of the Panglang range of mountains.

The earliest rulers of the whole of Karenni were a race known as Yintalais, or Yinkalas, whose origin is unknown. Their language differed from that of the Red Karens and was connected with the Karenbyu (White Karen) and Taungthu dialects. The petty Sawbwa of Bawlaké is said to be the only remaining ruler of pure Yintalai blood. The history of Karenni is obscure and of no special interest or importance. The two main divisions into which the country has long been divided are known as Eastern and Western Karenni. It is not precisely known when these divisions were constituted. In each section there are, and have long been, several Chiefs who are practically independent of one another, though one Chief in each division has usually endeavoured to assert supremacy over the rest. Western Karenni was formerly divided into two parts; the southern called after the name of a former Chief, Kyetpogyi, and the northern called Kyetpogale, also after the name of a former Chief. The Western Karenni Chiefs, of whom the most important seems to have been Kyetpogyi, showed from the first an anxious desire for British protection.

In 1855 an agent on the part of the British Government was placed at Kyetpogyi's chief town in order to observe and report events in the neighbouring States, and to use his influence to check the wars and forays carried on to secure captives to be sold into slavery. In January 1857 the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, Mr. E. O'Riley, proceeded to Karenni, on which occasion he made a contract of friendship with the ancient chieftain. From that period this Chief considered himself as being under the protection of the British Government, and though no promise of protection was made to him, yet the known fact of the public acknowledgment of friendship, and the presence of the Agent who remained at his town till 1862, served to preserve the Chief from serious attack.

In 1863 Mr. O'Riley was again deputed to Karenni to arrange differences that had arisen with the Chiefs of Eastern Karenni and to provide for the safe

transit of caravans through all parts of that country. He found the Chiefs of Western Karenni firm in their attachment to the British Government and renewed with them the contract of friendship made in 1857. Kyetpogyi died in 1868, and his sons, Kun Ti and Kun Sha, repeated the request previously made by their father that the British Government would take possession of and administer Western Karenni. This was declined, but in consequence of applications made in 1869 by the Chief of Eastern Karenni to the Burmese Government for assistance against the Western Karens, the King of Burma was urged to abstain from interference with the independence of Western Karenni, and positive assurances were given by his Prime Minister that the wishes of the British Government would be scrupulously respected. Towards the end of 1873, in consequence of reports of a threatened movement of the Burmese against Western Karenni, the Burmese Government were reminded of the assurances given in 1869 and 1870; they repudiated these assurances and asserted a claim to exercise sovereignty over Western Karenni. The determination of the British Government not to allow any extension of Burmese authority south of the prolongation of the British boundary line remained unchanged, and as no satisfactory proposal was made by the Envoy whom the King deputed towards the end of 1874 to discuss the question, Sir Douglas Forsyth was instructed to proceed to Mandalay and, as a preliminary to further discussion, to require an assurance from the King that the *status quó* in Western Karenni should be maintained. The King, however, anticipated all discussion by volunteering to guarantee the independence of Western Karenni, and an Agreement (No. CXXXIV) to this effect was executed on the 21st June 1875. The Burmese Government were at the same time informed that the boundary between Western Karenni and Burmese territory would be demarcated by a British officer, who might, should the King desire it, be accompanied by a Burmese official.

The boundary was accordingly demarcated early in 1876 by Mr. Hildebrand. But the Burmese outposts established at Nammékôn and Lawdawku in Western Karenni were not withdrawn till May 1877. Kun Ti appears to have died about 1879, and his brother Kun Sha in the following year: the latter was succeeded by a younger brother known as Byareh or Kun Bya, who was associated in the Chiefship with Kun Po, a son of Kun Ti. It would appear, however, that the influence of these two descendants of Kyetpogyi was but weak, and this division of Western Karenni seems to have come gradually under the supremacy of Po Bya, who had been for some years *de facto* ruler of Kyetpogale. Po Bya is believed to have been originally the deputy

of Kyetpogyi, and during Mr. Hildebrand's visit in 1876 the chiefship of the Northern division was nominally held by Peh Bu, a son of Kyetpogale. The power appears, however, to have rested even then with Po Bya, and since Peh Bu's death in 1878 Po Bya's title has been undisputed. Po Bya was in a measure responsible for the difficulties at first thrown in the way of Mr. Hildebrand in 1876, but he subsequently showed himself most anxious to secure the favour and support of the British Government. In 1885, according to an account given by certain emissaries sent to Rangoon by Po Bya, the divisions of Western Karenni were as follows :—The northern part, Nammékôn, was directly under Po Bya; south of this was Naungpale, ruled by Si Pe, grandson of Kyetpogale; Kyetpogyi, to the south of Naungpale, was governed by Kun Bya and Kun Po; while on the extreme south was Bawlaké under the rule of Pa Bin. According to the statement of the emissaries all these subdivisions acknowledged the supremacy of Po Bya. Kun Bya (Byareh) died in September 1889 and Kyetpogyi is now under the nominal rule of his nephew Kun Po (Po Reh). The paramount power in Western Karenni remained with Po Bya until his death at the close of 1891. In January 1892 the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, visited Western Karenni and granted Sanads (No. CXXXV) as Myozas to the Chiefs of Naungpale, Kyetpogyi, and Bawlake. At Nammékôn the Superintendent was invited to elect and appoint a successor to Po Bya; a meeting of the heads of all villages in the State was held and the public choice fell on Kun Pya, a son-in-law of the late Chief. The appointment was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner. Each of the Western Karenni Myozas will in future pay a nominal tribute of Rs. 100 per annum.

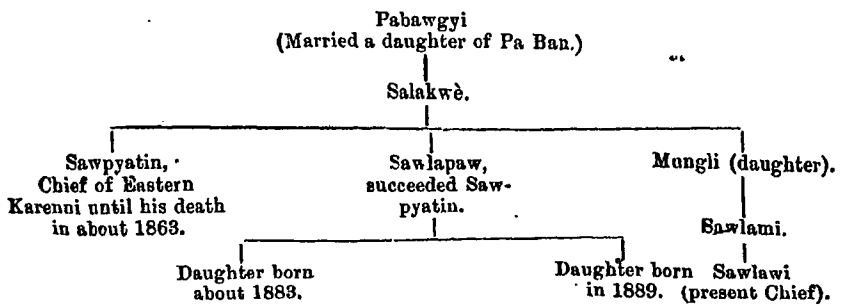
In Eastern Karenni the supreme power was for many years exercised by a Chief called Sawlapaw, who claimed to be of Yintalai descent. He was elected Chief of Eastern Karenni on the death of his brother Sawpyatin in 1225 B.E. (about 1863).

The Burmese Government never abstained from intrigues in Karenni, and made special efforts to obtain an acknowledged supremacy over Eastern Karenni or, as it was styled by the Burmese Government, Kantarawadi. The claim of the Burmese Government to exercise sovereignty over Western Karenni was, as already explained, explicitly renounced by the treaty of 1875; and the Resident at Mandalay was expressly ordered to decline to acknowledge any similar claim put forward in respect of Eastern Karenni. It is known, however, that Sawlapaw took the oath of allegiance to the King

of Burma and regarded himself as subject to the Burmese Government. In the latter years of the separate existence of the Burmese kingdom the weakness of the central administration prevented any active interference in Karenni affairs, and after the withdrawal of the Resident from Mandalay the relations between Burma and Karenni attracted little attention.

After the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886 the British Government continued to regard Karenni as independent. As it had always been maintained that Karenni was in no way subject to the King of Burma, it was assumed that the extinction of the Burmese monarchy did not affect the relative position of the Karenni Chiefs and the British Government. With Western Karenni friendly relations were constantly maintained. But Sawlapaw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, assumed an unfriendly attitude, and in 1888 attacked the British Shan States on his borders. In consequence of this a military expedition was sent to Eastern Karenni in 1888-89 and the capital, Sawlôn, was occupied. Sawlapaw fled and his nephew Sawlawi was appointed Chief in his stead. Sawlawi has up to the present time faithfully observed his engagements with the British Government, and Eastern Karenni has been admitted as a feudatory of the Empire. In 1890 a Sanad of appointment (No. CXXXVI), similar to that granted to the Chief of Keng Tung, was granted to Sawlawi, who has succeeded in extending his authority almost over the whole of Eastern Karenni. Sawlawi has no brother or sister living. His principal wife, by whom he has one daughter, is of the house of the Myozas of Tam Hpak. He has two other wives, but has no children by them. Sawlapaw died in October 1890.

The subjoined table shows the genealogy and relationships of the Eastern Karenni Chiefs :—



At the time of the expedition of 1888-89 the Siamese Government was invited to co-operate by taking action to prevent the escape of Sawlapaw

across the Salween. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to occupy a tract of country east of the Salween, which had for many years been in the possession and under the administration of the Chief of Eastern Karenni. This tract was claimed by the Siamese Government and by Sawlawi. In 1889-90 a Boundary Commission held a local investigation into the claims advanced by Sawlawi. Although the Commission was appointed at the instance of the Siamese Government, that Government at the last moment declined to join in the enquiry, which was accordingly held *ex parte*, and the British Government decided the question of ownership in favour of Karenni. The boundary laid down by the British Commissioners was subsequently accepted by the Siamese Government.

No. CXXIV.

TRANSLATION of the ROYAL MANDATE, accompanying the letter to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, dated September 1795.

To all Killadars and Governors of Ports, in like virtue to the Maywoon of Henzawuddy.

The source of greatness and dignity celestial, whose threshold is as the firmament, and whose suppliants, when he places the Golden Foot of Majesty on their fortunate heads, like the blooming water-lilly, are inspired with confidence unbounded, such are the ministers of exalted rank, the guardians of the Empire, from among whom the high and transcendent Minister proclaims these Orders:—

Governor of Henzawuddy, whose title is Meen La Noo Retha; Governor of the Waters, whose title is Yaaoon or Rawoon; Collector of the King's Revenues, whose title is Ackawoon; Collector of Customs, whose title is Ackoon; Commander of the Troops, whose title is Chekaw.

1. Whereas English merchants resort to the port of Rangoon to carry on trade, in friendship, good faith, and confidence in the Royal protection, therefore when merchants come to the port of Rangoon, duties for godown, rabeat (searchers or appraisers) and other charges, all these shall be regulated according to the former established rates, and no more, on any pretence, shall be taken.

2. All English merchants, who have paid the Port Duties, shall be allowed to go to whatever part of the country they think fit, having obtained a certificate and order from the Maywoon, or Governor of the Province, and whatever goods English merchants wish to purchase in return, they shall not be impeded or molested, or prevented in their barter, bargain, or purchase; and if it should be judged expedient to establish any person, on the part of the English Company, at Rangoon, for the purpose of trade, and to forward letters or presents to the King, to such person a right of residency is granted.

3. If any English merchant is aggrieved, or thinks he suffers oppression, he may complain either to the Governor of the Province, by petition to the Throne, or prefer his complaint in person; and as Englishmen are, for the most part, unacquainted with the Burman tongue, they may employ whatever interpreters they think fit, previously acquainting the King's interpreters what person they mean to employ.

4. English ships driven into any Birman port by stress of weather, and in want of repairs, on due notice of their distress being given to the Officers of Government, such vessels shall be expeditiously supplied with workmen, timber, iron, and every requisite, and the work shall be done, and the supplies granted, at the current rates of the country.

5. As the English have long had commercial connexions with this Nation, and are desirous of extending them, they are to be allowed to come and depart at their pleasure, without hinderance: and seeing that the illustrious Governor-General of Calcutta, in Bengal, on the part of the King of England, has sent tokens of friendship to the Golden Feet, these orders are therefore issued for the benefit, ease, and protection of the English people.

The original in Birman, authenticated by the great Seal.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) MICHAEL SYMES,
Agent at the Court of Ava.

Account of Duties paid by ships on anchoring at Rangoon, agreeable to former Regulations, as follows:—

Government Duties.

A piece of flowered cloth.

A piece of madrepauk.

One handkerchief to tie up the aforesaid articles.

To the person who carries the aforesaid pieces of cloth, eighteen cubits of common cloth, a red cotton handkerchief, and two and a half takals in money.

When a ship arrives, the following Duties are usually paid to the Members of the Provincial Government:—

Maywoon	Flowered cloth, one piece. Madrepauk, two do.
Rawoon	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
Ackoon	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
Shawbunder, or Ackawoon	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
Deputy to the Shawbunder	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
Chokey	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
1st Nakhaun	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
2nd Nakhaun	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
1st Siredogee	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.
2nd Siredogee	Flowered cloth, one do. Madrepauk, two do.

When a ship leaves the port, it is customary to make presents to the Members of the Provincial Government, as follows:—two pieces of silee to each of the before-mentioned Members of Government, that is, twenty-four in all.

It being customary for ships, on their arrival and departure, to give as perquisites to the Members of Government, cloth, flowered, figured, and plain, and madrepauk or silee, such articles varying in their price, being sometimes dear and sometimes cheap, the amount therefore being liable to vary, it is established that a ship, in lieu of such presents, shall pay altogether, for entrance and departure, five viss of fine Silver called Rowna.

Each ship shall pay for the Linguists eighty takals.

For the Chowkeydars, who are stationed at the ghaut, or sent on board the ship, thirty-five takals.

For peons, who carry intelligence, five takals.

For the person who accompanies the ship down to the Chokey, ten takals.

Writers and Chokeydars of the godowns, ten takals.

Gate Porter of the Fort, ten takals.

The Chokey called Denouckand, the Chokey where lights are kept, for both, ten takals.

To the Writer, for a pass to clear the Chokeys on departure, five takals.

The Accountant of Government, fifteen takals.

Pilotage.—A ship of three masts, two hundred takals; a vessel of two masts, one hundred and fifty takals; a vessel of one mast, one hundred takals.

Anchorage.—A ship of three masts, thirty takals; a vessel of two masts, twenty takals; a vessel of one mast, ten takals.

It is the custom on all goods that are imported to take one out of ten, or ten out of an hundred, King's Duty; likewise the owner of the ship gives five pieces out of the first bale which he brings on shore, and each person who comes in the ship as a Merchant, and not belonging to the ship, shall give one piece.

To the Appraisers and Examiners one and a half out of each hundred.

The Stamper of Cloth, if he stamps three hundred and sixty pieces, he is entitled to one piece.

The Writer or Accountant, who attends on board for registering five hundred pieces, he is to receive one piece.

When a ship is about to depart, an Officer of Government goes on board to examine and despatch her: such officer shall receive seven viss of sugar, and one hundred and forty China plates.

Ships resorting from every quarter to the Ports of His Burman Majesty, Duties neither more nor less are to be received or exacted, and on this head the orders of His Majesty have been issued. The account is authenticated, and the particulars specified; nevertheless, in consideration of the friendship hat subsists with the English, henceforth whatsoever ships are *bonâ-fide*

English property, the Port Duties and exactions from such ships, both at coming and departing, shall be paid at the Port of Rangoon, in silver of twenty-five per cent. standard, called in the Birman language Mowadzoo, or twenty-five per cent. silver.

The original annexed to the Viceroy's letter to the Governor-General.

(A true translation.)

(Signed.) M. SYMES,
Agent to the Court of Ava.

TRANSLATION of an ORDER from the VICEROY of HENZAWUDDY to the SUBORDINATE COUNCIL of RANGOON.

Ackoom, Chokey, Nakham, Chergee of Henzawuddy.

Whereas the Governor-General of Bengal having deputed Captain Michael Symes to the Golden Feet, charged with presents, with a view to increase the long existing friendship between the Burman and the English nations, His Majesty being highly pleased thereat, has directed that the propositions which have been made by Captain Michael Symes shall be complied with, therefore the amity which has subsisted between the nations being confirmed and augmented by these presents, whatever English ships shall henceforth come to Rangoon, such ships shall pay certain Port Duties in the currency at which goods are usually sold, that is, Mowadjod or silver of twenty-five per cent. standard.

(Signed) HENZAWUDDYNE MEON MEWWOON MEETSHA,
or the Governor of the thirty-two Provinces of Henzawuddy.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) M. SYMES,
Agent to the Court of Ava.

TRANSLATION of the ROYAL ORDERS, regulating the Customs to be taken at the several Chokeys between Ummerapoor and Rangoon.

Sirdars, Chokeydars and Guards of the several Ghauts, extending to the verge of the ocean.

Whereas the Governor-General, out of his friendship, has deputed Captain Michael Symes from Calcutta, in Bengal, to be his vakeel at this Court, who

having made representation and memorial to us, such representation has accordingly been taken into due consideration.

Merchants having paid the established Duty on their merchandize, who do not dispose of such goods at the place of importation, but choose to bring them to the capital (literally the Golden Feet) either in person or by their agent, from such merchants no Duties are, on any pretence, to be exacted or demanded on the way to the Capital, but when merchants going back carry with them goods in return, they are to pay Duties on such returning goods, in like manner as is specified by the Regulations issued from the Dufter of the Golden Palace, in the Burman year 1145: wherefore orders are despatched to the several Chokeys, also to the Maywoon of Henzawuddy, and those matters which were submitted by the principal Ministers to His Majesty are fully authorized.

Moreover, in the Burman year 1157, and the 26th of the Burman month Saundecoup, or the 26th of the Mussulman month Rubbi-ul-awul, the Royal Mandate came forth to the following effect:—

At the Chokey called Keouptaloom, boats returning from the capital shall pay one mima, or one anna and a half.

At the Chokey called Muggoe, if the breadth of the boat be four cubits, for each cubit twelve annas, or three takals in all shall be paid. But if it be less than four cubits, one takal shall be paid for every thousand viss weight of goods; and if the boat be empty, then shall one mima, or four annas, be paid for each man.

At the Chokey called Pulloe, if the breadth be four cubits, six mima, or ten annas, shall be paid for each cubit; and if the boat exceeds, or is under, four cubits, the same rate shall be paid: and if the boat be laden with heavy commodities, then shall one takal be taken for every thousand viss.

At the Chokey called Puttoo the Custom taken shall be, for each cubit in breadth, three mima, or twelve annas.

At the Chokey called Keounzelee, and the Chokey called Nawalee no Duty is to be exacted. Yet same trifle should be given by way of present; but no boat is to be stopped or impeded.

At the Chokey called Tow, where the Duty formerly was levied in lead, it shall now be levied in silver, that is, one takal shall be paid by each boat for every thousand viss burthen.

At the Chokey called Trougmeow, if the boat be four cubits in breadth, two hundred and fifty takals of lead (about ten annas) shall be paid for each cubit, but if the boat be less than four cubits, then shall three viss and thirty takals of lead be taken for the whole (something less than a Rupee).

At the Chokey called Bamen, boats shall pay six mima, or ten annas, for each cubit in breadth.

At the Chokey called Ackeo there is no established Duty, but from boats laden with rice, salt, fish, and nappoe, it is customary to give some trifle.

At the Chokey called Henzawa, if a boat carries ten boatmen, besides the steersman, for each of such boatman thirty-five takals of lead shall be paid,

but the steersman shall pay nothing. If a boat be laden with rice, dhall, paddy, barley, kengid or cotton, then shall the boat so laden pay a quarter of a basket of such commodity; and if a boat be laden with heavy articles, such as salt, fish, and nappee, four viss of such heavy commodity shall be exacted from each boat. And when a boat going down pays these Duties, no Duties shall be required of the same boat returning; and the reverse, a boat that has paid the Duty shall not be taxed going down. Some trifling present will be proper.

At the Chokey called Denoubeon, if the breadth of the boat be four cubits, such boat shall pay two hundred and fifty takals of lead; if under that size, for each boatman fifty takals.

At the Chokey called Yangansea, and the Chokey called Panglang, on the north side, no Duty is to be paid, but a tray is to be given (meaning a trifling present, not more than the value of a Rupee).

In the Burman year 1145, a Mandate was issued from the Register of the Golden Palace, that foreign merchants should have liberty to come to the Capital (Golden Feet) without paying Duties; nevertheless, in returning they shall pay agreeable to the rates specified in the Royal Mandate issued from the Darbar of the Golden Palace, nor shall more or less be demanded or accepted; but to the Chokey of Yangansea, on the north side, and the Chokey Panglang, on the north side, and the Chokey Koongee and the Chokey of Loungee, no authority is granted from the Golden Palace to exact Duties, and none on any pretence are to be required or received.

(Sd.) Voonving Meoza,
Principal Minister.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) M. Symes,
Agent to the Court of Ava.

Translation of a Royal Order respecting the Duty to be taken on timber.

Guards, Chokeydars, and persons in authority, as far as the seashore.

Whereas the Governor-General of the Company at Calcutta, in Bengal, having deputed Captain Michael Symes with presents to the Golden Feet, who requests liberty for merchants to purchase, load, and take away timber, according to established and authorized custom, therefore merchants of the English Nation, desirous of transporting rafts of timber down the river, shall have liberty to carry from towns and villages such timber. And as, in the year 1145, enquiry and investigation were made respecting the amount of Duties formerly taken at each of the Chokeys, His Majesty was pleased to direct that no Duties should be taken, except what are specified therein; for that reason

it is now ordered that no Duties shall be taken at Chokeys on timber going down, nor any Impost exacted on wood, except five per cent., payable at Rangoon, agreeable to former Regulation.

(Sd.) VOONVING MEOZA,
Principal Minister.

No. CXXV.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY the KING of AVA on the other, settled by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., COMMANDING the EXPEDITION, and SENIOR COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; THOMAS CAMPBELL ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, CIVIL COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; and HENRY DUCIE CHADS, ESQUIRE, CAPTAIN, COMMANDING HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S and the HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL FORCE on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, on the part of the Honorable Company; and by MENGYEE-MAHA-MEN-HLAH-KYAN-TEN WOONGYEE, LORD of LAY-KAING, and MENGYEE-MAHA-HLAH-THUO-HAH-THOO-ATWEN-WOON, LORD of the REVENUE, on the part of the King of Ava; who have each communicated to the other their full powers, agreed to and executed at Yandaboo, in the Kingdom of Ava, on this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, corresponding with the Fourth day of the decrease of the Moon Taboung, in the year One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-seven Gaudma Æra—1826.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claims upon, and will abstain from all future interference with, the principality of Assam and its dependencies, and also with the contiguous petty States of Cachar and Jyntia. With regard to Munnipoor it is stipulated, that should Ghumbheer Sing desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

To prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary line between the two great Nations, the British Government will retain the conquered Provinces of Arracan, including the four divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway, and His Majesty the King of Ava cedes all right thereto. The Unnoupectoumien or Arakan Mountains (known in Arakan by the name of the Yeomatoung or Pokhingloung Range) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great Nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be settled by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments for that purpose, such Commissioners from both powers to be of suitable and corresponding rank.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government the conquered Provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Salween River as the line of demarcation on that frontier; any doubts regarding their boundaries will be settled as specified in the concluding part of Article third.

ARTICLE 5.

In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burmese Government to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the Nations, and as part indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the War, His Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of one crore of Rupees.

ARTICLE 6.

No person whatever, whether native or foreign, is hereafter to be molested by either party, on account of the part which he may have taken or have been compelled to take in the present war.

ARTICLE 7.

In order to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of fifty men, from each, shall reside at the Durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials; and a Commercial Treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two high contracting powers.

ARTICLE 8.

All public and private debts contracted by either government, or by the subjects of either government, with the others previous to the war, to be recognized and liquidated upon the same principles of honor and good faith as if hostilities had not taken place between the two Nations, and no advantage shall be taken by either party of the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the war; and according to the universal law of Nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British

subjects who may die in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava, shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British Resident or Consul in the said dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenor of the British law. In like manner the property of Burmese subjects dying under the same circumstances, in any part of the British dominions, shall be made over to the minister or other authority delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

ARTICLE 9.

The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British ships or vessels in Burman ports, that are not required from Burmah ships or vessels in British ports, nor shall ships or vessels, the property of British subjects, whether European or Indian, entering the Rangoon River or other Burman ports, be required to land their guns, or unship their rudders, or to do any other act not required of Burmese ships or vessels in British ports.

ARTICLE 10.

The good and faithful Ally of the British Government, His Majesty the King of Siam, having taken a part in the present War, will to the fullest extent, as far as regards His Majesty and his subjects, be included in the above Treaty.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty to be ratified by the Burmese authorities competent in the like cases, and the Ratification to be accompanied by all British, whether European or Native, American, and other prisoners, who will be delivered over to the British Commissioners; the British Commissioners on their part engaging that the said Treaty shall be ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, and the Ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty the King of Ava in four months, or sooner if possible, and all the Burmese prisoners shall in like manner be delivered over to their own government as soon as they arrive from Bengal.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMBELL. L. S.

LARGEEN MEONJA,
Woonghee.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioner. L. S.

Seal of the Lotoo.

(Signed) HY. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy. L. S.

SHWAGUM WOON,
Atawoon.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The British Commissioners being most anxiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of their wish for peace, and to make the immediate execution of the fifth Article of this Treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as possible to His Majesty the King of Ava, consent to the following arrangements with respect to the division of the sum total, as specified in the Article before referred to, into instalments, *viz.*, upon the payment of twenty-five lacks of Rupees, or one-fourth of the sum total (the other Articles of the Treaty being executed), the Army will retire to Rangoon. Upon the further payment of a similar sum at that place, within one hundred days from this date, with the proviso as above, the army will evacuate the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava with the least possible delay, leaving the remaining moiety of the sum total to be paid by equal annual instalments in two years, from this Twenty-fourth day of February 1826 A.D., through the Consul or Resident in Ava or Pegu, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. L. S.

LARGEEN MEONJA,

Woonghee.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON,
Civil Commissioner. L. S.

Seal of the Lotoo.

(Signed) HY. D. CHADS,
Captain, Royal Navy. L. S.

SHWAGUM,

Atawoon.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six.

(Signed) AMHERST.
„ COMBERMERE.
„ J. H. HARINGTON.
„ W. B. BAYLEY.

No. CXXVI.

Commercial Treaty with Ava—1826.

A Commercial Treaty, signed and sealed at the Golden City of Rata-na-pura, on the 23rd of November 1826, according to the English, and the 9th of the decrease of the Moon Tan-soung-mong 1188, according to the Burmans, by the Envoy Crawfurd, appointed by the English Ruler the Company's Buren, who governs India, and the Commissioners, the Atwenwun Mengyi-thi-ri-maha-then Kyan, Lord of Sau, and the Atwenwun Mengyi-Maha-men-lha-thi-ha-thu, Lord of the Revenue, appointed by His Majesty the Burmese rising Sun Buren, who reigns over Thu-na-pa-ran-ta-Tam-pa-di-pa, and many other great countries.

According to the Treaty of Peace between the two great Nations made at Yandaboo, in order to promote the prosperity of both countries, and with a desire to assist and protect the trade of both, the Commissioner and Envoy Crawfurd, appointed by the English Company's Buren who rules India, and the Commissioners, the Atwenwun Mengyi-thi-ra-maha-nunda-then Kyan, Lord of Sau, and the Atwenwun Maha-men-lha-thi-ha-thu, Lord of the Revenue, appointed by His Majesty the Burmese rising Sun Buren, who rules over Thu-na-pa-ra-Tam-pa-di-pa, and many other great countries: these three in the conference tent, at the landing-place of Ze-ya-pu-ra, north of the Golden City of Rata-na-pura, with mutual consent completed this Engagement.

Article 1.

Peace being made between the great country governed by the English Prince the India Company Buren, and the great country of Rata-na-pura, which rules over Thu-na-pa-ra-Tam-pa-di-pa, and many other great countries, when merchants with an English stamped pass from the country of the English Prince and merchants from the kingdom of Burma pass from one country to the other, selling and buying merchandize, the sentinels at the passes and entrances, the established gate-keepers of the country, shall make inquiry as usual, but without demanding any money, and all merchants coming truly for the purpose of trade, with merchandize, shall be suffered to pass without hinderance or molestation. The governments of both countries also shall permit ships with cargoes to enter ports and carry on trade, giving them the utmost protection and security: and in regard to Duties, there shall none be taken beside the customary Duties at the landing places of trade.

Article 2.

Ships whose breadth of beam on the inside (opening of the hold) is eight Royal Burman cubits of $19\frac{1}{11}$ English inches each, and all ships of smaller size, whether merchants from the Burmese country entering an English port under the Burmese flag, or merchants from the English country with an English stamped pass entering a Burmese port under the English flag, shall

be subject to no other demands beside the payment of Duties, and ten takals 25 per cent. (10 sicca Rupees) for a chokey pass on leaving. Nor shall pilotage be demanded, unless the Captain voluntarily requires a pilot. However, when ships arrive, information shall be given to the officer stationed at the entrance of the sea, in regard to vessels whose breadth of beam exceeds eight Royal Burman cubits, and remain, according to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Yandaboo, without unshipping their rudders, or landing their guns, and be free from trouble and molestation as Burmese vessels in British Ports. Besides the Royal Duties, no more duties shall be given or taken than such as are customary.

ARTICLE 3.

Merchants belonging to one, who go to the other country and remain there, shall, when they desire to return, go to whatever place and by whatever vessel they may desire, without hinderance. Property owned by merchants, they shall be allowed to sell, and property not sold and household furniture, they shall be allowed to take away without hinderance, or incurring any expense.

ARTICLE 4.

English and Burmese vessels meeting with contrary winds or sustaining damage in masts, rigging, etc., or suffering shipwreck on the shore, shall, according to the laws of charity, receive assistance from the inhabitants of the towns and villages that may be near, the master of the wrecked ship paying to those that assist suitable salvage, according to the circumstances of the case; and whatever property may remain, in case of shipwreck, shall be restored to the owner.

(Signed) J. CRAWFURD. Seal.

(Signed) ATWENWUN MENGYI-THI-RA-MAHA-NANDA-THEN-KYAN,
Lord of Sau.

,, ATWENWUN MENGYI-MAHA-MEN-LHA-THI-HA-THU,
Lord of the Revenue.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. CRAWFURD, *Envoy.*

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the first day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven A. D.

(Signed) A. STERLING,
Secretary to Government.

No. CXXVII.

AGREEMENT regarding the KUBO VALLEY—1834.

First.—The British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, agree to make over to the Moandauk Maha Mingyan Rajah and Tsarudangicks Myookyanthao, Commissioners appointed by the King of Ava, the Towns of Tummao, Khumbah, Surjail, and all other villages in the Kubo Valley, the Ungoching Hills and the strip of valley running between the eastern foot and the western bank of the Ningtha Khyendwan River.

Second.—The British Commissioners will withdraw the Munnipooree Thannas now stationed within this tract of the country, and make over immediate possession of it to the Burmese Commissioners on certain conditions.

Third.—The conditions are, that they will agree to the boundaries which may be pointed out to them by the British Commissioners, and will respect and refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, with the people residing on the Munnipooree side of those boundaries.

Fourth.—The boundaries are as follows:—

1. The eastern foot of the chain of mountains which rise immediately from the western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley. Within this line is included Moreh and all the country to the westward of it.

2. On the south a line extending from the eastern foot of the same hills at the point where the river, called by the Burmahs Nansawing, and by the Munnipoories Numsaulung, enters the plain, up to its sources and across the hills due west down to the Kethe'khyaung (Munnipooree River).

3. On the north the line of boundary will begin at the foot of the same hills at the northern extremity of the Kubo Valley, and pass due north up to the first range of hills, east of that upon which stand the villages of Choatao Noanghue, Noanghur of the tribe called by the Munnipoorees Loohooppa, and by the Burmahs Lagumsauny, now tributary to Munnipoor.

Fifth.—The Burmese Commissioners hereby promise that they will give orders to the Burmese Officers, who will remain in charge of the territory now made over to them, not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants living on the Munnipoor side of the lines of boundary above described, and the British Commissioners also promise that the Munnipoorees shall be ordered not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants of any description living on the Burmah side of the boundaries now fixed.

Seal.	(Signed)	F. J. GRANT, *Major*,	*Commissioners.*
Seal.	(„)	R. B. PEMBERTON, *Captain*,	

Sunnyachil Ghat, Ningthee, 9th January 1834.

No. CXXVIII.

Treaty with the King of Burmah, dated the 10th November 1862.

On the 10th day of November 1862, answering to the 5th day of the waning moon Tatshoungmon 1224, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, having been duly empowered by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T. and G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Menghla-thee-ha-thoo, having been duly empowered by His Majesty the King of Burmah, concluded the following Treaty :—

Article 1.

The Burmese and British Rulers have for a long time remained at peace and in friendship; peace shall now be extended to future generations, both parties being careful to observe the conditions of a firm and lasting friendship.

Article 2.

In accordance with the great friendship existing between the two countries, traders and other subjects of the Burmese Government, who may travel and trade in the British territory shall, in conformity with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the British Government.

Article 3.

Traders and other subjects of the British Government, who may travel and trade in the Burmese territory, shall, in accordance with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the Burmese Government.

Article 4.

When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or foreign territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese territory, the English Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent. on their value, and if he so desires, shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an officer until arrived at Maloon and Mehla. The tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese Ruler shall, if he believes the manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.

Article 5.

When goods are imported into Burmah by persons residing in the Burmese or any foreign territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River

to Rangoon, the Burmese Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent. on their value, and if he so desires, shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an officer to Thayet Myo, and the tariff value of such goods shall be forwarded yearly to the British Rules. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in British territory, such goods shall be free according to the Customs Schedule, but goods liable to sea-board duty will pay the usual rate.

ARTICLE 6.

Traders from the Burmese territory who may desire to travel in the British territory, either by land or by water through the whole course of the Irrawaddy River, shall conform to the customs of the British territory, and be allowed to travel in such manner as they please, without hindrance from the British Ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. Burmese merchants will be allowed to settle and to have land for the erection of houses of business in any part of the British territory.

ARTICLE 7.

Traders from the British territory who may desire to travel in the Burmese territory, either by land or by water, through the whole extent of the Irrawaddy River, shall conform to the customs of the Burmese territory, and shall be allowed to travel in such manner as they please, without hindrance by the Burmese Ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. British merchants will be allowed to settle and to have lands for the erection of houses of business in any part of the Burmese territory.

ARTICLE 8.

Should the British Ruler, within one year after the conclusion of this Treaty, abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Toungoo, the Burmese Ruler, with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country, will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years, abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Toungoo (in the Burmese territory).

ARTICLE 9.

People from whatever country or nation, who may wish to proceed to the British territory, the Burmese Ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance. People from whatever country, who may desire to proceed to the Burmese territory, the British Ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance.

(Signed) ARTHUR PURVES PHAYRE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Appointed by the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl.

(„) WOONGYEE THADO MENGYEE MAHA MENGHLA-THEE-HA-THOO,
Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Burmah.

Ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council this day the 13th of December 1862.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th December 1862.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. CXXIX.

TREATY concluded on 25th October 1867 A.D., corresponding with 13th day of the waning moon Thaden-gyoot 1229 B. E. by COLONEL ALBERT FYTCHE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BRITISH BURMAH, in virtue of full power vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and by HIS EXCELLENCY THE PAKHAN WOONGYEE MEN THUDO MENGYEE MAHA MENHLA SEE-THOO, in virtue of full power vested in him by His Majesty the King of Burmah.

ARTICLE 1.

Save and except earth-oil, timber, and precious stones, which are hereby reserved as Royal monopolies, all goods and merchandise passing between British and Burmese territory shall be liable, at the Burmese Customs Houses, to the payment of a uniform import and export duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* for a period of ten years, commencing from the first day of the Burmese year 1229, corresponding with 15th April 1867. No indirect dues or payments of any kind shall be levied or demanded on such goods over and above the five per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

ARTICLE 2.

But after the expiration of ten years, during which customs duties will be collected as provided for above in Article 1, it shall be optional with the Burmese Government, whilst estimating the capabilities and requirements of trade, either to increase or decrease the existing five per cent. import and export duties, so that the increase shall at no time exceed (10) ten, or the decrease be reduced below a (3) three per cent. *ad valorem* rate on any particular article of commerce. Three months' notice shall be given of any intention to increase or decrease the rates of customs duty as above previous to the commencement of the year in which such increase or decrease shall have effect.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government hereby stipulates that it will adhere to the abolition of frontier customs duty as expressed in Article 8 of the Treaty of 1862 during such time as the Burmese Government shall collect five per cent. *ad valorem* duties, or a lesser rate, as provided for in Articles 1 and 2 of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

Both Governments further stipulate to furnish each other annually with price lists showing the market value of all goods imported and exported under Articles 1 and 2. Such price lists shall be furnished two months before the commencement of the year during which they are to have effect, and may be corrected from time to time as found necessary, by the mutual consent of both Governments through their respective Political Agents.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government is hereby privileged to establish a Resident or Political Agent in Burmese territory, with full and final jurisdiction in all civil suits arising between registered British subjects at the capital. Civil cases between Burmese subjects and registered British subjects shall be heard and finally decided by a mixed Court composed of the British Political Agent and a suitable Burmese Officer of high rank. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of establishing a Resident or Political Agent in British territory whenever it may choose to do so.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government is further allowed the right of appointing British officials to reside at any or each of the stations in Burmese territory at which customs duty may be leviable. Such officials shall watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade and its relation to customs duty, and may purchase land and build suitable dwelling-houses at every town or station where they may be appointed to reside.

ARTICLE 7.

In like manner, the Burmese Government is also allowed the right of appointing Burmese officials to reside at any or each of the stations in British Burmah at which customs duties may be leviable. Such officials shall watch and enquire into all cases affecting trade in its relation to customs duty, and may purchase land and build suitable dwelling-houses at any town or station where they may be appointed to reside.

ARTICLE 8.

In accordance with the great friendship which exists between the two Governments, the subjects of either shall be allowed free trade in the import and export of gold and silver bullion between the two countries, without let

or hindrance of any kind, on due declaration being made at the time of import or export. The Burmese Government shall further be allowed permission to purchase arms, ammunition, and war materials generally in British territory, subject only to the consent and approval in each case of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 9.

Persons found in British territory, being Burmese subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in Burmese territory, may be apprehended and delivered up to the Burmese Government for trial, on due demand being made by the Government, provided that the charge on which the demand is made shall have been investigated by the proper Burmese Officers in the presence of the British Political Agent; and provided also the British Political Agent shall consider that sufficient cause exists under British Law Procedure to justify the said demand and place the accused persons on their trial. The demand and delivery in each case shall be made through the British Political Agent at the capital.

ARTICLE 10.

Persons found in Burmese territory, being British subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in British territory, may be apprehended and delivered up to the British Government for trial, on due demand being made by that Government, provided that the charge on which the demand is made shall have been investigated by the proper British Officers, in the presence of the Burmese Political Agent; and provided also that the Burmese Political Agent shall be satisfied that sufficient cause exists under Burmese Law Procedure to justify the said demand and put the accused persons on their trial. The demand and delivery in each case shall be made through the Burmese Political Agent in British territory.

ARTICLE 11.

Persons found in Burmese territory, being Burmese subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in British territory, shall, on apprehension, be tried and punished in accordance with Burmese Law and custom. A special Officer may be appointed by the British Government to watch the proceedings on the trial of all persons apprehended under this Article.

ARTICLE 12.

Persons found in British territory, being British subjects, charged with having committed any of the following offences, *viz.*, murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft, in Burmese territory, shall, on apprehension, be tried and punished in accordance with British Law and custom. A special Officer may be appointed by the Burmese Government to watch the proceedings on the trial of all persons apprehended under this Article.

ARTICLE 13.

The Treaty which was concluded on the 10th November 1862 shall remain in full force; the stipulations now made and agreed to in the above Articles

being deemed as subsidiary only, and as in no way affecting the several provisions of that Treaty.

Seal.

(Signed) ALBERT FYTCHE, *Colonel,*
Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and
Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Seal.

Signed in Burmese.

Ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council this day, the 26th November 1867.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th November 1867.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

"The Treaty concluded on the thirteenth* day of the waning moon Thadenggyoot 1229, B.E., by the Pakhangyee Myotsa Woongyee Thado Mengyee Maha Mengla Tseethoo and by the English Wongyee, Colonel Albert Fytche, is hereby ratified and confirmed. Proclaimed by the Royal Herald Nakhan Pyoungya Mhoo Maha Mengla Meng Gyan in the year 1229 B.E., third† day of the waning moon Pyatho."

* 25th October 1867 A. D.

† 27th December 1867 A. D.

PRELIMINARY RULES for general guidance in opening the Court of the POLITICAL AGENT at MANDALAY, as agreed to by the MINISTERS of the BURMESE GOVERNMENT and the BRITISH POLITICAL AGENT on the 26th July 1869.

1. *Suits between registered British subjects.*—All civil suits between registered British subjects shall be finally disposed of on trial in the Political Agent's Court.

2. *Mixed suits.*—When a registered British subject is plaintiff in any mixed suit which may arise between Burmese and registered British subjects, he must, in the first instance, file his plaint in the Political Agent's Court. The Political Agent will submit the said plaint to the Burmese Judge appointed to sit with him on the trial of mixed suits; and if they are mutually agreed that a cause of action exists, the Burmese defendant will be summoned to appear at the Political Agent's Court on a day to be appointed by the Burmese Judge. The suit will then be tried and finally disposed of on its merits by the Political Agent in conjunction with the Burmese Judge.

3. *Mixed suits.*—When a Burmese subject is plaintiff in any mixed suit which may arise between Burmese and registered British subjects, he shall, in the first instance, make his complaint to the Burmese Judge appointed to sit on the trial of mixed suits with the Political Agent. The Burmese Judge will submit the said plaint to the Political Agent, and if both Judges are mutually agreed that a real cause of action exists, the registered British subject, as defendant, will be summoned to appear at the Political Agent's Court on a day to be appointed by the Political Agent. The suit will then be heard and finally disposed of on its merits by the Political Agent in conjunction with the Burmese Judge.

4. *Mixed suits.*—When the Political Agent and the Burmese Judge are unable to come to a final decision in any mixed suit, the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves to the Court by a written agreement to abide by his award. In cases, however, in which the services of a single arbitrator are not available, either party to the suit, plaintiff or defendant, shall each be allowed to name one arbitrator to the Court, and the Political Agent and Burmese Judge shall mutually agree in the selection of a third. The three arbitrators thus appointed shall proceed to try the case, and the decision of the majority on trial shall be final.

5. *Mixed suits.*—The cost to be decreed in any mixed suit shall never exceed 10 per cent. on the amount of the orginal claim.

6. The Burmese Government agrees to attach a bailiff and six peons to the Court of the Political Agent to act in conjunction with the Political Agent's establishment in the service and execution of Court processes and in giving effect to all lawful orders which may be communicated to them by the Political Agent himself, or by the duly authorized officers of his Court.

No. CXXX.

COAT OF ARMS.

Seal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

SANAD granted by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA.

TO OF

Whereas the of

was formerly a

subject to the King of Burma, and the Governor-General of India in Council

has now been pleased to recognize you as of
and, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, to permit you to administer the territory of in all matters, whether civil, criminal, or revenue, and at any time to nominate, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the

Paragraph 2.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as
of is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions, you will be liable to have your powers as
of rescinded.

Paragraph 3.—The conditions are as follow :—

(1) You shall pay regularly the same amount of tribute as heretofore paid, namely, Rs. a year now fixed for five years, that is to say, from the
to the , and that the said tribute shall be liable to revision at the expiration of the said term, or at any time thereafter that the Chief Commissioner of Burma may think fit.

(2) The Government reserves to itself the proprietary right in all forests, mines, and minerals. If you are permitted to work, or to let on lease any forest or forests in your State, you shall pay such sums for rent or royalty as the local Government may from time to time direct; and in the working of such forests you shall be guided by such rules and orders as the Government of India may from time to time prescribe. If you are permitted to work or let on lease any mine or mines in your State, you shall pay such royalty on all metals, precious stones, and other minerals produced in as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

(3) You shall administer the territory of
according to the custom of the country, and in all matters subject to the guidance of the Superintendent of the Shan States; you shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(4) You shall maintain order within the territory of and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(5) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Shan States so desires, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of

(6) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of
commit raids on any place outside the limits

of you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(7) If the Government wishes at any time to make a railway through the territory of , you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost, except that of the compensation adjudged to the actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help the Government as much as possible.

(8) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(9) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government, any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of ; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the authorities concerned.

(10) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects; in the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

No. CXXXI.

COAT OF ARMS.

Seal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

ORDER of APPOINTMENT of the NGWEGUNHMU of

Whereas you have been a NGWEGUNHMU subject to the King of Burma, and you have now been recognized by the Chief Commissioner of Burma as NGWEGUNHMU of

You will be permitted to retain your office, and at any time to nominate, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person to be your successor, provided that you observe the following conditions:—

(1) That you conduct the administration of the territory under your jurisdiction to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

(2) That you collect and pay into the treasury of the Superintendent, Shan States, at his head-quarters, the revenue assessed by his orders from time to time on the persons or property of the residents in your territory.

(3) That opium and other articles, which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government of India and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(4) That generally, in matters connected with the administration of the territory under your charge, you shall obey and conform to such rules, orders, or instructions as may from time to time be made or issued by the Chief Commissioner or the Superintendent, Shan States, or any of his Assistants for your guidance.

No. CXXXII.

SANAD granted by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA to the SAWBWA of THIBAW.

Whereas the State of Thibaw was formerly a Sawbwaship subject to the King of Burma, and the Governor-General of India in Council has now been pleased to recognize you as Sawbwa of Thibaw and, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, to permit you to administer the territory of Thibaw in all matters, whether civil, criminal, or revenue, and at any time to nominate, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the Sawbwaship, and whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to order that the States of Mainglon, Maington, and Thonze shall be considered subordinate to the Sawbwa of Thibaw: The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as Sawbwa of Thibaw is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions, you will be liable to have your powers as Sawbwa of Thibaw rescinded.

For the purposes of this sanad the States of Mainglon, Maington, and Thonze shall be considered as forming part of and as included in the territory of Thibaw.

2. The conditions are as follow:—

(1) As a mark of special favour and friendship, and in recognition of your loyal conduct, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council remits for ten years, with effect from the 1st January 1887, the whole of the tribute payable by the State of Thibaw. This concession does not apply to the minor States of Mainglon, Maington, and Thonze on account of which you shall pay yearly, for a period of five years, that is, from the 1st December 1887 to the 30th November 1892, the same amount of tribute as heretofore paid annually, namely,—

	Rs.
Mainglon tribute	15,000
Maington do.	4,000
Thonze do.	*

The tribute payable by these minor States shall be liable to revision at the expiration of the said term, or at any time thereafter that the Chief Commissioner of Burma may think fit. The tribute payable by the State of Thibaw will be fixed at the expiry of the term for which the tribute has been remitted, *i.e.*, on the 31st December 1896.

(2) The Government reserves to itself the proprietary right in all forests, mines, and minerals. If you are permitted to work or to let on lease any forest or forests in your territory, you shall pay such sums for rent or royalty as the local Government may from time to time direct; and in the working of such forests you shall be guided by such rules or orders as the Government of India may from time to time prescribe. If you are permitted to work or let on lease any mine or mines in your State, you shall pay such royalty on all metals, precious stones, and other minerals produced in Thibaw as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

(3) You shall administer the territory of Thibaw according to the custom of the country, and in all matters subject to the guidance of the Superintendent of the Shan States. You shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(4) You shall maintain order within the territory of Thibaw and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(5) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States so desires, keep an Agent who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of Thibaw.

* Remitted for five years from 1st January 1887 (Burmese date).

(6) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of Thibaw commit raids on any place outside the limits of Thibaw, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(7) If the Government wishes at any time to make a railway through the territory of Thibaw, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost, except that of the compensation adjudged to the actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help Government as much as possible.

(8) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from Thibaw into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(9) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government, any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Thibaw; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the authorities concerned.

(10) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. In the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(11) The rulers of the subordinate States of Mainglon, Maington, and Thonze shall communicate with the British Government through you, and you will be held responsible for the maintenance in these States of peace and order. You may at any time nominate, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Shan usage to be the successor of the ruling Myoza of any of these States, but you shall not remove any Myoza without the previous consent of the Chief Commissioner. The tribute of these subordinate States shall be remitted through you, and you will be held responsible for punctual payments.

No. CXXXIII.

COAT OF ARMS.

Seal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

SANAD granted by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA to the SAWBWA of KYAINGTON.

Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize you as Sawbwa of the State of Kyaington and to permit you to administer the territory of Kyaington in all matters, whether civil, criminal, or revenue, and at any time to nominate, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Shan usage to be your successor in the Sawbwaship;

Paragraph 2.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as Sawbwa of Kyaington is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions, you will be liable to have your powers as Sawbwa of Kyaington rescinded.

Paragraph 3.—The conditions are as follow:—

(1) You shall pay tribute to the same amount and in the same form as formerly paid to the King of Burma.

(2) You shall abstain from communication with States outside British India. Should necessity arise for communication with such States, you shall address the Chief Commissioner through the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(3) You shall accept and act upon any advice that may be given by the Chief Commissioner of Burma either in respect of the internal affairs of Kyaington or its relations with other States.

(4) You shall administer the territory of Kyaington according to the custom of the country; you shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress them or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(5) You shall maintain order within the territory of Kyaington and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(6) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Shan States so desires, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of Kyaington.

(7) In case of a dispute arising connected with any other part of the Shan States, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of Kyaington commit raids on any place outside the limits of Kyaington, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(8) If the Government wishes at any time to make a railway through the territory of Kyaington, you shall provide land for the purpose, free of cost, except that of the compensation adjudged to the actual occupiers of occupied land, and shall help the Government as much as possible.

(9) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from Kyaington into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(10) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government, any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Kyaington; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(11) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects; in the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. CXXXIV.

AGREEMENT regarding the independence of WESTERN KARENNEE—1875.

In accordance with the request of His Excellency the Viceroy of India that Western Karennee should be allowed to remain separate and independent, His Majesty the King of Burmah, taking into consideration the great friendship existing between the two great Countries and the desire that the friendship may be lasting and permanent, agrees that no sovereignty or governing

authority of any description shall be exercised or claimed in Western Karennee, and His Excellency the Kin-woon Mengyee, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the part of His Majesty the King of Burmah, and the Honorable Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., Envoy on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, execute the following agreement:—

AGREEMENT.—It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State.

Whereunto we have on this day, the 21st day of June 1875, corresponding with the 3rd day of the waning moon of Nayoung 1237 B. E., affixed our seals and signatures.

Seal. (Sd.) T. D. FORSYTH. Seal. (Sd.) KIN-WOON MENGYEE.

No. CXXXV.

FORM of SANAD for WESTERN KARENNI CHIEFS.

Seal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Sanad granted by the Chief Commissioner of Burma to , Myoza of , in Western Karenni.

Whereas the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to recognize you as Myoza of , in Western Karenni, and to permit you to nominate, subject to his approval, a fit person according to Karenni usage to be your successor in the Myozaship;

2. The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as Myoza of is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions you will be liable to have your powers as Myoza of rescinded.

3. The conditions are as follow:—

(1) In token of your subordination to the Superintendent, Shan States, you shall pay annually to that officer a nominal tribute of Rs. 100.

(2) You shall abstain from communications with States in or outside British India. Should occasion arise for communication with such States you shall address the Superintendent, Shan States.

(3) You shall accept and act upon any advice that may be given to you by the Superintendent, Shan States, either in respect of the internal affairs of or in respect of its relations with other States.

(4) You shall administer the State of according to the custom of the country. You shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress the people or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(5) You shall maintain order within the territory of and keep open the trade routes within that territory. You shall not impose transit dues of any kind upon traders passing through your territory save such reasonable tolls as may be approved by the Superintendent, Shan States. Should traders or caravans, or travellers of any kind, be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent, Shan States, may fix.

(6) You shall, if the Superintendent, Shan States, so desires, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent and shall keep him informed concerning affairs in .

(7) In the case of a dispute arising with Eastern Karenni, or any other State, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent, Shan States, and abide by his decision. Should any of the inhabitants of commit raids on any place outside the limits of , you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent, Shan States, may fix.

(8) If the Chief Commissioner wishes at any time to make a railway through any part of , you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost and shall help the Government as much as possible.

(9) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from into Lower Burma, or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(10) You shall deliver up on the requisition of an officer of the Government any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of ; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territories; and in the event of offenders from the said territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent, Shan States.

(11) You shall provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice as between your own subjects and as regards offences committed within your own territory, but in cases in which either party is not your subject or where an offence was not committed within your territory, you shall refer the case to the Superintendent, Shan States, for orders. You are authorised to pass upon your own subjects any sentence which is just and in accordance with Karenni custom, but you shall not carry into effect any sentence of death until the said sentence has been confirmed by the Superintendent, Shan States.

(12) You shall not employ or retain in the service of your State without the consent of the Chief Commissioner any one who is not a subject of your State.

(Sd). A. MACKENZIE,
Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. CXXXVI.

COAT OF ARMS.

Seal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

SANAD granted by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA to SAWLAWI MYOZA of KANTARAWADI or EASTERN KARENNI—1890.

Whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to recognize you as Myoza of the State of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni and to permit you at any time to nominate, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, a fit person according to Karenni usage to be your successor in the Myozaship;

Paragraph 2.—The Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby prescribes the following conditions under which your nomination as Myoza of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni is made. Should you fail to comply with any of these conditions, you will be liable to have your powers as Myoza of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni rescinded.

Paragraph 3.—The conditions are as follow :—

(1) You shall pay tribute regularly every year. For the five years from the 1st January 1889 to the 31st December 1893 the amount of such annual tribute is fixed at Rs. 5,000. Thereafter the amount of the tribute will be subject to revision.

(2) You shall abstain from communication with States in or outside British India. Should necessity arise for communication with such States, you shall address the Chief Commissioner through the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(3) You shall accept and act upon any advice that may be given by the Chief Commissioner of Burma either in respect of the internal affairs of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni or in respect of its relations with other States.

(4) You shall administer the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni according to the custom of the country; you shall recognize the rights of the people and continue them in the same, and on no account shall you oppress the people or suffer them in any way to be oppressed.

(5) You shall maintain order within the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni and keep open the trade routes within that territory. Should traders or caravans be attacked within the boundaries of the said territory, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(6) You shall, if the Superintendent of the Shan States so desires, keep an Agent, who shall reside at the head-quarters of the Superintendent, and who shall keep him informed concerning the condition of the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni.

(7) In case of a dispute arising connected with any part of the Shan States, you shall submit the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States and abide by his decision. Should any inhabitants of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni commit raids on any place outside the limits of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni, you shall pay such compensation as the Superintendent of the Shan States may fix.

(8) If the Government of India wishes at any time to make a railway through any part of the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni, you shall provide land for the purpose free of cost and shall help the Government as much as possible.

(9) Opium, spirits, or fermented liquor, and other articles which are liable to duties of customs or excise when imported by sea into Lower Burma, or when produced in any part of Upper Burma to which the Regulations of the Governor-General in Council apply, shall not be brought from Kantarawadi or Eastern Karenni into Lower Burma or into any such part as aforesaid of Upper Burma, except in accordance with rules made by the Government and on payment of such duties as may be prescribed in those rules.

(10) You shall deliver up, on the requisition of an officer of the Government, any criminal who takes refuge in the territory of Kantarawadi or Eastern Karrenni; you shall aid officers of the Government who pursue criminals into the said territory; and in the event of offenders from the said

territory taking refuge in any place beyond the limits of that territory, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(11) You shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction over any British subject; in the event of any criminal charge being brought against any such person, you shall make a representation of the matter to the Superintendent of the Shan States.

(12) You shall not employ, or retain in the service of your State, without the consent of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, any one who is not a subject of your State.

RANGOON:
The 9th August 1890.

(Sd.) C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner of Burma.

PART IV.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS

WITH THE

NATIVE STATES IN

THE

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

I.—MALAYAN PENINSULA.

From a Report by COLONEL CAVENAGH, *and other documents in the Foreign Office.*

WITH the exception of the territories of one or two petty Independent States, the possession of the Malayan Peninsula is divided between the British and the Siamese. Engagements have been formed with Kedah, which is tributary to Siam, and with the independent States of Perak, Selangor, the confederate States of Sungei Ujong, Rembau, &c., and Johor. The districts of Trinngganu and Kelantan are also protected by the British Government under the treaty of Bangkok.

The Native States of the Malay Peninsula are—

In the south, under British influence—

Perak.
Selangor.
Sungei Ujong, including Jelebu.
Negri Sembilan, composed of the States of—
Sri Menanti.
Rembau..
Johol.
Jumpol.
Tampin and others.
Johor.
Pahang.

In the north—

Kedah.
Negri Say.
Reman.
Legai.
Patani.
Kelantan.
Tringganu.

The rulers of these States are entitled to salutes as follows:—

The *Sultans* of Johor, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Kedah, and Tringganu	17 guns.
The *Raja* of Kelantan	15 „
The *Raja* of Patani	11 „
The *Yam Tuam* of Sri Menanti	11 „
The *Data Klana* of Sungei Ujong	9 „
The *Dato* of Rembau	9 „
The *Dato* of Johol	9 „

The treaty by which the general policy of the British Government in the Eastern Seas is regulated is the treaty with the Dutch of the 17th March 1824 (See Bengal No. XV),* by the 10th article of which the connection of the Dutch with the Peninsula of Malacca was severed. This treaty was modified by the Treaty of the 2nd November 1871 (No. CLXVI): see Sumatra.

* NOTE addressed by the BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES to the PLENIPOTENTIARIES of the NETHERLANDS.

In proceeding to the signature of the Treaty which has been agreed upon, the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majesty have great satisfaction in recording their sense of the friendly and liberal spirit which has been evinced by Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Netherland Majesty; and their conviction that there is, on both sides, an equal disposition to carry into effect, with sincerity and good faith, the Stipulations of the Treaty, in the sense in which they have been negotiated.

The differences which gave rise to the present discussion are such as it is difficult to adjust by formal Stipulation; consisting, in great part, of jealousies and suspicions, and arising out of the acts of subordinate Agents, they can only be removed by a frank declaration of intention, and a mutual understanding as to principles between the Governments themselves.

The disavowal of the proceedings whereby the execution of the Convention of August 1814 was retarded, must have satisfied Their Excellencies the Netherland Plenipotentiaries, of the scrupulous regard with which England always fulfils her engagements.

The British Plenipotentiaries record, with sincere pleasure, the solemn disavowal, on the part of the Netherland Government, of any design to aim, either at political supremacy, or at commercial monopoly, in the Eastern Archipelago. They willingly acknowledge the readiness with which the Netherland Plenipotentiaries have entered into Stipulations, calculated to promote the most perfect freedom of Trade between the subjects of the Two Crowns and their respective Dependencies, in that part of the World.

The undersigned are authorized to express the full concurrence of His Britannick Majesty, in the enlightened views of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Malacca was founded about the middle of the 13th century by Raja Sikandar Shah of Singapore. It was taken by the Portuguese under Albu-

Aware of the difficulty of adapting, at once, to a long established system of monopoly, the principles of commercial policy which are now laid down, the undersigned have been authorized to consent to the exception of the Molucca Islands from the general Stipulation for freedom of Trade contained in the Treaty. They trust, however, that, as the necessity for this exception is occasioned solely by the difficulty of abrogating, at the present moment, the monopoly of spices, its operation will be strictly limited by that necessity.

The British Plenipotentiaries understand the term *Moluccas* as applicable to that cluster of Islands, which has Celebes to the westward, New Guinea to the eastward, and Timor to the southward; but that these three Islands are not comprehended in the exception: nor would it have included Ceram, if the situation of that Island, in reference to the two principal Spice Isles, Amboyna and Banda, had not required a prohibition of intercourse with it, so long as the monopoly of spices shall be maintained.

The territorial exchanges which have been thought expedient for avoiding a collision of interests, render it incumbent upon the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majesty to make, and to require, some explanations with respect to the Dependants and Allies of England, in the Island from which she is about to withdraw.

A Treaty concluded in the year 1819, by British Agents, with the King of Acheen, is incompatible with the 3rd Article of the present Treaty. The British Plenipotentiaries therefore undertake, that the Treaty with Acheen shall, as soon as possible, be modified into a simple arrangement for the hospitable reception of British vessels and subjects in the Port of Acheen. But as some of the provisions of that Treaty (which has been communicated to the Netherland Plenipotentiaries) will be conducive to the general interests of Europeans established in the Eastern Seas, they trust that the Netherland Government will take measures for securing the benefit of those provisions. And they express their confidence, that no measures, hostile to the King of Acheen, will be adopted by the new possessor of Fort Marlborough.

It is no less the duty of the British Plenipotentiaries to recommend to the friendly and paternal protection of the Netherland Government, the interests of the natives and settlers, subject to the ancient Factory of England at Bencoolen.

This appeal is the more necessary, because, so lately as the year 1818, Treaties were made with the Native Chiefs, by which their situation was much improved. The system of forced cultivation and delivery of pepper was abolished; encouragement was given to the cultivation of rice; the relations between the cultivating classes and the Chiefs of the districts were adjusted; the property in the soil was recognized in those Chiefs; and all interference in the detailed management of the interior was withdrawn, by removing the European residents from the out-stations, and substituting in their room native officers. All these measures were calculated greatly to promote the interests of the native inhabitants.

In recommending these interests to the care of the Netherland Government, the undersigned request the Plenipotentiaries of His Netherland Majesty to assure their Government, that a corresponding attention will be paid, on the part of the British authorities, to the inhabitants of Malacca and the other Netherland Settlements which are transferred to Great Britain.

In conclusion, the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majesty congratulate Their Excellencies the Netherland Plenipotentiaries, upon the happy termination of their Conferences. They feel assured that, under the arrangement which is now concluded, the commerce of both nations will flourish, and that the two allies will preserve inviolate in Asia, no less than in Europe, the friendship which has, from old times, subsisted between them. The disputes being now ended, which, during two centuries, have occasionally produced irritation, there will henceforward be no rivalry between the English and the Dutch nations in the East, except for the more effectual establishment of those principles of liberal policy which both have this day asserted in the face of the world.

The undersigned request Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Netherland Majesty will accept the assurances of their distinguished consideration.

LONDON, *17th March 1824.*

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

querque in 1511, and fell into the hands of the Dutch in 1641, who held it till 1795, when it was reduced, along with the other Dutch settlements in the east, by the British. It continued in possession of the British till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch. It was finally re-ceded to the British under the treaty with the Dutch of 1824.

REPLY of the NETHERLAND PLENIPOTENTIARIES to the NOTE of the PLENIPOTENTIARIES of GREAT BRITAIN.

Les Soussignés, Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Le Roi des Pays-Bas, ont trouvé, dans la Note qui vient de leur etre remise par Leurs Excellences Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires Britanniques, un résumé fidèle des communications, qui avaient eu lieu à l'époque où des circonstances, indépendantes de la volonté des négociateurs, amenérent la suspension de leurs conférences.

Appellés à reprendre un travail dont l'achèvement a toujours été désiré de part et d'autre avec une égale sincérité, les Soussignés n'ont pas tardé à réconnaitre dans leurs Collaborateurs, cet esprit d'équité et de conciliation, qui facilite l'arrangement des questions les plus compliquées, et auquel ils ne peuvent rendre hommage dans un moment plus opportun que celui, qui va sanctionner, par la signature d'un Traité formel, les dispositions adoptées après le plus mûr examen, comme éminemment utiles pour le maintien de la bonne intelligence, même entre les Agens inférieurs des Paissances Contractantes.

Ce but essential, cette tendance principale du Traité, sont palpables pour tous ceux qui en lisent avec attention les différens Articles. Ce qui s'y trouve expressément stipulé, semble devoir suffire pour lever, d'un commun accord, toute incertitude, qui pourrait se présenter par la suite. Cependant, comme Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires Britanniques ont cru devoir entrer dans quelques détails ultérieurs, les Soussignés, qui, de leur côte, sentent l'importance de ne rien donner au hasard, dans une matière aussi intéressante, ne font aucune difficulté de les suivre dans ces détails, et de completter, par le développement succinct de leur manière de voir, la réponse, due par eux, à la susdite Note de Leurs Excellences.

L'Article VII. renferme une exception au principe général de la liberté du Commerce. La nécéssite de cette exception, déjà admise par l'Angleterre dans les conférences de 1820, répose sur l'existence du système rélatif au Commerce exclusif des épiceries. Si les déliberations du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas conduisent à l'abandon de ce système aussitôt le Commerce libre reprend ses droits, et tout cet Archipel, qui a été fort justement décrit comme compris entre *Celebes, Timor* et *la Nouvelle Guinée*, est ouvert à toutes les spéculations légitimes, sur le pied à établir par les ordonnances locales, et, pour ce qui concerne en particulier les subjets de Sa Majesté Britannique, conformément aux basses consacrées par le Traité pour toutes les possessions Asiatiques des deux Parties Contractantes.

Par contre, aussi long-temps que l'exception, dont il s'agit, reste en vigueur, les navires qui traversent les Moluques, doivent s'abstenir de relâcher, dans d'autres Ports que ceux dont la désignation a été officiellement communiqu'ée Aux Puissances Maritimes-il y a quelques annees; sauf les cas de détresse pour lesquels il est superflu d'ajouter, qu'ils trouveront, dans tous les endroits où flotte le Pavillon des Pays-Bas, les services et les sécours dûs à l'humanité souffrante.

Si le Gouvernement de la Grande Bretagne pense qu'il y a un avantage réel pour lui à ce qu'en se dègageant, d'aprés les principes consacrés par le Traité qui va être signé, des liaisons que ses Agens formèrent, il y a quatre où cinq ans, dans le Royaume d' *Acheen*, il assure, par quelque stipulation nouvelle, l'accueil hospitalier des Sujets et Vaisseaux Britanniques dans les Ports de ce Royaume,—les Soussignés n'hésitent pas à déclarer que, de leur côté, ils n'y voyent aucun inconvénient; et ils croyent pouvoir assurer, en même tems, que leur Gouvernement s'appliquera, sans délai, à régulariser ses rapports avec *Acheen*, de manière que cet Etat, sans rien perdre de son indépendance, offre au Navigateur et au Commer Cant cette constante sécurité qui semble ne pouvoir y être établie, que par l'exercice modéré d'une influence Européenne.

A l'appui des informations contenues dans la dernière Note de Messieures les Plénipotentiaires Britanniques, au sujet de *Bencoolen*, Leurs Excellences ont communiqué aux soussignés les deux Conventions respectivement signées le 23 Mai et le 4 Juillet de 1818, d'un côté par le Lieutenant-Gouverneur de cet établissement, et de l'autre par les Chefs de quelques tribus

Naning.—To the north of Malacca lies Naning, which, at the time of the Dutch occupation of Malacca, was governed by four Chiefs, who formed a treaty with the Dutch. The headman or Punghulu was appointed by the Dutch. After the British occupation of Malacca and Naning, an Engagement (No. CXXXVII) was made with the Chiefs in 1801. In 1831 the Chiefs rebelled, and it was found necessary to subdue the country by force.

Kedah.—Our earliest political relations with this State may be said to have commenced with the negotiations which were opened with the Raja of

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voisines. On leur a aussi fait part d'une depêche du Gouverneur-Général en Conseil, datée de *Fort William*, le 9 Mai 1823, et d'apprés laquelle l'administration Britannique a aboli au Fort Marlborough le monopole du poivre, encouragé la culture du riz, et placé sur un pied stable et uniforme, les rapports des différentes classes de Natifs, tant entre elles, qu'avec leur chefs. Or, pour autant que les Soussignés ne se trompent point en supposant, que le but de ces arrangemens a été d'assurer la prospérité agricole de la Colonie, et d'écarter les vexations qui résultent souvent du contact immédiat de la population indigène avec les autorités su balternes d'une administration étrangère, ils éprouvent une grande satisfaction à dire, que loin d'avoir à rédouter des mésures rétroactives, les in dividus intéressés à l'ordre actuel des choses peuvent, au contraire, nourrir l'espoir, que le nouveau Gouvernement aura égard à leurs droits acquis, et à leur bien être; et, ce que les Soussignés aiment surtout à garantir, il fera observer les Articles des Conventions déjà mentionnées sur la foi desquels les habitans de *Pasummah*, *Ulu Manna*, et d'autres peuplades de l'intérieur ont réconnu l'autorité, ou accepté la protection de la Compagnie des Indes Britanniques; sauf toutefois la faculté d'y substituer, du plein grè des parties intéressées, d'autres conditions analogues, si les circonstances venaient à rendre un changement nécessaire.

Quant aux dispositions équitables et bienveillantes du Gouvernement Britannique envers les habitans de *Malacca*, et des autres établissemens Hollandois cédés par le Traité, les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, en acceptent l'assurance avec une confiance illimitée; et ce même sentiment les porte à ne pas insister, pour que les instructions et ordres, qui seront address aux Autorités Anglaises dans l'Inde, rélativement à la remise du *Fort Marlborough*, et de ses dépendances, soyent concus en destermes tellement clairs, précis, et positifs, qu'on n'y puisse trouver aucum motif d'incertitude, in aucun prétexte de délai; car ils sont persuadés que Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires Britanniques, aprés avoir apporté tant de modération et de loyauté à l'accomplissement de leur tâche sauront veiller à ce que le résultat des travaux communs ne soit pas compromis par égard pour des intérêts subordonnés, et des considérations sécondaires. Ce résultat, Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires Britanniques l'ont decrit eux-mêmes dans leur dernière Notes, et il ne reste aux Soussignés qu'à se féliciter d'y evoir concouru, et à joindre leurs vœux à ceux de leurs Excellences, pour que les Agens respectifs dans les possessions Asiatiques, se montrent toujours pénétrés du sentiment des devoirs, que deux nations, amies et animées de vûes vraiment libérales ont à remplir, tant l'une à légard de l'autre, que vis à vis des indigènes, que le cours des évènemens ou les traités ont placés sous leur influence.

Les Soussignés saisissent avec empressement cette occasion de renouveller à Leurs Excellences Messieurs les Plénipotentiaries Britanniques l'assurance de leur considération la plus distinguée.

(Signéd) H. Fagel.
„ A. R. Falck.

Londres, le 17 Mars 1824.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, have found in the Note, which is just delivered to them by Their Excellencies the British Plenipotentiaries, a faithful recapitulation of the communications which had taken place at the time, when circumstances, independent of the will of the Negotiators, caused a suspension of their conferences.

Kedah by Captain Francis Light, and which resulted in the Agreement of 1786 (No. CXXXVIII), for the cession of the island of Penang, thenceforward called Prince of Wales' Island. The island was formally taken possession of on the 11th August 1786.

Summoned to resume a work, the completion of which has ever been desired with equal sincerity by both Parties, the Undersigned have not failed to recognize in their Co-labourers in this work, that spirit of equity and conciliation, which facilitates the arrangement of the most complicated questions, and to which they cannot do justice at a time more fitting than that which is about to sanction, by the signature of a formal Treaty, the Resolutions, adopted after a most strict examination, as eminently useful for the maintenance of a good understanding, even among the inferior Agents of the Contracting powers.

This essential aim and principal tendency of the Treaty is evident to all who read its different Articles with attention. What is therein expressly stipulated ought to suffice for the removal, by common consent, of all uncertainty which might present itself in the sequel. However, as the British Plenipotentiaries have considered it necessary to enter into some further details, the undersigned, who, on their part, are sensible of the importance of leaving nothing doubtful in so important a matter, have no difficulty in following them through these details, and in supplying, by a concise display of their view of the subject, the answer which is due from them to the aforesaid Note of Their Excellencies.

The 7th Article contains an exception to the general principle of liberty of commerce. The necessity of that exception, already admitted by England in the conferences of 1820, rests upon the existence of the system which respects the exclusive trade in spice. Should the determinations of the Government of the Netherlands lead to the abandonment of that system, the rights of free trade will be immediately restored, and the whole of that Archipelago, which has been very justly described as comprised between *Celebes*, *Timor*, and *New Guinea*, will be open to all lawful speculations, on the footing to be established by local Ordinances, and, so far as particularly concerns the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty, in conformity with the grounds sanctioned by the Treaty for all the Asiatic Possessions of the two Contracting Powers.

On the other hand, so long as the exception in question remains in force, the Ships which traverse the Moluccas must refrain from touching at any ports, but those whereof the description has been officially communicated to the Maritime Powers some years back; except in cases of distress, in which it is superfluous to add, that they will find in all places, where the Flag of the Netherlands may be flying, those good offices and succours which are due to suffering humanity.

If the Government of Great Britain conceives it to be a real advantage, that by disengaging itself, according to the principle sanctioned by the Treaty which is about to be signed, from the connections which were formed by its Agents four or five years ago, in the Kingdom of *Acheen*, it secures, by some new clause, the hospitable reception of British Vessels and Subjects in the ports of that Kingdom; the Undersigned hesitate not to declare, that, on their part, they do not see any difficulty in it, and conceive that they may assert at the same time that their Government will apply itself, without delay, to regulate its relations with *Acheen*, in such a manner that that State, without losing anything of its independence, may offer both to the sailor and the merchant that constant security which can only be established by the moderate exercise of European influence.

In support of the information contained in the last Note of the British Plenipotentiaries on the subject of *Bencoolen*, Their Excellencies have communicated to the Undersigned the two Conventions respectively signed on the 23rd of May and the 4th of July 1818, by the Lieutenant-Governor of that establishment, on the one side, and by the Chiefs of some neighbouring tribes on the other. They have likewise communicated a Despatch of the Governor-General in Council, dated *Fort William*, the 9th of May 1823, and according to which the British Government has abolished at Fort Marlborough the monopoly of Pepper; encouraged the cultivation of Rice; and placed on a firm and uniform footing the relations of the different classes of Natives, as well among themselves, as with their Chiefs. But inasmuch as the Undersigned are not wrong in supposing that the subject of these arrangements has been the security of the agricultural prosperity of the Colony, and the removal of the vexations which often result from the immediate contact of the Native population with the subordinate authorities of a Foreign Government, they experience great satisfaction in saying, that, far from having cause to dread retroactive

On the 1st of May 1791, a Treaty (No. CXXXIX) was concluded by Captain Light, which provided for the mutual surrender of runaway slaves, debtors, forgers, and murderers; for the necessary supply of provisions (duty free) from the mainland to the residents in the island and shipping in the harbour; and for the annual payment to the King of Kedah, styled His Highness Jang de Per Tuan, of the sum of six thousand Spanish Dollars; it also bound the King not to allow Europeans of other nations to settle in his country.

On the 6th June 1800, Sir George Leith, who had succeeded to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince of Wales' Island, entered into further negotiations with the ruler of Kedah, and another Treaty (No. CXL) was concluded for the cession of a considerable district, now called Province Wellesley, on the mainland. This treaty was not confirmed till November 1802.

Both these treaties appear to have been negotiated under the impression that the Ruler of Kedah was an independent Chief, whereas he was tributary to Siam.

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measures, the individuals interested in the existing order of things may, on the contrary, cherish the hope that the new Government will respect their acquired rights, and their welfare; and, what the Undersigned are above all things desirous to guarantee, that it will cause the Articles of the abovementioned Conventions to be observed, on the faith of which the Inhabitants of *Passummah ula Manna*, and the other Colonists in the interior, have recognized the authority, or accepted the protection of the British East India Company; saving, however, the power of substituting, with the full consent of the parties interested, other analogous conditions, if circumstances should render a change necessary.

With respect to the equitable and benign intentions of the British Government towards the Inhabitants of *Malacca* and the other Dutch establishments ceded by the Treaty, the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands accept the assurance thereof with unlimited confidence; and the same sentiment prevents them from insisting that the orders and instructions which shall be addressed to the English authorities in India, relative to the surrender of *Fort Marlborough*, and its dependencies, should be conceived in such clear, precise, and positive terms, that no cause of uncertainty, or any pretext for delay, may be discovered in them:—Being persuaded that the British Plenipotentiaries, after having accomplished their labours with so much moderation and equity, will take care that the result of their common exertions be not compromised by any regard to subordinate interests and secondary considerations. This result the British Plenipotentiaries themselves have described in their last Note, and it only remains for the Undersigned to congratulate themselves on having contributed thereto, and to unite their wishes with those of Their Excellencies, that their respective Agents in their Asiatic possessions may ever show themselves sensible of the duties, which two Friendly Nations, animated with truly liberal views, have to fulfil, both with reference to each other, and also towards the Natives whom the course of events of Treaties have placed under their influence.

The Undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity of renewing to Their Excellencies, the British Plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

LONDON,
17th March 1824.

(Sd.) H. FAGEL.
„ A. R. FALCK.

In 1820 the Raja of Kedah having given umbrage to the Court at Bangkok, by delaying to forward the usual tribute of gold and silver flowers, and by non-compliance with other customary observances and marks of vassalage, that Court determined upon depriving him of his delegated Government, and in November 1821 the Raja of Ligor, another feudatory of Siam, advanced into Kedah at the head of a formidable army, and expelled the Raja, who found refuge in Penang, on the express condition that neither he nor any of his followers should, during their stay in that island, carry on any political correspondence without the approval of the British Government. This condition he violated, and as the mediation of Government with a view to his restoration proved unsuccessful, it was stipulated under the treaty of Bangkok * that he should leave Penang. In accordance with the provisions of the above engagement, the ex-Raja was compelled to take up his residence at Malacca, a suitable pension having been assigned for his maintenance by the British Government.

The ex-Raja made several unsuccessful attempts to recover his country from the Ligor Chief. At length in 1842, his eldest son proceeded to Bangkok and made submission to Siam on behalf of his father, and through the intercession of the Governor of the Straits Settlements the ex-Raja was put in charge of central Kedah, one of the three Governorships into which Kedah had been divided. The 13th article of the treaty of Bangkok was therefore modified. In 1843 the Raja of Kedah forcibly seized the Krean district in Perak, the ruler of which country appealed to the Governor of the Straits Settlement for redress. Owing to the remonstrances of the Governor, the Raja eventually withdrew his followers from the district, but his annual allowance was suspended for a year as a punishment for his contumacy in the first instance.

On the Raja's death, his eldest son, Tuanku Abdoolla, was appointed by the Court at Bangkok to succeed him; he was similarly succeeded by his brother Tuanku Daie, who died on the 8th May 1854; his son, the present Raja, Tuanku Ahmad, at once assuming the reins of Government.

Perak.—The State of Perak was originally a dependency of Malacca, and about the middle of the sixteenth century, the Bandahara of Johor was raised to the dignity of the Sultan of Perak, under the name of Muzaffar Shah. His

* In this Treaty the Government of the British over Penang and Province Wellesley was acknowledged by the Siamese.

son, Mansur Shah, became King of Achin about 1567, and Perak was thenceforth tributary to him and his successors, who received the customary token of vassalage, the Bungah Mas (golden flower). On the decline of the power of Achin, Perak became independent and fell under the influence of the Dutch. In 1795 an expedition from Penang compelled the Dutch garrison of the small Fort at Perak to surrender. This led to an increase of British trade with the country, the whole of the produce of the tin mines being brought to Penang. The then reigning Sultan, Muhammad Taj-ud-din, died in 1801, and was succeeded by his son, Sultan Mansur Shah.

In 1818 a Treaty (No. CXLI) was concluded by the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island with the Raja of Perak, Sultan Abdulla, under the provisions of which the right of free trade with Perak was secured to British subjects.

In 1825 differences having arisen between the Rulers of Perak and Selangor, Mr. Anderson was deputed to adjust matters. This led to the negotiation of the Treaty (No. CXLII), dated the 6th September 1825, by which the boundary between the two States is determined; the Raja of Perak also thereby engaged not to interfere in the Government of Selangor, and to permit all foreign traders to carry on their trade without any interruption.

Under the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of Bangkok, the independence of Perak is secured, though the Raja is permitted, should he so desire, to maintain a friendly communication with Siam, and even to send the gold and silver flowers as formerly. This article also contains a guarantee on the part of the British Government to protect Perak from any attack by a force from Selangor. In September of the above year intimation having been received by the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, that the Raja of Ligor had introduced a body of troops into Perak and deprived the Raja of Perak of all power, a small force was at once despatched to insist upon the strict fulfilment of the terms of the treaty. The Siamese evacuated the position they had taken up on the bank of the river, and the independence of Perak has ever since been fully recognised.

Under a Treaty (No. CXLIII) dated the 18th October 1826, the Raja of Perak, on the plea of his inability to suppress the piracy then prevalent along his coast, ceded to the British the Dinding island, the islands of Pungkor, and all other islands previously appertaining to Perak; and by a second Treaty (No. CXLIV), concluded on the same date, he engaged to hold no intercourse

with the King of Siam, or any of his Chiefs, or with the Raja of Selangor; not to present the Bungah Mas or any other species of tribute, nor to receive any ambassadors, and in case of any interference with his country on the part of foreign Chiefs, to rely entirely on the aid and protection of the British Government: this aid and protection being guaranteed to him, provided he faithfully fulfilled all his engagements. On the 25th October a supplementary Treaty (No. CXLV) was signed, which provides for the better management of the country, the suppression of piracy, and the protection of trade.

Although the Raja is the only Chief recognised by us as having power in Perak, it would appear that this power is shared with the following great Officers of his Court:—Raja Muda, Bandahara, Orang Kaya Besar, and Tumongong, whose seals are attached to the different treaties. The first mentioned is the heir-apparent to the State, an elective, and not hereditary post, though the choice is limited to members of the ruling family.

Selangor.—In 1786 the independent Raja of Selangor was obliged to acknowledge himself a vassal of the Dutch, who were then in possession of Malacca. When the Dutch came again into possession of Malacca in 1818, they wished to re-enter on their former relations with Selangor, but the Raja refused owing to his strong partiality for the British, with whom he had formed a commercial Treaty (No. CXLVI).

In 1825, when Mr. Anderson was deputed to settle the dispute between Selangor and Perak, a Treaty (No. CXLVII) was concluded with the Raja, under the provisions of which the former agreement was confirmed, whilst the boundary between Selangor and Perak having been determined, the Raja of Selangor agreed never to interfere in the Government of the latter country, or to cross the frontier with an armed force; he also undertook to prevent pirates from resorting to his coast, as well as to surrender all offenders, such as pirates, robbers, murderers, and others, who might escape from the British territories and seek shelter in his country—these latter conditions being reciprocal. By the 14th article of the treaty of the 20th June 1826 with Siam, the safety of Selangor from any attack on the part of a Siamese force, is guaranteed, and this State, equally with Perak, may therefore be considered under British protection.

Although still nominally under one Chief, Selangor is at present divided into five almost independent States, *viz.*, Lukut, Lungat, Kallang, Selangor, and Berman. Of these the principal is Lukut, by the Raja of which country Cape Rachado has, with the sanction of the Sultan of Selangor,

been made over to the British Government for the erection of a light-house.

Confederate States of Sungei Ujong, Rembau, Johol, and Sri Menanti.—These States were originally dependencies of Johor. About 1773 they renounced their allegiance to that sovereign, and elected a Chief, under the title of Jang de Per Tuan Besar, to preside over the council of the four Punghulus; each Punghulu having, however, independent jurisdiction in his own State. Hence all real power remains in their hands, that possessed by the Jang de Per Tuan being only nominal. Subsequently, in 1796, another Chief was appointed a member of the Council, under the title of Jang de Per Tuan Muda.

In 1814 an appeal was made by the then Jang de Per Tuan Muda to the British Resident at Malacca, for assistance against the four Punghulus, with whom he was at variance. This was, however, refused.

On the 30th November 1831, Raja Ali being then Jang de Per Tuan Besar, and his son-in-law, Sharif Saiyid Saban, Jang de Per Tuan Muda, a Treaty (No. CXLVIII) was concluded between the British Government and the confederate States. This treaty provides, under special conditions, for the mutual surrender of criminals, and the settlement of disputes that may arise between the contracting Governments or any of their dependent States, as well as for the protection of trade and the suppression of piracy. A similar Treaty (No. CXLIX) was negotiated with Rembau, as a separate State, on the 28th January 1832.

The position of Malacca, where it is conterminous with the boundaries of Rembau and Johol, was defined in separate Agreements made with the Rulers of these States, dated respectively the 9th January and the 15th June 1833 (Nos. CL and CLI).

Although the Rulers of the different States still occasionally meet for the discussion of any matter affecting their common interests, for some time past the confederacy may be said to have ceased to exist, and the late Jang de Per Tuan, who was also the Punghulu of Sri Menanti, exercised but little influence over the other Chiefs. His position indeed seems never to have been recognised by the British Government, all correspondence with the various Chieftains having been conducted without any reference to his authority. The foregoing observations may be deemed generally applicable to the small States of Lingie and Gumimchi, the former being a dependency of Sungei Ujong, and the latter of Johol.

The districts of Kûh and Tamping, though forming a portion of Rembau, are at present ruled by Saiyid Saban, under whose authority they were originally placed, in his capacity of Jang de Per Tuan Muda.

Johor.—Our political relations with Johor may be said to date from 1818, on the 19th of August of which year a Treaty (No. CLII) of peace and friendship, having for its aim the protection of commerce, was concluded by Major Farquhar with Sultan Abdur Rahman Shah, the youngest son of Sultan Muhammad, who had, however,—consequent on the absence of his elder brother Tuanku Husain in Pahang, whither he had proceeded to celebrate his marriage with the daughter of the Bandahara,—assumed the sovereignty, though it is alleged only as a temporary measure, on his father's demise.

Sultan Abdur Rahman Shah is reported to have subsequently abdicated in favor of his brother, who was publicly installed as Sultan by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. On the 6th of February and the 26th June of that year, Treaties (Nos. CLIII and CLIV) were negotiated with the Sultan and the Tumongong for the establishment of an English Factory at Singapore, and for the protection of British commerce throughout the Sultan's dominions.

In 1824 it was deemed desirable to obtain the absolute cession of Singapore in full sovereignty, and with this view a fresh Treaty (No. CLV) was entered into with the Sultan and Tumongong, under the provisions of which the island of Singapore, with the seas, straits and islets, within ten * geographical miles from its coasts, became a British settlement, whilst due arrangements were effected for the suppression of piracy and the furtherance of British commercial interests in Johor.

The Sultan and Tumongong and their successors have, up to the present date, continued to reside at Singapore. Owing, however, to the differences between them arising out of their respective claims to the revenue derived from the sovereignty of Johor on the mainland, it was considered by the Local Government advisable that this sovereignty should be vested in the hands of one Chief, who should exercise undivided authority over the whole country, and the Tumongong having been selected for the purpose, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th March 1855, a Treaty

* In November 1861 it was ruled that the right of the British Government over the waters within 10 miles of Singapore must be limited to a distance of 3 miles from any coast either of mainland or island, within a circle of 10 miles of which Singapore is the centre.

(No. CLVI) was arranged between His Highness and the Sultan, under the terms of which, the latter, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum and a monthly pension, ceded to the former absolute sovereignty over Johor, merely retaining authority over the district of Segamat or Moar, a small tract between Johor and the British settlement of Malacca, which has never formed a part of the former, having always been governed by a distinct Chief, bearing, however, the title of Tumongong, and acknowledging allegiance to the Sultan. Under the provisions of the above treaty, in the event of the Sultan's being desirous of relinquishing the sovereignty of Moar, it is in the first instance to be offered for the acceptance of the British Government.

The position of the Tumongong, with reference to the lands left him in Singapore under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of 1824 was very unsatisfactory. By a Treaty (No. CLVII) concluded on the 19th December 1862 these articles were abrogated so far as they relate to any claims or rights between the British Government and the Tumongong, his heirs and successors.

The States of Jellabu Ulu Pahang (including Sutting and Jumpol) and Jillye also formed a portion of the original confederacy of the Malayan Peninsula owing allegiance to the Sultan of Johor. This allegiance seems never to have been formally renounced by their Punghulus, as they continued to acknowledge the Sultan's authority after the secession of Sungei Ujong, Rembau, Johol, and Sri Menanti. Hence, as no separate treaties have ever been negotiated with these Chiefs, our political relations with them could only be regulated with reference to any rights acquired by virtue of the various treaties concluded with the Sultan of Johor, to whom they still apparently consider themselves nominally feudatories, although he has long since ceased to exercise any control over their actions.

Pahang.—The State of Pahang was originally a dependency of Johor and governed by a hereditary Officer of that Court, styled the Bandahara. But for some years past the Bandahara has completely thrown off his allegiance to Johor, and asserted his independence.

Pahang may, to a certain extent, be considered as under the protection of the British Government, as, notwithstanding the non-existence of any treaty obligations, on all occasions of necessity, either owing to internal dissension or external attack, the advice and support of the Governor of the Straits

Settlements have always been sought by the Bandahara, and to the assistance thus obtained his present independent position may be mainly attributed.

In 1862 the Tumongong of Johor, with the sanction of the British Government, entered into a Treaty (No CLVIII) of mutual defence and protection with the Bandahara of Pahang, under the 6th article of which all disputes between them are to be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, without whose knowledge and consent neither party is to maintain correspondence with any foreign power.

With effect from the 1st April 1867 the Straits Settlements ceased to form part of India, and became one of the Colonial Possessions of the Crown. Since that date the conduct of relations with the States in the Malay Peninsula has rested with the Colonial Office.

No. CXXXVII.

TREATY entered into in 1801, by the BRITISH RESIDENT at MALACCA, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TAYLOR, with the PANGHULU of NANING—1801.

Articles and conditions dictated by Lieutenant-Colonel Aldwell Taylor, Governor and Commandant of Malacca, for and in behalf of the Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, with Rajah Mera, Captain Panghulu, etc., called Dholl Syed; and Lela Uluh Baling and Monland Hakim, called the late Orangkayo; Kechil, called Musih; and Menobenjonkaya, called Konchil; and Maharajah Ankaia, called Sumuna; and Mulahna Garan, Ministers and Chiefs of Naning, and the circumjacent villages, who have solemnly accepted and sworn to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The said Captain, or Panghulu, Ministers, and Chiefs, promise and swear in the name and in behalf of the whole community of Naning, to be faithful and submissive to the above-mentioned the Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, likewise the Governor and Commandant of this Town and Fortress, and all Commandants that are, or may hereafter be, appointed under them, and, moreover, will do their utmost to conduct themselves in all cases with obedience to the British Authority, as is required of all dutiful subjects, without conjointly or severally attempting any hostile measure against the said Governor, either directly or indirectly, and the following Articles shall be solemnly and strictly observed, and all other contracts and covenants that have been previously passed with another nation to the prejudice of the British be annulled.

ARTICLE 2.

In case any persons at Naning, children of the Menankabans and Malays, shall violate the contents of this Contract, or shall be disobedient to the Governor or his Officers, the Panghulu and Chiefs shall, at the demand of the Governor, deliver them up to be punished as they deserve.

ARTICLE 3.

The Panghulu, Chiefs, and inhabitants of Naning, Menankabans, as well as Malays, are bound to deliver one-tenth of the produce of their rice and all fruits to the East India Company; but in consideration of their indigent circumstances, the said Company has resolved that the Panghulu shall come in person, every year, or cause one of his Chiefs to come to Malacca, in order to pay their homage to the Company, and, as a token of their submission, they shall present to the Company from the first fruits of the crop one-half coyan of paddy (400 gantangs).

ARTICLE 4.

The inhabitants of Naning, when quitting the country, in order to proceed to Malacca, shall produce to the Shah Bunder a written permission from the Panghulu, signed and sealed with his seal; and likewise all persons who may wish to proceed from Malacca to Naning, are directed to produce to the authority there similar documents, signed (by order of the Government) by the Shah Bunder, otherwise both parties shall be obliged to send such persons back; but when provided with the required Certificates, they will be permitted to reside at Naning and adjacent villages, and to seek the means of livelihood by agricultural pursuits, in planting betel, etc., provided they adhere and conform to the customs and usages of the place in the same manner as the other inhabitants.

ARTICLE 5.

The Panghulu and Chiefs promise, that all the tin brought from Srimenanti, Sungei-Ujong, Rambow, and other places in these districts to Naning, shall be immediately sent and delivered to the Company, for which they shall receive 44 Rix Dollars in cash, for every bhar of 300 catties, payable in Surat Rupees.

ARTICLE 6.

They also promise to deliver the pepper of Naning and the adjacent districts, when any greater quantity is to be had, to the Company, at the price of 12 Rix Dollars per bhar.

ARTICLE 7.

The Panghulu, Chiefs, and the people of Naning shall have no authority to negotiate or traffic with any inland nation, but shall bring their goods down the river of Malacca, making use, under no pretext whatever, of any other passage of conveyance, nor holding any communication with any such inland nation, in the River Panagie, on pain of forfeiting their lives and property.

ARTICLE 8.

The Panghulu and Chiefs promise, in the name of the said Community of Naning, that whenever the Chief Rulers happen to resign the Government, or any misfortune befal them, they shall, in such case, propose one of the nearest and most qualified of his family, to the Governor of Malacca, for his successor; but it is not to be expected that such a proposal must always meet the Governor's approbation; on the contrary it is optional with him whom he thinks proper to appoint.

ARTICLE 9.

Any slaves belonging either to the Honourable Company, or the inhabitants of Malacca, that may take shelter in Naning, or the circumjacent villages or places, the Panghulu, Chiefs, and inhabitants (none excepted) shall bind themselves to apprehend and immediately send to Town such fugitives, that the same may be delivered to their masters, and a demand of 10 Rix Dollars, and not more, as a reward, shall be exacted from the owners.

ARTICLE 10.

Any male or female slaves, that may be enticed away from Naning to come to Malacca, in order to embrace the Christian faith, the proprietor of such a slave shall receive, as compensation, one-half the amount of the price of the slave, according to the appraisement of the Committee which the Government shall appoint.

ARTICLE 11.

But any person who sells any Christian slaves or freemen of Malacca to a Mussulman or Heathen, either with their own consent, or seduced, or carried away by force from their masters, more especially those who induce such Christian slaves or freemen to be circumcised, or use violence to persuade them to become Mahomedans, shall forfeit their lives and property.

ARTICLE 12.

And that the contents of the said Articles may be inviolably observed, the Panghulu and Chiefs promise and swear, in the name of the whole multitude, that they will immediately restore and deliver to the Honourable the Governor all such runaway slaves that are in Naning or other places.

ARTICLE 13.

Lastly the Panghulu and Chiefs promise and swear on the Koran, in the name of the Community of Naning, that they will in every respect solemnly observe and maintain the orders set forth in these Articles, and do bind themselves to deliver up any transgressors of the said orders to the said East India Company, in order that punishment may be inflicted on such persons.

For the due fulfilment of what has been herein promised and agreed, I have hereunto set my usual signature.

Done and sworn in the Town and Fortress of Malacca, 16th of July 1801.

(Sd.) A. TAYLOR.

Sworn to by the Panghulu and Chiefs of Naning. We, Captain or Panghulu and Chiefs, promise and swear, as well for ourselves as in the name and behalf of the Community of Naning, to be faithful and sincere to the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, the Governor and Commandant of Malacca, and all Commanders that are, or may hereafter be, appointed under them, and furthermore to be punctual and strict in observing their orders and commands, that have, or may hereafter be issued, and in conducting ourselves in future, towards the East India Company, in such a manner as is required of all dutiful and faithful subjects and vassals.

Signed by marks by DHOLL SYED, BELAL MOREN, KANTJÜIL, SOEMOEN, and MOULANA GUNAN.

No. CXXXVIII.

AGREEMENT with the KING OF QUEDAH for the cession of PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND in 1786.

Conditions required by the King of Quedah.	*Replies of the Governor General and Council to the King of Quedah's demands.*
ARTICLE 1.	
That the Honourable Company shall be guardian of the seas; and whatever enemy may come to attack the King, shall be an enemy to the Honourable Company, and the expense shall be borne by the Honourable Company.	This Government will always keep an armed vessel stationed to guard the Island of Penang, and the coast adjacent, belonging to the King of Quedah.
ARTICLE 2.	
All vessels, junks, prows, small and large, coming from either east or west, and bound to the port of Quedah, shall not be stopped or hindered by the Honourable Company's Agent, but left to their own wills, either to buy and sell with us, or with the Company at Pulo Penang, as they shall think proper.	All vessels, under every denomination, bound to the port of Quedah, shall not be interrupted by the Honourable Company's Agent, or any person acting for the Company, or under their authority, but left entirely to their own free will, either to trade with the King of Quedah, or with the agents or subjects of the Honourable Company.
ARTICLE 3.	
The articles opium, tin, and rattans being part of our revenue, are prohibited; and Qualla, Mooda, Pray, and Krean, places where these articles are produced, being so near to Penang, that when the Honourable Company's Resident remains there, this prohibition will be constantly broke through, therefore it should end, and the Governor General allow us our profits on these articles, *viz.*, 30,000 Spanish Dollars, every year.	The Governor General and Council, on the part of the English East India Company, will take care that the King of Quedah shall not be a sufferer by an English settlement being formed on the Island of Penang.

ARTICLE 4.

In case the Honourable Company's Agent gives credit to any of the King's relations, ministers, officers, or rayats, the Agent shall make no claim upon the King.

The Agent of the Honourable Company, or any person residing on the Island of Penang, under the Company's protection, shall not make claims upon the King of Quedah for debts incurred by the King's relations, ministers, officers, or rayats; but the persons having demands upon any of the King's subjects, shall have power to seize the persons and property of those indebted to them, according to the custom and usages of that country.

ARTICLE 5.

Any man in this country, without exception, be it our son or brother, who shall become an enemy to us, shall then become an enemy to the Honourable Company; nor shall the Honourable Company's Agent protect them, without breach of this Treaty, which is to remain while Sun and Moon endure.

All persons residing in the country belonging to the King of Quedah, who shall become his enemies, or commit capital offences against the State, shall not be protected by the English.

ARTICLE 6.

If any enemy come to attack us by land, and we require assistance from the Honourable Company, of men, arms, or ammunition, the Honourable Company will supply us at our expense.

This Article will be referred for the orders of the English East India Company, together with such parts of the King of Quedah's requests as cannot be complied with previous to their consent being obtained.

No. CXXXIX.

TREATY with the KING of QUEDAH—1791.

In the Hegira of our Prophet, 1205, year Dalakir, on the 16th of Moon Saban, on the day Ahat.

Seal of Toonkoo Sheriff Mahomed.

Whereas, on this date, this writing showeth that the Governor of Pulo Penang,* vakeel of the English Company, concluded peace and friendship with His Highness, Empetuan of Quedah, and all his great officers and rayats of the two countries,

* Prince of Wales' Island.

to live in peace by sea and land, to continue as long as the Sun and Moon give light: the Articles of Agreement are: —

ARTICLE 1.

The English Company will give to His Highness, Empetuan of Quedah, six thousand Spanish Dollars every year, for as long as the English shall continue in possession of Pulo Penang.

ARTICLE 2.

Seal of Toonkoo Allong Abraham.

His Highness Empetuan agrees that all kinds of provisions, wanted for Pulo Penang, the ships of war, and the Company's ships, may be bought at Quedah, without impediment, or being subject to any Duty.

ARTICLE 3.

All slaves running from Quedah to Pulo Penang, or from Pulo Penang to Quedah, shall be returned to their owners.

ARTICLE 4.

Seal of Datoo Pongawa Tilebone.

All persons in debt running from their creditors, from Quedah to Pulo Penang, or from Pulo Penang to Quedah, if they do not pay their debts, their persons shall be delivered over to their creditors.

ARTICLE 5.

The Empetuan will not allow Europeans of any other nation to settle in any part of this country.

ARTICLE 6.

Seal of F. Light, Superintendent.

The Company shall not receive any persons committing high treason or rebellion to Empetuan.

ARTICLE 7.

All persons committing murder running from Quedah to Pulo Penang, or from Pulo Penang to Quedah, shall be apprehended and returned in bonds.

ARTICLE 8.

All persons stealing chops (forgery) to be given up likewise.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons, enemies to the English Company, Empetuan shall not supply them with provisions.

These nine Articles are settled and concluded, and peace is made between Empetuan and the English Company; Quedah and Pulo Penang shall be as one country.

This done and completed by Toonkoo Sheriff Mahomed, and Toonkoo Allong Abraham, and Datoo Pongawa Tilebone, vakeels on the part of Empetuan, and given to the Governor of Pulo Penang, vakeel for the English Company. In this Agreement, whoever departs from any part herein written, God will punish and destroy: to him there shall be no health.

The seals of Sheriff Mahomed and Toonkoo Allong Abraham, and Datoo Pongawa Tilebone, are put to this writing, with each person's hand-writing.

Transcribed by Hakim Bunder, Poolong Penang.

Signed, sealed, and executed in Fort Cornwallis, on Prince of Wales' Island, this 1st day of May in the year of our Lord 1791.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) F. Light.

No. CXL.

Treaty with the King of Quedah - 1802.

Seal of Yeng de Per Tuan Rajah Mooda.

In the year of the Hegira of the Prophet (the peace of the Most High God be upon him) 1215, the year Hun, on the twelfth day of the Moon Mohurrum, on the day Aaorbare (Wednesday), whereas this day, this writing showeth, that Sir George Leith, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of Pulo Penang,* on the part of the English Company, has agreed on and concluded a Treaty of friendship and alliance with His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan Rajah Mooda of Purlies and Quedah, and all his Officers of State and Chiefs of the two countries, to continue on sea and land, as long as the Sun and Moon retain their motion and splendour: the Articles of which Treaty are as follow:—

Seal of Datoo Bindahara.

Seal of Che Ngan Abdoola.

Article 1.

The English Company are to pay annually to His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan of Purlies and Quedah, ten thousand Dollars, as long as the English shall continue in possession of Pulo Penang, and the country on the opposite coast hereafter mentioned.

Article 2.

His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan agrees to give to the English Company for ever, all that part of the sea-coast that is between Qualla Kurreean and

* Prince of Wales' Island.

the river side of Quàlla Mooda, and measuring inland from the sea side sixty Orlongs; the whole length abovementioned to be measured by people appointed by Yeng de Per Tuan and the Company's people. The English Company are to protect this coast from all enemies, robbers, and pirates that may attack it by sea, from north to south.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan agrees, that all kinds of provisions wanted for Pulo Penang, the ships of war and the Company's ships, may be bought at Purlies and Quedah, without impediment or being subject to any Duty or Custom; and all boats going from Pulo Penang to Purlies and Quedah, for the purpose of purchasing provisions, are to be furnished with proper passports for that purpose, to prevent impositions.

ARTICLE 4.

All slaves running away from Purlies and Quedah to Pulo Penang, or from Pulo Penang to Purlies and Quedah, shall be returned to their owners.

ARTICLE 5.

All debtors running from their creditors from Purlies and Quedah to Pulo Penang, or from Pulo Penang to Purlies and Quedah, if they do not pay their debts, their persons shall be delivered up to their creditors.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan shall not permit Europeans of any other nation to settle in any part of his dominions.

ARTICLE 7.

The Company are not to receive any such people as may be proved to have committed rebellion or high treason against Yeng de Per Tuan.

ARTICLE 8.

All persons guilty of murder, running from Purlies and Quedah to Pulo Penang, or from Pulo Penang to Purlies and Quedah, shall be apprehended and returned in bonds.

ARTICLE 9.

All persons stealing chops (forgery) to be given up likewise.

ARTICLE 10.

All those who are, or may become enemies to the Company, Yeng de Per Tuan shall not assist with provisions.

ARTICLE 11.

All persons belonging to Yeng de Per Tuan, bringing the produce of the country down the river, are not to be molested or impeded by the Company's people.

ARTICLE 12.

Such articles as Yeng de Per Tuan may stand in need of from Pulo Penang are to be procured by the Company's agents, and the amount to be deducted from the gratuity.

ARTICLE 13.

As soon as possible, after the ratification of this Treaty, the arrears of gratuity now due, agreeable to the former Treaty and Agreement to His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan of Purlies and Quedah, to be paid off.

ARTICLE 14.

On the ratification of this Treaty, all former Treaties and Agreements between the two Governments to be null and void.

These fourteen Articles being settled and concluded between His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan and the English Company, the countries of Purlies and Quedah and Pulo Penang shall be as one country; and whoever shall depart or deviate from any part of this Agreement, God will punish and destroy him: he shall not prosper.

This done and completed, and two Treaties, of the same tenor and date, interchangeably given between His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan and the Governor of Pulo Penang, and sealed with the seals of the State Officers immediately officiating under His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan, in order to prevent disputes hereafter.

Written by Hakim Ebrahim Eben (son of Sirree Rajah Mooda), by order of His Highness Yeng de Per Tuan, of exalted dignity.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. SWAINE,
M. T.

Seal of Hakim Ebrahim.

Revised from the original by John Anderson, Malay Translator to Government.

Approved and confirmed by the Governor General in Council, November, 1802.

No. CXLI.

TREATY of COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY the RAJAH of PERAK, settled by MR. WALTER SEWELL CRACROFT, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the HONOURABLE JOHN ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, GOVERNOR of PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND and its DEPENDENCIES. Done on the 27th Ramadhan, 1233, answering to the evening of the 30th July 1818.

ARTICLE 1.

The peace and friendship now subsisting between the Honourable English East India Company and His Majesty the Rajah of Perak, shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to British subjects, or persons being under the protection of the Honourable East India Company, shall always enjoy in the ports and dominions subject to His Majesty the Rajah of Perak, all the privileges and advantages which are now, or may at any time hereafter be, granted to the subjects of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE 3.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the Rajah of Perak shall always receive similar advantages and privileges with those in the preceding Article, as long as they are in the harbour of Fort Cornwallis and in all other places dependent on the British Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty of Perak agrees that he will not renew any obsolete and interrupted Treaties with other nations, public bodies, or individuals, the provisions of which may, in any degree, tend to exclude or obstruct the trade of British subjects, who further shall not be burthened with any impositions or Duties not levied on the subjects of other States.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the Rajah of Perak further engages, that he will, upon no pretence whatsoever, grant a monopoly of any articles of trade or commodities, the produce of his territories, to any person or persons, European, American, or natives of any other country, but that he will allow British subjects to come and buy all sorts of merchandize, the same as other people.

ARTICLE 6.

The Honourable East India Company engage, that they will not form any Treaties or Engagements which may exclude or obstruct the merchandize of the subjects of the Rajah of Perak who come to trade at Penang, nor will

they grant a monopoly of any sort of merchandize to one description of persons only, as is specified in the 5th Article, but will allow the natives of Perak to come and buy all sorts of merchandize, the same as other people.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty the Rajah of Perak engages, that if any persons bring subjects of the Company from Penang and its dependencies for sale, he will not allow of their sale in the country of Perak, and the Honourable Company will be bound by a similar Agreement with respect to the subjects of Perak, for the laws of England on no account allow of such proceedings in any of the countries subject to the British authority.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty, according to the foregoing Articles, is made for the purpose of promoting the peace and friendship of the two States, and securing the liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective subjects to the mutual advantage of both, and of it one draft is retained by His Majesty the Rajah of Perak, and one by Mr. Walter Sewell Cracroft, Agent of the Honourable the Governor of Penang. To this is affixed the seal of His Majesty the Rajah of Perak, to ratify it to the Honourable English East India Company, so that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning it, but that it may be permanent and last for ever.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) J. W. SALMOND,

Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CXLII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT of HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SRI SULTAN ABDULLAH MA-ALUM SHAH, who is seated on the ROYAL THRONE of the PERAK COUNTRY, given to MR. JOHN ANDERSON, AGENT to the HONOURABLE ROBERT FULLERTON, GOVERNOR of PULO PENANG, on behalf of the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, as a token of a lasting alliance and friendship, which can never be changed so long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, in order that friendship and union may be prolonged, and continue from this day forth for ever—1825.

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty the King of Perak hereby agrees to fix the boundary between the States of Perak and Salengore at the River Burnam, and there shall

be no encroachment on either side; and His Majesty engages not to interfere in the Government of Salengore, nor will he send any armament into that country; the subjects of Perak, however, being permitted to proceed thither for commercial purposes, conforming to the established rules and customs of other traders there frequenting.

ARTICLE 2.

With respect to the Agreement entered into between His Majesty the King of Salengore and Mr. John Anderson, Agent to the Honourable Robert Fullerton, Governor of Pulo Penang, providing for the removal of Rajah Hassan from the Perak Country and its dependencies, the King of Perak is well pleased with this Agreement, and he engages not to receive Rajah Hassan, nor permit him to return to any part of the Perak territory. His Majesty the King of Perak also engages that he will not grant a monopoly or entrust the collection of the revenues in future to any other, in order that there may be no further disturbances in the country, and he has hereby fixed the Duty on the tin exported from the Perak Country, at 6 Dollars per behar, in order that the commerce of the kingdom may be thrown open and extended; that population may be increased; that all traders may be encouraged to resort to Perak, such as the subjects of the English Government, the Siamese, Salengore, and others; and that they may be enabled to carry on an intercourse with ease and satisfaction, and be at liberty to resort to all the posts, settlements, and rivers within the State, to trade without any interruption for ever.

This Engagement is hereby made, and to it is affixed, as a token of its validity, the chop of His Majesty the King of Perak, and it is delivered to Mr. John Anderson, Agent to the Honourable Robert Fullerton, Governor of Pulo Penang.

This paper, written on the 6th day of September 1825, of the English year, and on the 20th day of Mohurrum, Monday, in the year of the Hegira, 1241.

(True copy.)

Chop of Paduka Sri Sultan Abdullah, King of Perak.

(Sd.) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CXLIII.

ENGAGEMENT of PADUKA SRI SULTAN ABDULLA MA-ALUM SHAH, son of the deceased JUMMAL-OOLLAH, and SUPREME RULER over the PERAK COUNTRY, made and delivered to CAPTAIN JAMES LOW, Agent of the HONOURABLE ROBERT FULLERTON, GOVERNOR in COUNCIL OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE and MALACCA, and which is to be everlasting, as the revolutions and endurance of the Sun and Moon—1826.

Chop of Sultan Abdullah Ma-Alum Shah, King of Perak.
Chop of the Rajah Muda of Perak.
Chop of the Rajah Bindahara of Perak.
Chop of the Orang Kaya Besar of Perak.

The Sultan, who governs the whole of the Perak Country and its dependencies, has this day, in the month and year herein specified, given over and ceded to the Honourable the East India Company of England, to be under its government henceforward and for ever, the Pulo Dinding and the Islands of Pankgor, together with all and every one of the Islands which belonged of old and until this period to the Kings of Perak, and which have been hitherto included within the Perak State, because the said Islands afford safe abodes to the pirates and robbers, who plunder and molest the traders on the coast and the inhabitants of the main land, etc., effectually deprive them of the means of seeking subsistence, and as the King of Perak has not the power or means singly to drive those pirates. For these reasons the King of Perak has, of his own free will and pleasure, ceded and given over as aforesaid, the Islands governed by them, and to be placed under any one of their governments, as they may think fit. To this deed, as tokens of its validity, have this day been put the great seal or chop of the ruler of the Perak Country, Paduka Sri Sultan Abdullah Ma-Alum Shah, together with the chops of the Chief Ministers of His Majesty's government.

Chop of the Orang Kaya Tumungung Sri Paduka Rajah.

This Deed is made and written this sixteenth day of Rubbea-ool-awal, Wednesday, 1242, or the Eighteenth day of October, in the year 1826.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) JAMES LOW, *Captain,*
Political Agent to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales' Island.

(Sd.) J. GARLING, *Resident Councillor.*

No. CXLIV.

ENGAGEMENT entered into betwixt HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SRI SULTAN ABDULLAH MA-ALUM SHAHIBUN MURHOOM JUMMAL-OOLLAH, SUPREME and RIGHTFUL RULER over all and every part of the PERAK COUNTRY, and CAPTAIN JAMES LOW, AGENT to the HONOURABLE ROBERT FULLERTON, GOVERNOR of PULO PENANG, SINGAPORE and MALACCA, on behalf of the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, whereof copies have been interchanged, and which is to be everlasting as the Sun and Moon. Moreover, it is a token of lasting friendship and alliance to exist betwixt the HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the KING of PERAK, and betwixt the KING and the HONOURABLE ROBERT FULLERTON—1826.

The Chop or Seal of the King of Perak.
Chop of the Rajah Muda.
Chop of the Bindahara.
Chop of the Orang Kaya Besar.
Chop of the Tumungung.

ARTICLE FIRST.—His Majesty the King of Perak, of his own free will and pleasure, hereby engages, that he will adhere to the stipulations respecting the boundaries of Perak and the settlement of other points which were made with the Rajah of Salengore by Mr. John Anderson, Agent to the Honourable Robert Fullerton, Governor of Pulo Penang, etc., and also to all the stipulations contained in the Engagement Hegira which His Majesty made with the said Mr. John Anderson, dated the 20th day of Mohurrum, Monday, in the year of the 1241, all of which deeds are here declared to be fixed and unalterable. Moreover, His Majesty now engages that he will not hold any communication or intercourse with the Rajah of Siam, or with any of his chiefs or vassals, or with the Rajah of Salengore, or any of his chiefs or vassals, which may or can have reference to political subjects, or to the administration of his government and the management of his country of Perak. His Majesty will not countenance any of his subjects who may connect themselves with, or league, or intrigue with the Siamese King, or with any of his chiefs or vassals, or with the Rajah of Salengore, or any of his chiefs or vassals, or with any other Siamese or Malayan people, by which the country of Perak can in any degree or manner be disturbed, and the government of His Majesty interfered with.

SECOND.—His Majesty the King of Perak will not give or present the bungamas, or any other species of tribute whatever, to the Rajah or King of Siam, or to any of his governors or vassals, nor will he give or present such to the Rajah of Salengore, or to any other Siamese or Malayan people henceforward and for ever. Moreover, His Majesty will not receive or permit to enter into his country of Perak, from the Rajah or King of Siam, or from any of his governors or chiefs, any ambassadors or armaments arriving at Perak for the purpose of arranging political matters, or interfering in any way in the affairs

and administration of the country of Perak. In like manner he will not receive into his country embassies or armaments sent by the Rajah of Salengore, or by any other Siamese or Malayan people; nor will he receive any party from any of the people, Rajahs, or countries here specified into his country, should its strength even consist of no more than thirty men, nor will he allow the least number to enter his country. But all persons of every country will, as heretofore, have free permission to trade unmolested to any port in the Perak Country, provided they do not interfere in its affairs. Should parties or armaments of the description above stated arrive in the Perak Country from any one of the countries, or Rajahs, Governors, or Chiefs, or people above specified, or should any of the said Rajahs, Governors, or Chiefs league with subjects of the King of Perak, in order to disturb his country and interfere in any way in his government, then in any such case or cases His Majesty will rely, as he now relies, and in all future times will rely, on the friendly aid and protection of the Honourable the East India Company, and of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Pulo Penang, etc., etc., to be manifested in such a manner and by such means as may to them seem most expedient.

THIRD.—Captain James Low, as Agent for the Honourable the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales' Island, engages that if His Majesty the King of Perak will faithfully adhere to and perform all and each of the stipulations contained in this Engagement as above specified, then His Majesty shall receive the assistance of the British in expelling from his country any Siamese or Malays as above stated, who, as also above specified, may at any time, enter the Perak Country with political views, or for the purpose of interfering in any way with the Government of His Majesty. But if His Majesty shall fail to perform all and every Article of this his Engagement, binding on him, then the obligation on the British to protect him and to assist him against his enemies will cease, and he will lose the confidence and friendship of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Pulo Penang, etc., etc., for ever.

This Engagement, which His Majesty has voluntarily and with great satisfaction entered into, has received as mark of its validity the chop or seal of His Majesty, and the seal and signature of the Agent, Captain James Low, together with the chops of the ministers of Perak, who are also parties in this Engagement with the Agent, and it is delivered to the said Agent to remain as an ever-enduring memorial of alliance and friendship betwixt the King of Perak and the British.

This paper, written on the Eighteenth day of October 1826, of the English year, and on the Sixteenth day of Rubbea-ool-awal, Wednesday, in the year of the Hegira, 1242.

Signature of the Agent, Captain James Low.

(A true copy.)

Seal of the Honourable Company.

(Sd.) JAMES LOW, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) J. GARLING,
Resident Councillor.

No. CXLV.

SUPPLEMENTARY ENGAGEMENTS of the RAJAH of PERAK, contained in a letter addressed by HIS MAJESTY to the AGENT, CAPTAIN JAMES LOW—1826.

After compliments—He who governs Perak, Paduka Sri Sultan Abdullah Ma-Alum Shah, desires to make known to his friend, Captain James Low, Agent to the Hon'ble Robert Fullerton, Governor in Council of Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, and Singapore, with relation to the subjects on which His Majesty and the Agent have already conferred:—

The chop of His Majesty Paduka Sri Sultan Ma-Alum Shah, King of Perak.

First.—That His Majesty will come down the river to stay at Kotah-loomoot, where he will build a fort of proper strength, and assign a competent number of soldiers for its protection and his own, in order that all enemies and pirates may be kept at a distance, and these men will be well armed, and will be maintained by His Majesty as a standing force, to be at all times ready for defence, and to obey his orders; and for the temporary accommodation of any British Officer who may be sent to visit him, His Majesty will direct that a small house be built opposite to his own residence.

Second.—His Majesty will keep a prow always ready to convey information of importance to Pulo Penang, and will further, without delay, take measures for opening a communication overland, betwixt the Perak river and the Krean river, and thence to Pulo Penang.

Third.—The Luksamana and the Shabunder will be forthwith sent down to reside at Quala Bidor, at the spot where Rajah Hussan formerly posted himself, and these two persons will, by His Majesty's orders, erect a fort there, and will collect the population and settle the country in that direction, and those persons trading at Perak will be encouraged and protected, according to ancient custom.

Fourth.—His Majesty will speedily seize or expel the head officers now residing at Koraw, at Laroot, at Trong, at Sinkang, and at Bruwas, who may have connected themselves with pirates or robbers, and will give warning to the people there, that should they let pirates or robbers remain amongst them, and should any English come there from Penang in search of pirates, the innocent might in that case suffer with the guilty.

Fifth.—All traders to all parts of Perak will be cherished by His Majesty, and their traffic will not be delayed, but every means will be afforded for a speedy settlement of accounts betwixt buyer and seller, and His Majesty will coerce any of his subjects, or others, should their conduct require harsh measures, to come to a speedy settlement of accounts with traders to Perak, and to prevent their distressing such in any way.

Sixth.—His Majesty the King of Perak will drive out of his country any person convicted of having carried off clandestinely, or by force, from any British possession, any subject of, or person living under, the British Govern-

ment, and should any person so carried off be discovered, His Majesty will detain that person and give information to the Honourable the Governor of Pulo Penang in order that such mischievous practices may be wholly prevented.

Seventh.—When the country has again got settled, His Majesty will direct his people to sow abundance of rice, gram, and rear as much poultry and as many cattle as possible, in order that his people, and those residing under the British Government, may receive mutual advantage.

Eighth.—His Majesty intends to appoint, and will appoint, a properly qualified person to superintend the collection of Duties on exports, such as tin and other merchandize.

Should any trader, a subject of His Majesty, arrive at a British port, and not be able to show a port clearance, the same will be forfeited according to custom.

Ninth.—His Majesty wishes to establish schools in this country, and will be happy should his friend, Captain James Low, assist him by sending a well-skilled school master from Pulo Penang, and should His Majesty send any child or children to Pulo Penang to be educated in all the requisite branches of knowledge, he hopes that such child or children will be favorably received and treated.

All these things His Majesty agrees to with the greatest satisfaction.

This paper, dated the 23rd day of the month Rubbea-ool-awal, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, in the year 1826.

(A true translation of copy)

(Sd.) JAMES LOW, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) J. GARLING,
Resident Councillor.

No. CXLVI.

TREATY of COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY the RAJAH of SALENGORE, settled by MR. WALTER SEWELL CRACROFT, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the HONOURABLE JOHN ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, GOVERNOR of PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND and its dependencies. Done on the 20th Shawal 1233 (answering to the evening of the 22nd August 1818).

ARTICLE 1.

The peace and friendship now subsisting between the Honourable English East India Company and His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to British subjects, or persons being under the protection of the Honourable East India Company, shall always enjoy in the ports and dominions subject to His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore all the privileges and advantages which are now, or may at any time hereafter be, granted to the subjects of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE 3.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore shall always receive similar advantages and privileges with those in the preceding Article, as long as they are in the harbour of Fort Cornwallis, and in all other places dependent on the British Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty of Salengore agrees that he will not renew any obsolete and interrupted treaties with other nations, public bodies, or individuals, the provisions of which may, in any degree, tend to exclude or obstruct the trade of British subjects, who, further, shall not be burthened with any impositions or Duties not levied on the subjects of other States.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore further engages that he will, upon no pretence whatsoever, grant a monoply of any articles of trade or commodities, the produce of his territories, to any person or persons, European, American, or natives of any other country, but that he will allow British subjects to come and buy all sorts of merchandize the same as other people.

ARTICLE 6.

The Honourable East India Company engage that they will not form any Treaties or Engagements which may exclude or obstruct the merchandize of the subjects of the Rajah of Salengore, who come to trade at Penang, nor will they grant a monopoly of any sort of merchandize to one description of persons only, as is specified in the 5th Article, but will allow the natives of Salengore to come and buy all sorts of merchandize the same as other people.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore engages that, if any person bring subjects of the Company of Penang and its dependencies for sale, he will not allow of their sale in the Country of Salengore, and the Honourable Company will be bound by a similar Agreement with respect to the subjects of Salengore, for the laws of England on no account allow of such proceedings in any of the countries subject to the British authority.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty, according to the foregoing Articles, is made for the purpose of promoting the peace and friendship of the two States, and securing the liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective subjects, to the mutual advantage of both, and of it one draft is retained by His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore, and one by Mr. Walter Sewell Cracroft, Agent of the Honourable the Governor of Penang. To this is affixed seal of His Majesty the Rajah of Salengore to ratify it to the Honourable English East India Company, so that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning it, but that it may be permanent and last for ever.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CXLVII.

AN AGREEMENT of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and SRI SULTAN IBRAHIM SHAH, KING of SALENGORE, settled by MR. JOHN ANDERSON, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the HON'BLE ROBERT FULLERTON, GOVERNOR of PULO PENANG and its dependencies. Done at the Fort of Salengore, on the 5th day of Mohurrum in the year of the Hijirat 1241, or 20th day of August A.D. 1825.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas the relations of peace and friendship have subsisted for a length of time between the Hon'ble East India Company and His Majesty the King of Salengore, and were confirmed by a Treaty of commercial alliance, consisting of eight Articles, concluded by Mr. Walter Sewell Cracroft, on the 20th day of the month Shawal, in the year of the Hijirat 1233, or the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1818, for the purpose of facilitating the commercial intercourse between the two States, it is now agreed between His Majesty the King of Salengore and Mr. John Anderson, as Agent to the Hon'ble Robert Fullerton, Governor of Pulo Penang, to confirm the said Treaty, which will remain unchanged for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty of Salengore engages with the Hon'ble Robert Fullerton, Governor of Pulo Penang, that from the date of this engagement, and for the time to come, the established boundary between the States of Perak and Salengore shall be the river Burnam, and no armament by land or sea from Salengore shall enter any part of the Perak territory or its dependencies, nor shall His Majesty of Salengore interfere in the government of the Perak country, for it is hereby restored to the King of Perak, provided, however, that prows from Salengore shall be at liberty to proceed to Perak for the

purpose of commerce, conforming to the rules and customs of other traders resorting thither.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty of Salengore engages to direct the immediate removal from the Perak territory of Rajah Hassan, who is now established at Sungee Bidor; and His Majesty of Salengore further engages, that he will not permit Rajah Hassan to return thither, nor to interfere in any way with the government of the Perak country, and also that Rajah Hassan shall be prohibited from carrying away any people from that country, or the ryots of the King of Perak, who are unwilling to accompany him.

ARTICLE 4.

The King of Salengore engages not to permit any pirates to resort to any part of his territory, and the Governor of Pulo Penang will be bound by a similar engagement on his part.

ARTICLE 5.

The King of Salengore engages to seize and return to Pulo Penang any offenders, such as pirates, robbers, murderers, and others who may escape to Salengore, and if any persons of the description above mentioned fly from Salengore to Pulo Penang, the Governor will be bound by a similar Agreement.

ARTICLE 6.

This Agreement is made between His Majesty of Salengore and the Honourable East India Company, with mutual consent and good-will between both parties, for the purpose of prolonging the peace and friendly communication between the two States, and it shall continue as long as the revolution of the starry sphere, in which the Sun and Moon perform their motions, shall endure. This engagement is made in the presence of all assembled, and to it is affixed the chop of His Majesty of Salengore, and the seal of the Honourable East India Company, being written and executed in duplicate, one copy being retained by the King of Salengore, and the other by the Honourable East India Company.

The end.

Seal of United East India Company. Prince of Wales' Island.

Chop of Sultan Ibrahim Shah, King of Salengore.

(Sd.) JOHN ANDERSON,
Political Agent.

(A true copy.)
(Sd.) JOHN ANDERSON,
Political Agent.

The 26th August 1825.

(True copy.)
(Sd.) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CXLVIII.

Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the Supreme Government of British India and Rajah Ali, the Panghulu, and Ampat Sukus, governing the countries of Rumbowe and its dependencies—1831.

1. On the part of the British Government, Robert Ibbetson, Esq., Resident of Singapore, Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, and its dependencies; and, on the part of Rumbowe and its dependencies, the said Rajah Ali, the Panghúlu, and Ampat Sukus.

2. In token of the good-will and disposition of the Supreme Government of British India, as well as indisposition to grasp at the possession of more territory than can fairly be claimed from long established custom and usage, beyond the possibility of misapprehension, they hereby waive all claim that might be urged to the obedience of the Rumbownese, as subjects of the British Government, founded on former treaties between them and the Dutch Government, and are pleased, from this date, to cancel such interpretation, and to treat with the authorities of Rumbowe and its dependencies as an independent State.

Article 1.

The Supreme Government of British India hereby acknowledge Rajah Ali, the Panghúlu, and Ampat Sukus, as the Chiefs of Rumbowe and its dependencies.

Article 2.

The English and Rumbownese engage in friendship with mutual truth, sincerity and candour. The Rumbownese must not meditate or commit evil against the English in any manner. The English must not meditate or commit evil against the Rumbownese in any manner. The Rumbownese must not molest, attack, disturb, or seize any place, territory, or boundary belonging to the English, in any country belonging to the English. The English must not molest, attack, disturb, seize, or take any place, territory or boundary, subject to the Rumbownese. The Rumbownese shall settle every matter within the Rumbownese boundaries according to their own will and customs.

Article 3.

Should any place or country subject to the English do anything that may offend the Rumbownese, the Rumbownese shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the English, who shall examine into it with truth and sincerity, and if the fault lie with the English, the English shall punish according to the fault. Should any place or country subject to the

Rumbownese do anything that may offend the English, the English shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the Rumbownese, who will examine into it with truth and sincerity, and if the fault lie with the Rumbownese, the Rumbownese shall punish according to the fault. Should any Rumbownese place or country, that is near an English country, collect at any time an army or fleet of boats, if the Chief of the English enquire the object of such force, the Chief of the Rumbownese country must declare it. Should any English place or country, that is near a Rumbownese country, collect at any time an army or a fleet of boats, if the Chief of the Rumbownese country enquire the object of such force, the Chief of the English country must declare it.

ARTICLE 4.

In places belonging to the Rumbownese and English, lying near their mutual borders, if the English entertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the Chief on the side of the English must send a letter, with some men and people, to go and enquire from the Rumbownese Chief, who shall depute some of his officers and people to go with the men belonging to the English Chief and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may be ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner. If the Rumbownese entertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the Chief on the side of the Rumbownese must send a letter, with some men and people, to go and enquire from the English Chief, who shall depute some of his officers and people to go with the men belonging to the Rumbownese Chief and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may be ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner.

ARTICLE 5.

Should any Rumbownese subject run away, and go and live within the boundaries of the English, the Rumbownese must not intrude, enter, seize, or take such person within the English boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner, and the English shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not. Should any English subjects run, and go and live within the boundaries of the Rumbownese, the English must not intrude, enter, seize, or take such person within the Rumbownese boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner, and the Rumbownese shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not.

ARTICLE 6.

Merchants subject to the English, and their junks and boats, may have intercourse and trade with any Rumbownese country, and the Rumbownese will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. Merchants subject to the Rumbownese, and their boats and junks, may have intercourse and trade with any English country, and the English will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. The Rumbownese desiring to go to an English country, or the English desiring to go to a

Rumbownese country, must conform to the customs of the place or country on either side; should they be ignorant of the customs, the Rumbownese or English officers must explain them. Rumbownese subjects who visit an English country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the English country in every particular. English subjects who visit a Rumbownese country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the Rumbownese country in every particular.

ARTICLE 7.

Rajah Ali, the Panghúlu, and Ampat Sukus, with a view to promote the safety of trade and navigation, shall not tolerate piracy, but on the contrary they shall exert their utmost efforts, by causing the offender to receive an exemplary punishment, to suppress it, and the English will do the same.

ARTICLE 8.

That in the event of their being apprized of any hostile undertaking being in contemplation, they shall endeavour to defeat the object of the enemy, and inform the English Chief of Malacca instantly of the circumstance.

The eight Articles of this Treaty, written in the Malayan language, are concluded and agreed upon on the 30th November 1831; there are two copies, both sealed and attested by R. Ibbetson, Esq., on the part of the English, and Rajah Ali, the Panghúlu and Ampat Sukus, on the part of Rumbowe and its dependencies; another copy will be transmitted for the ratification * of the Governor-General of Bengal, which, when returned, a note to that effect shall be further affixed to the two copies now attested, in token that it is to last as long as heaven and earth shall endure. But the Treaty, in the meantime, is to be scrupulously acted on by both parties.

* Subsequently ratified.

No. CXLIX.

A TREATY made in friendship, to last as long as the Sun and Moon revolve, between the RULERS of INDIA under the ENGLISH on the one part, and RAJAH ALI and the PANGHULUS of the eight SUKUS ruling over RUBMOWE and its dependencies on the other part—1832.

On the part of the English the Honourable Robert Ibbetson, Esq., Resident of Singapore, Pulo Penang, and Malacca, and its dependencies, and

on the part of Rumbowe and its dependencies Rajah Ali and the Panghúlus of the eight Sukus, that these countries, both those under the English and under the said Chiefs, may hereafter be ruled with justice, and according to their several customs, and not to infringe upon the rights of each other.

The English Government by these presents cancel and annul all former Treaties and Agreements made between Rumbowe and the Dutch Government and the present Government of the English, and make this Treaty with the Rumbowe Chief as a Government of itself, excluding all others.

Firstly.—On the part of the English Government they hereby acknowledge Rajah Ali and the present Panghúlus of eight Sukus as the rulers of Rumbowe and its dependencies.

Secondly.—The English Government and that of Rumbowe do hereby form a friendship to last for ever, and the Rumbowe Government will never do anything offensive against the English Government, and the English Government promise on their part to be equally friendly towards the Government of Rumbowe, either by attacking each other, or taking possession of the territories of that of either party.

The Rumbowe Government will be at liberty to rule within its own territories according to the laws and usages of that country.

Thirdly.—If, in any of the places under the English Government, they should ill-treat any people of Rumbowe, the Government of Rumbowe shall not attack or fight against that place, but the Rumbowe Government will first inform the English Government of it, who will enquire into the causes and see that justice be done—if the fault lays on the part of the English, justice shall be accorded according to the English Law; and if the same should happen on the part of the Rumbowe people, towards that of the subjects of the English, the English Government shall not take upon itself to attack or destroy that country, but shall, in the first place, acquaint the Rumbowe Chiefs of the aggression, and the Chiefs of Rumbowe shall enquire into the causes and do justice, and if the fault lies on the part of the Rumbowe people, they shall be punished according to the magnitude of their offences.

Should any of the places in the neighbourhood of the English territories be preparing for warfare by assembling men or vessels, and should the English Government enquire the cause of doing so, the Chiefs of Rumbowe shall state the reasons for doing so; on the part of the English Government they promise to do the same to Rumbowe.

Fourthly.—With regard to the boundaries which decide the territories of Rumbowe from those of the English, should the latter be at a loss to find out the exact places, the person governing on the part of the English will write and send persons on their part to Rumbowe, and the latter will send their officers, and the said officers for both parties will ascertain the boundaries and settle them on the most amicable terms: should the Government of Rumbowe be similarly situated, and wish to ascertain the exact boundaries, they will act in the same manner, and send their officers to the English Government, who

will in the same manner go to the spot and ascertain the same in the most friendly manner.

Fifthly.—Should any of the inhabitants of Rumbowe run away to the territories of the English Government, it will not be lawful for any Rumbowe people to follow and seize them within the English territories, but the Rumbowe people can give information and demand them of the English Government in a proper manner, and the English can deliver them up or not as they may think proper.

If, on the other hand, any English inhabitants should go and settle in the Rumbowe countries, the English may not follow and seize such whilst in the Rumbowe territory, but the English shall give information and demand them in a friendly manner, and the people of Rumbowe will deliver them up or not as may be deemed proper.

Sixthly.—English merchants in wankangs and prows can trade backwards and forwards in any of the Rumbowe territories, and the Rumbowe Government shall assist such traders, so that they can traffic without danger, and Rumbowe traders in wankangs and prows can trade in any English Ports, and the English Government shall protect them. When any Rumbowe people wish to go to places under the English, or, on the other hand, any English wish to go to places under Rumbowe, they shall be guided by the customs and usages of those places, and should they, on either part, be ignorant of such customs and usages, the Officers of such places shall inform them; further, all inhabitants of Rumbowe who should go to places under the English Government, shall be guided by the orders that they may have given to them in those districts, and the English inhabitants who may go to places under Rumbowe shall also do the same.

Seventhly.—Rajah Ali and Panghúlus of the eight Sukus shall not allow pirates to remain in their ports, but do all in their power to give safety to traders, thereby destroying these evil-disposed people, and the English on their part shall promise to do the same.

Eighthly.—If Rajah Ali and Panghúlus of the four Sukus shall hear of any acts of the enemy, they shall do all in their power to prevent their carrying them into execution, and shall give information of the same.

These eight stipulations are written in the Malay language, and are settled and determined upon on the 28th January 1832, equal to the Arabic calculation of the 18th day of Shaban 1247, and two copies of the same tenor and date, sealed and acknowledged by Robert Ibbetson, Esq., on the part of the English Government, and Rajah Ali with Panghúlus of the eight Sukus on the part of Rumbowe and its dependencies.

Another copy of this Treaty shall be made and sent to Bengal for the purpose of being approved of by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and when the same shall be returned and confirmed, notice shall be made of it in writing in these two copies, that they may never be changed and literally interpreted as long as the world may last.

Further, these Engagements shall be followed in good faith by the contracting parties.

(Sd.) R. IBBETSON,
Resident of Singapore, P. W. Island and Malacca.

Witnesses to the signature.

(Sd.) W. T. LEWIS,
Assistant Resident.

(Sd.) J. B. WESTERHOUT.

Seal of SYED SABAN.

Sedeah Rajah bin Lellah Maharajah, bestowed by Bundarah Sree Maharajah, 1216.

MARA BANGSA GUMPAH MAHARAJAH
PANGHULU LILLA MAHARAJAH.
SREE MAHARAJAH MANGSA BALLANG
MANDALAKAH ANDEHKAH

Seal of Sultan Allee bin Sultan Abdul Jallel Mahallam Shaw, descended from the late Ahmed Shaw, deceased, 1248.

This is the mark of ALI RAJAH,
Ruler of Rumbowe.
JAAGSORAH.

No. CL.

RUMBOWE BOUNDARY AGREEMENT, 9th January 1833.

We, Robert Ibbetson, Esq., Governor in Council of Pulo Penang, Singapore and Malacca, Samuel Garling, Esq., Resident Councillor of Malacca, on the part of the English East India Company, and the Eang de Per Tuan Besar of Rumbowe, Rajah Ali, and the Eang de Per Tuan Muda Sheriff Saban bin Ibrahim Alkadaree, together with the Dattu Panghúlu Lelah Maharajah, and Sedah Rajah, and the Dattus eight Sukus of Rumbowe, *viz.*, Dattu Gampar Maharajah, Dattu Marranbangsa, Dattu Sangsorra, Dattu Bangsah Ballang, Dattu Sama Rajah, Dattu Andekah, Dattu Mandalekah, and Dattu Senda Maharajah, who are at this present date about to settle the boundaries between the territory of Malacca and that of Rumbowe, which is done with the mutual consent of the parties so assembled, and the said boundaries are fixed, as stated below, as follows :—

Firstly.—From the mouth of the River Jenny to Bukit Bertam, from thence to Bukit Jelootong, from thence to Bukit Puttoos, from thence to Jegrat Kanchee, from thence to Lubbo Tallahn, from thence to Dusoon Prinjee, from thence to Dusoon Kahpar, from thence to Booloo Sankad, from thence to Bukit Puttoos.

The above are the boundaries between Rumbowe and Malacca, which we have ascertained with sincerity, and to be so long as the Moon and the Sun exist between the English Company and Rumbowe. They are never to be altered, nor this deed be altered from what has been set forth above.

Further.—From henceforth whosoever should be at the head of the Government of Malacca, or that of Rumbowe, they will respect and follow the Engagement herein made.

Further.—From this date, we, the two contracting parties, annul all former Engagements and Deeds regarding the boundaries of Malacca and Rumbowe.

This Engagement is made in duplicate, both of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the Malacca Government, and the other with Rumbowe. In witness of the above Engagement, the contracting parties have affixed their seals and signatures, and the signatures of the witnesses.

Written by Abdul Wyadd Abdul Rayhm, of Malacca, at Naning, in the village of Sungie-Soopoot, in the year of our Lord 1833, on the 9th day of January, and in the Malay year 1248, on the 19th day of the month Shaban.

The seals of Eang de Per Tuan Besar and Muda of Rumbowe.

The seals of the two Panghúlus.

* The mark of DATTU GAMPAR.
* „ „ MARRABANGSAH.
* „ „ SANGSORRAH.
* „ „ BANGSAH BALLANG.
* „ „ SAUMIAH RAJAH.
* „ „ ANDEKAH.
* „ „ MANDALEKAH.
* „ „ SENDAH.

(Sd.) MATTHEW POOLE, *Lieutenant, Qr. Mr.-General's Department.*
„ T. J. NEWBOLD, *23rd Madras Light Infantry.*
„ J. B. WESTERHOUT.

No. CLI.

BOUNDARY TREATY with JOHOLE—15th June 1833.

We, Robert Ibbetson, Governor in Council of Pulo Penang, Singapore and Malacca, and Samuel Garling, Resident Councillor at Malacca, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and Dattu and Panghúlu of Johole, Lelah Perkassa, at this time fix the boundary between the territory of Malacca and Johole, in the presence of the Eang de Per Tuan Muda, of Rumbowe,

viz., Sherif Saban and Dattu Panghúlu Lelah Maharajah, both sides agreeing as is mentioned below.

The names of the boundary marks are, first, "from Bukit Puttoos to Salumba Kroh, thence to Lubo Palang, thence to Lubo Penawen, following the right bank of the stream downwards towards Malacca. The left bank is the territory of Johole. This is the boundary between Malacca and Johole, for instance, Rekkan and Lodang, and Kadaka, and Nascha, all these campongs are under the dominion of Johole.

We have settled and agreed, as long as there is a Moon and Sun, the contract between the Honourable East India Company and Johole cannot be dissolved and altered, as is mentioned above.

Moreover, in time to come, whoever shall rule Malacca and Johole shall follow faithfully what has been here done.

From this day, we, for both parties, make null and void all writings and traditions relating to the ancient boundaries between Malacca and Johole.

The treaty has been done in duplicate; one copy of which is to be kept at Malacca, and the other at Johole.

To ratify what has been agreed on above, the seal and signature of each individual are hereunto affixed.

This Treaty was done at Malacca, on the 15th June, in the year 1833, agreeing with the 27th of the Mahomedan month Mohurrum, A. H. 1249.

No. CLII.

TREATY of COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY SRI SULTAN ABDUL RACHMAN SHAW, KING of JOHORE, PAHANG and DEPENDENCIES, settled on the part of the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY by MAJOR WILLIAM FARQUHAR, RESIDENT AT MALACCA, by virtue of powers delegated to him by the HONOURABLE JOHN ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, GOVERNOR of PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND, and its dependencies, and on the part of HIS MAJESTY the SULTAN of JOHORE, PAHANG, etc., by HIS HIGHNESS JAFFIR RAJAH MUDA of RHIO, in virtue of similar powers granted to him by his said MAJESTY SRI SULTAN ABDUL RACHMAN SHAW—1818.

ARTICLE 1.

The peace and friendship now happily subsisting between the Honourable English East India Company and His Majesty Sri Sultan Abdul Rachman Shaw, King of Johore, Pahang, etc., shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to British subjects, or persons being under the protection of the Honourable East India Company, shall always enjoy in the ports and dominions of Johore, Pahang, Lingin, Rhio, and others, subject to his said Majesty Sri Sultan Abdul Rachman Shaw, all the privileges and advantages which are now, or may at any time hereafter be, granted to the subjects of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE 3.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to the subjects of his said Majesty Sri Sultan Abdul Rachman Shaw shall always receive similar advantages and privileges in the harbour of Fort Cornwallis, and in all other places dependent on the British Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

ARTICLE 4.

His said Majesty Sri Sultan Abdul Rachman Shaw shall not renew any obsolete and interrupted Treaties with other nations, public bodies, or individuals, the provisions of which may in any degree tend to exclude or obstruct the trade of British subjects, who further shall not be burdened with any impositions, or Duties, not levied on the subjects of other States.

ARTICLE 5.

His said Majesty Sri Sultan Abdul Rachman Shaw further engages that he will, upon no pretence whatever, grant a monopoly of any articles of trade or commodities, the produce of his territories, to any person or persons, European, American, or Native.

ARTICLE 6.

It is finally declared that this Treaty, which, according to the foregoing Articles, is meant for promoting the peace and friendship, and securing the liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective subjects, to the mutual advantage of both, shall last for ever.

In token of truth, and for the satisfaction of both parties, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and seals in Rhio, this Nineteenth day of August A. D. 1818, answering to the 16th day of the month Sawal, in the year of the Hejira 1233.

The Chop of the RAJAH MUDA,
Or Heir Apparent of Rhio.

(Seal of MAJOR FARQUHAR.)

(Sd.) WM. FARQUHAR,
Resident of Malacca, and Commissioner on the part of the British Government.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) JOHN ANDERSON,
Malay Translator to Government.

No. CLIII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE concluded between the HONOURABLE SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of FORT MARLBOROUGH and its dependencies, AGENT to the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, etc., etc., etc., for the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one part, and THEIR HIGHNESSES SULTAN HUSSEIN MAHUMMED SHAH, SULTAN of JOHORE, and DATOO TAMMUNGONG SREE MAHARAJAH ABDUL RAHMAN, CHIEF of SINGAPORE and its dependencies, on the other part—1819.

ARTICLE 1.

The Preliminary Articles of Agreement entered into on the 30th of January 1819, by the Honourable Sir Stamford Raffles, on the part of the English East India Company, and by Datoo Tammungong Sree Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, for himself and for Sultan Hussein Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, is hereby entirely approved, ratified, and confirmed by His Highness the aforesaid Sultan Mahummed Shah.

ARTICLE 2.

In furtherance of the objects contemplated in the said Preliminary Agreement, and in compensation of any and all the advantages which may be foregone now or hereafter by His Highness Sultan Hussein Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, in consequence of the stipulations of this Treaty, the Honourable English East India Company agree and engage to pay to His aforesaid Highness the sum of Spanish Dollars five thousand annually, for and during the time that the said Company may, by virtue of this Treaty, maintain a factory or factories on any part of His Highness' hereditary dominions, and the said Company further agree to afford their protection to His Highness aforesaid as long as he may continue to reside in the immediate vicinity of the places subject to their authority: it is, however, clearly explained to, and understood by, His Highness, that the English Government, in entering into this Alliance, and in thus engaging to afford protection to His Highness, is to be considered in no way bound to interfere with the internal politics of his States, or engaged to assert or maintain the authority of His Highness by force of arms.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness Datoo Tammungong Sree Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, having by Preliminary Articles of

Agreement entered into on the 30th of January 1819, granted his full permission to the Honourable English East India Company to establish a factory or factories at Singapore, or on any other part of His Highness' dominions, and the said Company having in recompense and in return for the said grant settled on His Highness the yearly sum of Spanish Dollars three thousand, and having received His Highness into their alliance and protection, all and every part of the said Preliminary Articles is hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 4.

His Highness the Sultan Hussein Mahammed Shah, Sultan of Johore, and His Highness Datoo Tammungong Sree Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore, engage and agree to aid and assist the Honourable East India Company against all enemies that may assail the factory or factories of the said Company established, or to be established, in the dominions of their said Highnesses respectively.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Sultan Hussein Mahammed Shah, Sultan of Johore, and His Highness Datoo Tammungong Sree Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore, agree, promise, and bind themselves, their heirs and successors, that for as long time as the Honourable the English East India Company shall continue to hold a factory or factories on any part of the dominions subject to the authority of their Highnesses aforesaid, and shall continue to afford to their Highnesses support and protection, they, their said Highnesses, will not enter into any treaty with any other nation, and will not admit or consent to the settlement in any part of their dominions of any other power, European or American.

ARTICLE 6.

All persons belonging to the English factory or factories, or who shall hereafter desire to place themselves under the protection of its flag, shall be duly registered and considered as subject to the British authority.

ARTICLE 7.

The mode of administrating justice to the native population shall be subject to future discussion and arrangement between the contracting parties, as this will necessarily, in a great measure, depend on the laws and usages of the various tribes who may be expected to settle in the vicinity of the English factory.

ARTICLE 8.

The Port of Singapore is to be considered under the immediate protection and subject to the regulation of the British authorities.

ARTICLE 9.

With regard to the Duties which it may hereafter be deemed necessary to levy on goods, merchandize, boats or vessels, His Highness Datoo Tam-

mungong Sree Maharajah Abdul Rahman is to be entitled to a moiety or full half of all the amount collected from native vessels.

The expenses of the port and the collection of Duties to be defrayed by the British Government.

Done and concluded at Singapore, this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1819, answering to the 11th day of the month Rubbelakhir and year of the Hejira 1234.

(Sd.) T. S. Raffles,
Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General for the States of Rhio, Singapore, and Johore.

No. CLIV.

Agreement between Sir Stamford Raffles and Sultan Hussein Mahomed Shah, for the occupation of Singapore, in June 1819.

No. 1.

Be it known to all men, that we, the Sultan Hussein Mahomed Shah, Ungko Tumungong Abdul Rahman, Governor Raffles, and Major William Farquhar, have hereby entered into the following arrangements and regulations for the better guidance of the people of this Settlement, pointing out where all the different castes are severally to reside, with their families, and captains, or heads of their *campongs*.

Article 1.

The boundaries of the lands under the control of the English are as follows: from Tanjong Malang on the west, to Tanjong Kattang on the east, and on the land side, as far as the range of cannon shot, all round from the factory. As many persons as reside within the aforesaid boundary and *not* within the campongs of the Sultan and Tumungong, are all to be under the control of the Resident, and with respect to the gardens and plantations that now are, or may hereafter be, made, they are to be at the disposal of the Tumungong, as heretofore; but it is understood that he will always acquaint the Resident of the same.

Article 2.

It is directed that all the Chinese move over to the other side of the river forming a campong from the site of the large bridge down the river towards the mouth, and all Malays, people belonging to the Tumungong and others, are also to remove to the other side of the river, forming their campong from the site of the large bridge up to the river towards the source.

ARTICLE 3.

All cases which may occur, requiring Council in this Settlement, they shall, in the first instance, be conferred and deliberated upon, by the three aforesaid, and when they shall have been decided upon, they shall be made known to the inhabitants either by beat of gong or by proclamation.

ARTICLE 4.

Every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Sultan, the Tumungong, and the Resident shall meet at the Rooma Bitchara; but should either of the two former be incapable of attending, they may send a Deputy there.

ARTICLE 5.

Every Captain, or head of caste, and all Panghúlus of campongs and villages, shall attend at the Rooma Bitchara, and make a report or statement of such occurrences as may have taken place in the Settlement, and represent any grievance or complaint that they may have to bring before the Council for its consideration on each Monday.

ARTICLE 6.

If the Captains, or heads of castes, or the Panghúlus of campongs, do not act justly towards their constituents, they are permitted to come and state their grievances themselves to the Resident at the Rooma Bitchara, who is hereby authorised to examine and decide thereon.

ARTICLE 7.

No Duties or Customs can be exacted, or farms established in this Settlement, without the consent of the Sultan, the Tumungong, and Major William Farquhar, and without the consent of these three nothing can be arranged.

In confirmation of the aforesaid Articles, we, the undersigned, have put our seals and signatures, at Singapore, this 2nd day of the month of Ramzan 1234, answering to 26th June 1819.

Seal of the SULTAN.

Seal of the TUMUNGONG.

[L. S.] (Sd.) T. S. RAFFLES.

[L. S.] (Sd.) W. FARQUHAR.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. FARQUHAR,
Late Resident.

No. CLV.

A TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one side, and THEIR HIGHNESSES the SULTAN and TUMUNGONG of JOHORE on the other, concluded on the Second day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four (1824), corresponding with the Sixth day of the month of Zulhaz, in the year of Hegira One Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-nine (1239), by the above SULTAN of JOHORE, HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN HUSSAIN MAHOMED SHAH, and the above TUMUNGONG of JOHORE, HIS HIGHNESS DATU TUMUNGONG ADUL RAHMAN SRI MAHARAJAH, on their own behalf, and by JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., BRITISH RESIDENT of SINGAPORE, vested with full powers thereto by the RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, GOVERNOR-GENERAL of and for FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL, on behalf of the said HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

ARTICLE 1.

Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall subsist for ever between the Honourable the English East India Company and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore and their respective heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby cede in full sovereignty and property to the Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever, the Island of Singapore, situated in the Straits of Malacca, together with the adjacent seas, straits, and islets, to the extent of ten geographical miles, from the coast of the said main Island of Singapore.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages, in consideration of the cession specified in the last Article, to pay unto His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, the sum of Spanish Dollars thirty-three thousand two hundred (33,200), together with a stipend, during his natural life, of one thousand three hundred (1,300) Spanish Dollars per

mensem, and to His Highness the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred (26,800) Spanish Dollars, with a monthly stipend of seven hundred (700) Spanish Dollars during his natural life.

ARTICLE 4.

His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah hereby acknowledges to have received from the Honourable the English East India Company, in fulfilment of the stipulations of the two last Articles, the sum of thirty-three thousand two hundred (33,200) Spanish Dollars, together with the first monthly instalment of the above-mentioned stipend, of Spanish Dollars one thousand three hundred (1,300), and His Highness the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah also hereby acknowledges to have received from the Honourable the English East India Company, in fulfilment of the stipulations of the two last Articles, the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred Spanish Dollars (26,800), with one month's instalment of the above stipend of seven hundred Spanish Dollars.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable the English East India Company engages to receive and treat their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, with all the honours, respect, and courtesy belonging to their rank and station, whenever they may reside at, or visit, the Island of Singapore.

ARTICLE 6.

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages in the event of their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong, their heirs or successors, preferring to reside permanently in any portion of their own States and to remove for that purpose from Singapore, to pay unto them, that it is to say, to His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, his heir or successor, the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) Spanish Dollars, and to His Highness the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, his heir or successor, the sum of fifteen thousand (15,000) Spanish Dollars.

ARTICLE 7.

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, in consideration of the payment specified in the last Article, hereby relinquish for themselves, their heirs, and successors, to the Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever, all right and title to every description of immoveable property, whether in lands, houses, gardens, orchards or timber trees, of which their said Highnesses may be possessed within the Island of Singapore or its dependencies at the time they may think proper to withdraw from the said island for the purpose of permanently residing within their own States, but it is reciprocally and clearly understood that the provisions of this Article shall

not extend to any description of property which may be held by any follower or retainer of their Highnesses beyond the precincts of the ground at present allotted for the actual residence of their said Highnesses.

ARTICLE 8.

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby engage that, as long as they shall continue to reside within the Island of Singapore, or to draw their respective monthly stipends from the Honourable the English East India Company, as provided for in the present Treaty, they shall enter into no alliance and maintain no correspondence with any foreign power or potentate whatsoever, without the knowledge and consent of the said Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages that, in the event of their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah removing from the Island of Singapore, as contemplated in the 6th Article, and being distressed within their own territories on such removal, to afford them, either at Singagore or Prince of Wales' Island, a personal asylum and protection.

ARTICLE 10.

The contracting parties hereby stipulate and agree that neither party shall be bound to interfere in the internal concerns of the other's government, or in any political dissensions or wars which may arise within their respective territories, nor to support each other by force of arms against any third party whatsoever.

ARTICLE 11.

The contracting parties hereby engage to use every means within their power, respectively, for the suppression of robbery and piracy within the Straits of Malaeca, as well as the other narrow seas, straits, and rivers bordering upon, or within, their respective territories, in as far as the same shall be connected with the dominions and immediate interests of their said Highnesses.

ARTICLE 12.

Their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah hereby engage to maintain a free and unshackled trade everywhere within their dominions, and to admit the trade and traffic of the British nation into all the ports and harbours of the kingdom of Johore and its dependencies on the terms of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 13.

The Honourable the English East India Company hereby engages, as long as their Highnesses the Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah and the Datu Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah shall continue to reside on the Island of Singapore, not to permit any retainer or follower of their said Highnesses who shall desert from their actual service, to dwell or remain in the Island of Singapore or its dependencies. But it is hereby clearly understood that all such retainers and followers shall be natural born subjects of such parts of their Highnesses' dominions only in which their authority is at present substantially established, and that their names, at the period of entering the service of their Highnesses, shall have been duly and voluntarily inscribed in a register, to be kept for that purpose by the chief local authority for the time being.

ARTICLE 14.

It is hereby mutually stipulated for and agreed that the conditions of all former Conventions, Treaties, or Agreements entered into betwixt the Honourable the English East India Company and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore shall be considered as abrogated and annulled by the present Treaty, and they are hereby abrogated and annulled accordingly, always, however, with the exception of such prior conditions as have conferred on the Honourable English East India Company any right or title to the occupation or possession of the Island of Singapore and its dependencies, as above-mentioned.

Done and concluded at Singapore, the day and year as above written.

Residency Seal.

(Signed) SULTAN HUSSAIN MAHOMED SHAH. L. S.

(Signed) T. CRAWFURD.

DATU TUMUNGONG ABDUL RAHMAN SRI MAHARAJAH. L. S.

(Signed) AMHERST. The Governor-General's Square Seal.

„ EDWARD PAGET.

„ F. FENDALL.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

No. CLVI.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE between HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN ALLY ISKANDER SHAH BIN SULTAN HUSSAIN MAHOMED SHAH and HIS HIGHNESS DATU TUMUNGONG DAING IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN SRI MAHARAJAH, who are both equally desirous to compose and put a final end to the differences and disagreements which have heretofore subsisted between them relative to their respective claims on the TERRITORY and SOVEREIGNTY of JOHORE, and to establish and maintain peace, friendship, and thoroughly amicable relations between them from henceforth in all times to come—1855.

1ST.—His Highness the Sultan Ally Iskander Shah bin Sultan Hussain Mahomed Shah, for himself, his heirs and successors, does hereby cede in full sovereignty and absolute property to His Highness Datu Tumungong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah bin Tumungong Abdul Rahman Sri Maharajah, his heirs and successors for ever, the whole of the territory of Johore within the Malayan Peninsula and its dependencies, with the exception of the Kassang territory hereinafter mentioned.

2ND.—In consideration of the cession contained in the foregoing Article His Highness Datu Tumungong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah bin Tumungong Abdool Rahman Sri Maharajah does hereby agree to pay, immediately after the execution of these Articles, to His Highness Sultan Ally Iskander Shah bin Sultan Hussain Shah, the sum of five thousand Spanish Dollars, and further engages that he, the said Datu Tumungong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah, his heirs and successors, shall and will, from and after the 1st day of January 1855, pay to His said Highness Sultan Ally Iskander Shah, his heirs and successors, the sum of five hundred Spanish Dollars per mensem.

3RD.—His Highness Datu Tumungong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah hereby withdraws all claim whatsoever to the said territory of Kassang, consisting of the lands lying between the river of Kassang and the river of Muar, and of which the said river of Kassang forms the boundary on the northward and that of Muar on the southward, and being part of the ancient territory of Johore, and consents that His Highness Sultan Ally Iskander Shah, his heirs and successors, shall have and enjoy the same in full sovereignty and property for ever.

4TH.—His Highness Sultan Ally Iskander Shah, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby agrees that the said territory of Kassang shall not be alienated or disposed of to any party or power, without the same being in the first place offered to the East India Company and then to His Highness Datu Tumungong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah, his heirs or successors, on such terms as His Highness the Sultan Ally Iskander Shah, his heirs or successors,

may be desirous to cede it to any other party or power willing to treat for the same.

5TH.—The subjects of each of the said contracting parties shall have full liberty to trade to and pass in and out of their respective territories, but shall be amenable for any crime or offence committed in the territory of either of the said contracting parties according to the law there in force, and each of the said contracting parties, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby solemnly engages to do no act calculated or having a tendency to promote or foment disturbances within the territory of the other of them, but in all respects truly and faithfully to adhere to and observe the Engagements hereby entered into by them respectively.

6TH.—The said contracting parties hereby agree that any difference or disagreement that may arise between them on matters falling within the foregoing Articles 4 and 5 shall be referred to the final decision of the British Government of India, with whose recognisance the said contracting parties have entered into this Treaty.

7TH.—Nothing contained herein shall be taken or construed to modify or affect the provisions of the Treaty concluded on the 2nd day of August 1824 between the East India Company and their late Highnesses the Sultan and Tumungong of Johore.

This done and concluded at Singapore the 10th day of March, in the year of Christ 1855.

Executed before

TUMUNGONG'S Seal.

(Signed) W. J. BUTTERWORTH,
Governor, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

SULTAN'S Seal.

(Signed) T. CHURCH,
Resident Councillor.

No. CLVII.

TREATY entered into between the HONOURABLE COLONEL ORFEUR CAVENAGH, GOVERNOR of PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE and MALACCA, by authority of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL, of the one part, and HIS HIGHNESS DATOH TUMONGONG ABUBAKAR SRI MAHARAJAH, SOVEREIGN RULER of JOHORE, of the other part—1862.

Whereas, by Article sixth of the Treaty of friendship and alliance between the Honourable the English East India Company on the one side and

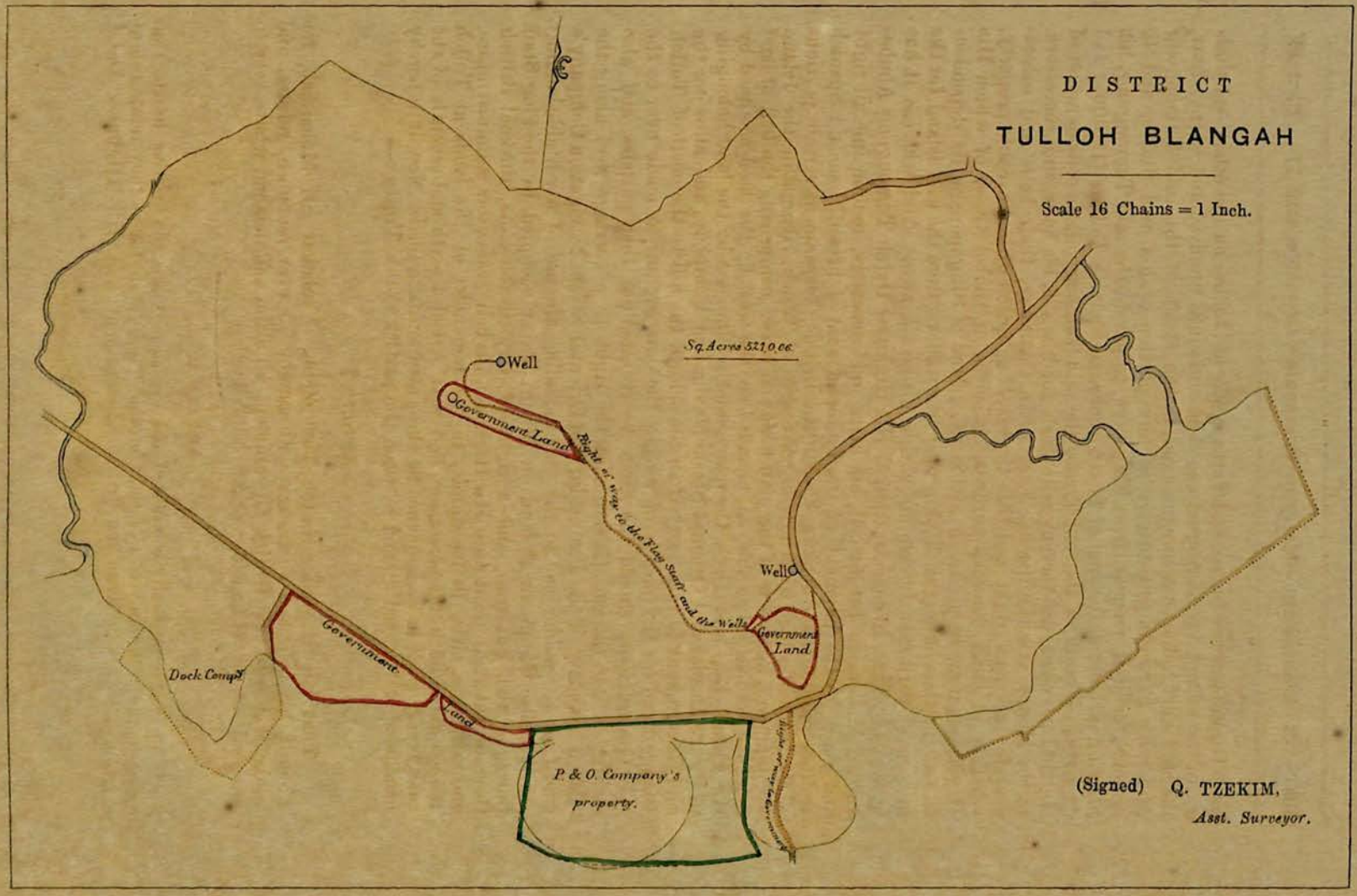
their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumongong of Johore on the other, concluded on the second day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the said East India Company engaged, in the event of the said Tumongong preferring to reside permanently in any portion of his own States, and to remove for that purpose from Singapore, to pay to the said Tumongong, his heirs or successors, the sum of fifteen thousand Spanish Dollars (15,000), and by Article seventh of the said Treaty the said Tumongong, in consideration of the said payment, did thereby relinquish for himself, his heirs and successors, to the Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors for ever, all right and title to every description of immoveable property, whether in lands, houses, gardens, orchards, or timber trees, of which His Highness might be possessed within the Island of Singapore or its dependencies at the time he might think proper to withdraw from the said island for the purpose of permanently residing within his own States. And whereas it has been agreed that, in consideration of His Highness Datoh Tumongong Abubakar Sri Maharajah, for himself, his heirs and successors, renouncing all right and claim to the payment of the aforesaid sum of fifteen thousand Spanish Dollars (15,000), and making over to the British Government certain portions of the lands of which he is now in possession at Tulloh Blanga in the Island of Singapore, as shown in the plan hereto annexed, comprising the belt of land from the public road to the sea, bounded on the west by the land occupied by the Patent Slip and Dock Company, and on the east by the land belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and allowing the said Government to take earth from the side of the hill to the north of Tulloh Blanga Road for the purpose of raising the low ground so made over to the said Government, should the same be required for that purpose, and also making over to the said Government the right to a carriage road along the eastern boundary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's land from the public road to the sea, including the use of a suitable landing place, as also the pieces of land on Mount Faber occupied by the Flag Staff Barracks and Batteries, and a right of way to the same, the said British Government shall grant unto His Highness, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, a title, in fee-simple, to the remainder of the lands at Tulloh Blanga aforesaid in his possession, and that Articles sixth and seventh of the said Treaty shall in consequence be abrogated and annulled: Now it is hereby concluded and agreed by and between the parties to this Treaty :—

ARTICLE 1.

That His Highness Datoh Tumongong Abubakar Sri Maharajah, for himself, his heirs and successors, doth hereby for ever renounce, release, and make over unto the British Government all claim and demand whatsoever to the said sum of fifteen thousand Spanish Dollars

ARTICLE 2.

That it is mutually stipulated and agreed between the parties hereto that Articles sixth and seventh of the aforesaid Treaty, so far as they relate to any claims or rights between the British Government and His Highness Datoh



Regd. No. 484. F. O.—Oct. 91.—500.

Litho. S. I. O., Calcutta.

Tumongong Abubakar Sri Maharajah, his heirs or successors, shall be considered as abrogated and annulled by this agreement, and they are hereby abrogated and annulled accordingly..

Done and concluded at Singapore the nineteenth day of December in the year of the Christian era one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding with the twenty-eighth day of the month of Jemmadee-ool-Akhir in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine.

No. CLVIII.

1862.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE, and MUTUAL SUPPORT which is to endure for ever, between HIS HIGHNESS DATOH TUMONGONG ABUBAKAR SRI MAHARAJAH IBINI DATOH TUMONGONG DAING IBRAHIM SRI MAHARAJAH, SOVEREIGN of JOHORE, of the one part, and HIS HIGHNESS DATOH BANDAHARA TON KORAIS SRI MAHARAJAH IBINI RAJAH BANDAHARA TON TAHIR SRI MAHARAJAH of PAHANG, of the other part; both parties being in perfect accord and consenting, in order to regulate the countries of PAHANG and JOHORE, their boundaries, jurisdictions, and governments, to prevent disputes hereafter, to strengthen each other, and to perpetuate the amity existing between them, it is agreed and declared as follows: —

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the parties to this Treaty and their descendants and the countries of Johore and Pahang.

ARTICLE 2.

Should the country of Johore or any of its dependencies be attacked by enemies at any time hereafter either from without or within, His Highness Datoh Bandahara Ton Korais Sri Maharajah Ibini Rajah Bandahara Ton Tahir Sri Maharajah of Pahang and his successors shall, with all speed and with whatever number of followers and materials of war he may be able to command, hasten to the assistance of His Highness Datoh Tumongong Abubakar Sri Maharajah Ibini Datoh Tumongong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah

of Johore and his successors, and shall continue to aid him by all the means in his power until such enemies shall have been overcome, expelled, or suppressed.

ARTICLE 3.

In like manner, should the country of Pahang or any of its dependencies be attacked at any time hereafter by enemies either from without or within, His Highness Datoh Tumongong Abubakar Sri Maharajah Ibini Datoh Tumongong Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah of Johore and his successors shall, with all speed and with whatever number of followers and materials of war he may be able to command, hasten to the assistance of His Highness Datoh Bandahara Ton Korais Sri Maharajah Ibini Rajah Bandahara Ton Tahir Sri Maharajah of Pahang and his successors, and shall continue to aid him by all the means in his power until such enemies shall have been overcome, expelled, or suppressed.

ARTICLE 4.

Whereas doubts have been expressed by others as to the boundary between the two countries of Johore and Pahang, it is hereby declared that the River Endow has been heretofore, and shall continue hereafter to be, the boundary on the main land, and that the Island of Pulo Tioman, and all islands to the south of the latitude of its northern extremity, are, and shall be, portions of the territory of Johore, and all islands to the north of that latitude are, and shall be, portions of the territory of Pahang.

ARTICLE 5.

The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall be entitled to trade in the territory of the other, and to export or import merchandise, upon the same terms and with the same privileges as the subjects of such territory, and neither party nor their respective successors will impose heavier taxes, imposts, or duties at any time hereafter upon the subjects or goods of subjects of the other than upon his or their own subjects or the goods of his or their own subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

The parties hereto agree that subjects of the British Government shall be entitled to trade in their respective territories upon the same terms and with the same privileges as the subjects of the said parties hereto.

ARTICLE 7.

The parties hereto agree and declare for themselves and their respective successors that, should any dispute or difference arise between them or their successors at any time hereafter, either with regard to this Treaty or the matters contained in it, or with regard to any other matter or thing whatever,

whether national, political, or private, the same shall be, and is hereby, referred to the friendly mediation and settlement of the British Government, whose award or decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

The parties hereto agree and engage each with the other and their successors that neither shall enter into any alliance or maintain any correspondence with any foreign power or potentate whatsoever without the knowledge and consent of the other and of the said British Government.

Done at Singapore this nineteenth day of Dole Haijah in the Mahomedan year one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, corresponding with the seventeenth day of June in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in presence of the Honourable Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

II.—SUMATRA.

The island of Sumatra is divided into a number of petty States, the chief of which are Achin, Delly, Langket, and Siack.

Achin.—Our political relations with Achin date as far back as 1602. Various attempts, however, which were made to establish a factory at Achin, failed.

In 1815 a revolution broke out, and the reigning Chief, Jauhar Shah, a dissolute prince, was deposed, and Saif-ul Alam Shah, the son of a wealthy merchant, who was related to the ruling family, was raised to the throne. After protracted negotiations, however, the ex-Raja was restored, through the mediation of Sir Stamford Raffles, and a Treaty (No. CLIX) was concluded with him.

The official note appended to the treaty with the Dutch of 1824 required that the treaty with Achin should be modified into a simple arrangement for the hospitable reception of British vessels and subjects in the port of Achin. As our relations with Achin, however, were merely nominal, and the treaty of 1819 had been a dead letter, and as there was free and open intercourse with the Achin ports, it was not considered necessary to enter into any formal arrangement with Achin.

In consequence of the numerous acts of aggression committed upon British vessels trading with the natives along the Achin coast in 1837, Captain Chads of H. M. S. *Andromache* was requested to visit Achin with the view of demanding redress. In 1844 a British force, under the command of Captain the Honourable G. F. Hastings, was again despatched to Achin on the same account. On this last occasion severe punishment was inflicted upon the inhabitants of the villages of Qualla, Battu, and Murdu, which had been mainly concerned in the piracies complained of. No opposition to the measure seems to have been displayed by the Raja, who, on the contrary, had previously endeavoured to procure the surrender to our authorities of the principal offenders.

In 1859 Major Haughton was deputed on a mission to Achin with a letter from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to the Sultan. Major Haughton was treated with discourtesy and returned without delivering the letter. An explanation was submitted by the Sultan which was considered satisfactory.

Delly, Langket and Siack.—With Delly, Langket, and Siack Treaties (Nos. CLX to CLXV) exist, but after the treaty with the Dutch of 1824 (See Bengal No. XV) the diplomatic connection of the English with Sumatra ceased.

By the Treaty of the 2nd November 1871 (No. CLXVI) the British Government withdrew all objections to the extension of the Netherlands dominion in Sumatra, and consequently from the reserve in that respect contained in the notes (pp. 382-387) exchanged by the Netherlands and British plenipotentiaries at the conclusion of the treaty of the 17th March 1824. It was stipulated that British subjects should enjoy the same privileges of trade and navigation in Siack and any other State in Sumatra to which the Netherlands dominion might extend as those enjoyed by the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

No. CLIX.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the KINGDOM of ACHEEN, concluded by the HONOURABLE SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, KNIGHT, and CAPTAIN JOHN MONCKTON COOMBS, AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, in the name and on the behalf of the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER, one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL of all the BRITISH POSSESSIONS in INDIA, on the one part, and HIS HIGHNESS SRI SULTAN ALLA IDDUN JOWHAR ALLUM SHAH, KING OF ACHEEN, for himself, his heirs and successors, on the other.—1819.

In consideration of the long and uninterrupted peace, amity, and good understanding which has subsisted between the Honourable English East India Company and His Highness' ancestors, the Kings of Acheen, and in order to perpetuate and improve their friendship to the advantage and prosperity of their mutual States and subjects, it is hereby agreed and determined :—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perpetual peace, friendship, and defensive alliance between the States, dominions, and subjects of the high contracting parties, neither of whom shall give any aid or assistance to the enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

At the request of His Highness the British Government engages to require and to use its influence to effect the removal of Syfful Allum from His Highness' territories, and the British Government further engages to prohibit him or any of his family, as far as they may be subject to their authority, from doing or committing in future any act or acts tending to prevent or impede the full re-establishment of His Highness' authority, His Highness the King engaging himself to place at the disposal of the Supreme Government of British India such Pension or Annuity as it may, in its wisdom, deem meet to recommend for the said Syfful Allum on the consideration of his retiring to Penang, and engaging to relinquish all claims to the sovereignty of Acheen, within three months from the date hereof.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the King grants to the British Government the free trade of all his ports, and engages that the Duties on merchandize levied at those ports shall be fixed and declared, and shall also be payable by the resident merchant. His Highness likewise engages not to grant or authorize a monopoly of the produce of his States by any person whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4.

His Highness engages, whenever the British Government may desire it, to receive and protect an accredited Agent of the British Government, with a suitable establishment, who shall be permitted to reside at His Highness' Court for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 5.

In consideration of the injury which might result to the British trade from its exclusion from the ports of His Highness' States not at present subject to his authority, His Highness agrees and consents that ships and vessels of Great Britain shall continue their commercial intercourse with the Ports of Acheen and Jillusamauy, in the same manner as heretofore, unless a temporary blockade of these ports or either of them shall at any time be established by, and with the consent of, the British Government or resident authority. It is clearly understood, however, by the contracting parties, that no warlike stores or arms of any kind shall be furnished, given, or sold to any of His Highness' rebellious subjects by the vessels so trading to the aforesaid ports, under penalty of confiscation of ship and cargo.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness Sri Sultan Alla Iddun Jowhar Allum Shah agrees, promises, and engages himself, his heirs and successors, to exclude the subjects of every other European power, and likewise all Americans, from a fixed habitation or residence in his dominions. He also engages not to enter into any negociation or conclude any treaty with any power, Prince, or Potentate whatsoever, unless with the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

His Highness engages not to permit the residence, in his dominions, of any British subject to whom the Resident Agent shall offer any objection.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government agrees to give and furnish to His Highness, without delay, all the arms and military stores which are detailed in the paper appended to this Treaty, and signed by His Highness. The British Government likewise agrees to advance to His Highness the sum of money therein mentioned, as a temporary loan, to be repaid by His Highness at his earliest convenience.

ARTICLE 9.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, has this day been concluded, subject to the Ratification of the Governor-General within six months from the date hereof, but it is to be understood that the several provisions herein contained may be carried into immediate effect, without awaiting the said Ratification.

Done at Sridule, near Pedir, in the Country of Acheen, on the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1819, corresponding with the year of Hejira, 1234, and the 26th day of Jemadil Akhir.

The King of Acheen's Seal.

(Sd.) T. S. RAFFLES. Seal.

„ JOHN MONCKTON COOMBS. Seal.

„ HASTINGS. Governor-General's small Seal.

„ JAS. STUART.

„ J. ADAM.

„ E. COLEBROOKE.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this 3rd day of April, A.D. 1820.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,

Secretary.

List of articles referred to in the annexed Treaty, to be furnished by the Honourable East India Company to His Highness Sri Sultan Allah Iddun Jowhar Allum Shah, agreeable to the stipulation of the eighth Article.

Arms and Military Stores.

Gunpowder, forty barrels; Field pieces, six-prs., brass, four; Round shot for ditto, four hundred; Grape shot for ditto, four hundred; Muskets

complete, four hundred; Musket balls, thirty barrels; Musket flints, three thousand.

Cash.

Spanish Dollars, fifty thousand.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

" JOHN MONCKTON COOMBS.

Pedir, the 22nd April 1819.

No. CLX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT from the SULTAN PANGLIMA of DELLY.—1823.

Chop of the Sultan Panglima of Delly.

Adverting to the letter from the Governor of Pulo Penang, brought by Mr. Anderson, I, Tanko Sultan Panglima, who govern the Kingdom of Delly and its dependencies of Langkat, Bulu China, Perchoot, and other States, being extremely desirous to improve the commerce with Pulo Penang, and to preserve a friendly relation with the Governor of that place, make this Engagement with the Governor of Pulo Penang.

First.—If the Dutch or any other power should request a settlement at Delly, or any of the places subject to my authority, I will not grant it, nor will I make any exclusive contracts with them respecting trade. I wish to trade as formerly with the merchants of Pulo Penang.

Second.—No other or greater Duties shall be charged than specified in the list given to the former Agent of the Governor of Penang.

Third.—Traders of all descriptions from Penang shall be at perfect liberty to import any goods they please, and buy and sell in any part of my dominions free of all interruption, and I will render them every aid in difficulty, in order that there may be an extensive trade, and that merchants may flock in numbers to Delly.

Fourth.—I shall introduce the currency of small Dollars into this country.

Dated 1238, in the year Juri, 7th Jemadil Akhir (or the 19th February 1823.)

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. W. SALMOND,

Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CLXI.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT respecting the currency of DELLY and the BATTA COUNTRIES.—1823.

Chop of the Tuanko Sultan Panglima of Delly.

Signature of the RAJAH SIBAYA LINGA.

We, the Tuanko Sultan Panglima, who govern the kingdom of Delly, and the great Batta Rajah Sibaya Linga, give this Engagement to Mr. John Anderson, Agent of the Governor of Pulo Penang.

With respect to the desire of the Governor of Penang, that small Dollars shall pass current in Delly and its dependencies, we have determined that they shall pass in future, and we request that Mr. John Anderson will acquaint the Governor of the same, on his return to Penang, and give notice to the merchants of that place, that they may bring or send small Dollars to Delly and Bulu China, for the purchase of pepper, for the currency is established.

Dated in the year Juri 1238, Monday, 7th of Jemadil Akhir (or the 19th February 1823.)

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CLXII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT transmitted by the RAJA of LANGKAT—1823.

Chop of Kejurnan Muda, Rajah of Langkat.

With respect to the letter from my friend, the Governor of Penang, brought by his Agent, Mr. John Anderson, I have taken the subject of it into consideration, and have had a full explanation regarding the commerce of Langkat with Mr. Anderson. Being extremely desirous to cultivate a more

intimate correspondence with the Governor of Pulo Penang, and to encourage traders from that place to come to Langkat, I am induced to send the Governor of Pulo Penang the following Engagement for the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating the friendship and mercantile communication with Pulo Penang.

FIRST.—I will make no exclusive contracts with the Dutch or any other Government; my intention and wish is to trade as hitherto with Penang.

SECOND.—Any traders from Penang shall experience every assistance from me, that they may have no difficulties, and that merchandise may be imported into, and exported from, Langkat and Penang, without interruption.

THIRD.—The Duties of Langkat are fixed as follows, *viz.*—pepper, 2 dollars per hundred gantangs; rattans, fifty pice or half a dollar per hundred bundles; salt, four dollars per coyan; rice, eight dollars per coyan; and no more shall be charged upon these or any other articles of trade. On Europe cloths, opium, etc., no Duty will be charged, and whoever pleases may bring and sell them in Langkat; and it is my desire to encourage an extensive demand.

FOURTH.—I will endeavour to introduce the currency of Dollars and Rupees to facilitate the trade; but this is not settled yet.

Dated in the year Juri, 1838, 4th day of Jemadil Akhir (or the 16th February 1823.)

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CLXIII.

TREATY of COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SRI SULTAN ABDUL JALLIL HALILUDIN HENUB SULTAN ABDUL JALLIL SYPHUDIN, KING of SIACK, SRI ENDRAPOORA, and dependencies, settled by MAJOR WILLIAM FARQUHAR, RESIDENT of MALACCA, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the HONOURABLE JOHN ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, GOVERNOR of PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND and its DEPENDENCIES. —1818.

ARTICLE 1.

The peace and friendship now happily subsisting between the Honourable English East India Company and His Majesty the Sultan of Siack, Sri Endrapoora, shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to British subjects, or persons being under the protection of the Honourable East India Company, shall always enjoy in the ports and dominions subject to His Majesty the Sultan of Siack, Sri Endrapoora, all the privileges and advantages, which are now, or may at any time hereafter be, granted to the subjects of the most favoured nations.

ARTICLE 3.

The vessels and merchandize belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the Sultan of Siack, Sri Endrapoora, shall always receive similar advantages and privileges in the harbour of Fort Cornwallis, and in all other places dependent on the British Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

ARTICLE 4.

His Majesty the Sultan of Siack, Sri Endrapoora, shall not renew any obsolete and interrupted treaties with other nations, public bodies, or individuals, the provisions of which may in any degree tend to exclude or obstruct the trade of British subjects, who further shall not be burthened with any impositions on Duties not levied on the subjects of other States.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the Sultan of Siack, Sri Endrapoora, further engages that he will upon no pretence whatever grant a monopoly of any articles of trade or commodities, the produce of his territories, to any person or persons, European, American, or natives.

ARTICLE 6.

It is finally declared, that this Treaty, which, according to the foregoing Articles, is meant for promoting the peace and friendship of the two States, and securing the liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective subjects, to the mutual advantage of both, shall last for ever.

In token of truth, and for the satisfaction of both parties, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and seals at Bukit Battoo, in the Kingdom of Siack, this Thirty-first day of the month August, in the year of Our Lord 1818, answering to the Twenty-seventh day of the month Sawal, in the year of the Hegirat 1233.

L. S.

Chop of the King of Siack.

(Signed) W. FARQUHAR, *Major of Engineers,*
Resident of Malacca,
and Commissioner on the part of the British Government.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CLXIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT presented by the KING of SIACK to MR. JOHN ANDERSON, AGENT to the GOVERNOR of PULO PENANG.—1823.

Chop of the King of Siack.

The letter from the Honourable William Edward Phillips, Governor of Pulo Penang, of which his Agent, Mr. John Anderson, had the charge, duly reached His Majesty, who is seated on the throne of Siack, and respecting all that is therein contained relating to the good will of the Governor of Pulo Penang, and the improvement and enlargement of mercantile connections between Siack and Pulo Penang, His Majesty is impressed with the greatest satisfaction, because Siack and its dependencies will thereby become populous, and there will be a constant and beneficial intercourse with Penang; wherefore His Majesty, in concert with his Chiefs, *viz.*, the Tuanko Panglima Besar, the Datu Sri Pakama Rajah, the Datu Sri Biji Wangsa, the Datu Maharajah Lela Muda, and the Tuan Imaum, have confirmed the Treaty formerly given to Colonel Farquhar, Agent of the Governor of Pulo Penang; and in addition to that, His Majesty and the five Chiefs above-named make the following Engagement, and send it to the Governor of Pulo Penang, for the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating their reciprocal friendship, and that there may be no change or variation in the connection between Siack and Pulo Penang for ever and ever.

First.—His Majesty and the five Chiefs will not grant the Dutch, or any other nation, a settlement, or permit them to hoist their colours, or reside at Siack or any place under its dominion.

Second.—His Majesty and Chiefs will not interrupt or prevent any Noquedahs of vessels, or traders, from going to Penang, and will not give them any orders to trade solely with Malacca, but they shall be at full liberty to follow their own inclination, and proceed to Penang as heretofore.

Third.—There shall be no interference with the Chiefs of the States tributary to Siack, and they shall also have full power to enter into any negotiations, or make any engagements with Penang, which shall not be liable to be altered or varied by His Majesty, and the Datus and the Chiefs shall be at liberty to trade with Penang as they please.

Fourth.—All merchants or traders coming from Penang to Siack, shall meet with no interruption at Siack, but be free to buy and sell where they please.

Fifth.—To all prows, brigs, or ships, which may come to trade at Siack, meeting with any accident, either there or at sea, His Majesty and the Chiefs engage to render them every possible assistance, to enable them to return in safety to Penang.

Sixth.—The Duties established on imports from Penang, or exports from Siack, are fixed by a list delivered to Mr. John Anderson, and they shall not be altered or varied.

Seventh.—His Majesty and Chiefs will not countenance or permit any pirates to remain in Siack or its dependencies, but will turn them out, in order that the trade between Siack and Pulo Penang may flourish.

Eighth.—If His Majesty or his country should be involved in difficulty, he will give immediate notice to the Governor of Pulo Penang, and beg assistance and advice.

Such is the Engagement of the King of Siack and his Chiefs sent to the Governor of Penang.

Dated the 12th Rajab, in the year 1238 (or the 26th March 1823).

(True copy)
(Signed) J. W. SALMOND,
Resident Councillor, Prince of Wales' Island.

No. CLXV.

TRANSLATION of a SCHEDULE of the IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES at SIACK, as delivered by the KING and CHIEFS to the AGENT of the GOVERNOR of PULO PENANG.—1823.

In the year 1238, *12th day of Rajab, Monday.*

Seal of the King of Siack.

Whereas, Mr. John Anderson, Agent of the Governor of Pulo Penang, arrived at Siack, and requested of His Majesty a document, specifying the rate of Duties chargeable on merchandize at Siack, and His Majesty has consequently given to him the following Schedule, fixing the Duties on imports and exports:—

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
On Opium	20 drs. per chest.		Galru	25 drs. per pecul.	
Salt	8 „	coyan.	Wax	2 „	do.
Salt from Java	10 „	do.	Gamber	½ „	do
Raw Silk	5 „	cent.	Fish Roes	2½ „	1,000
Coarse and Europe Cloths	5 „	do.	Salt Fish	2 „	1,000
			Sago	8 „	coyan.
Merchandize, the usual cargoes of junks of all sorts				5 „	cent.

All other articles are free of Import or Export Duty.

Memo. respecting the Duties.

The Duties at Assahan and Delly to be continued the same as fixed in the Schedule formerly transmitted to Government, of which copies were furnished to me.

At Langkat the Duties are as specified in the Engagement of the Rajah marked No. 3 in the Appendix. (See No. CLXII.)

At Sirdang at present there are no Duties charged, except on pepper and slaves, the former 1 dollar per 100 gantans; the other 1 dollar a head; this is by the Sultan Besar at Kampong Besar, but a revision of the Duties is about to take place by the Chiefs there, and some further imposts are to be levied on merchandize passing down the river, by the Chiefs of Kampongs, Dorian and Kalamber. The new arrangement will be hereafter communicated.

Batabura is, as I have before observed, a free port.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON,
Agent to the Government.

No. CLXVI.

CONVENTION between HER MAJESTY and the KING of the NETHERLANDS for the settlement of the mutual relations in the ISLAND of SUMATRA.

SIGNED AT THE HAGUE, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

[*Ratification exchanged at the Hague, February 17, 1872.*]

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous to consolidate more and more, in the spirit of the Treaty of the 17th of March 1824, the friendship between the two countries, and consequently also to remove all occasion of misunderstanding in their mutual relations on the Island of Sumatra, have agreed to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries that is to say:

HARE MAJESTEIT de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koningrijk van Groot Britannië en Ierland, en Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, wenschende, in den geest van het Tractaat van 17 Maart 1824, de vriendshappelijke verhouding tusschen de beide Landen meer en meer te bevestigen, en daartoe ook in Hunne wederzijdsche betrekkingen op het Eiland Sumatra alle aanleiding tot misverstand weg te nemen, zijn overeengekomen te dien einde eene Conventie te sluiten, en hebben tot, Hunne gevolmagtigden benoemd, te weten:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Hon'ble Edward Alfred John Harris, Vice-Admiral, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Mr. Joseph Lodewijk Hendrik Alfred Baron Gericke van Herwinjnen, Commander of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, etc., etc., His Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Pieter Philip van Bosse, Commander of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, etc., etc., His Minister for the Colonies;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Her Britannic Majesty desists from all objections against the extension of the Netherland dominion in any part of the Island of Sumatra, and consequently from the reserve in that respect contained in the notes exchanged by the Netherland and British Plenipotentiaries at the conclusion of the Treaty of the 17th of March 1824.*

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands declares that, in the

Hare Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koningrijk van Groot Britannië en Ierland, den Achtbaren Edward Alfred John Harris, Vice-Admiraal, Lid van de zeer eervolle Orde van het Bad, Buitengewoon Gezant en Gevolmagtigd Minister van Hare Britsche Majesteit bij Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden;

En Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, den Heer Joseph Lodewijk Hendrik Alfred Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, Kommandeur der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Ridder Grootkruis der Orde van de Eikenkroon van Luxemburg, etc., etc., Hoogstdeszelfs Minister van Buitenlandsche Zaken; en den Heer Pieter Philip van Bosse, Kommandeur der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Ridder Grootkruis der Orde van de Eikenkroon van Luxemburg, etc., etc., Hoogstdeszelfs Minister van Koloniën;

Die, na elkander hunne wederzijdsche volmagten, welke in goeden en behoorlijken vorm zijn bevonden, te hebben medegedeeld, omtrent de volgende Artikelen zijn overeengekomen en deze hebben vastgesteld:

ARTIKEL 1.

Hare Britsche Majesteit ziet af van alle vertoogen tegen de uitbreiding van het Nederlandsch gezag in eenig gedeelte van het Eiland Sumatra, en mitsdien van het voorbehoud in dit opzigt voorkomende in de notas door de Nederlandsche en Britsche Gevolmatigden uitgewisseld bij het sluiten van het Tractaat van 17 Maart 1824.*

ARTIKEL 2.

Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden verklaart, dat binnen het

* For this Treaty see Bengal, No. XV.

Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and its dependencies, as it is defined in the compact concluded by the Netherland Indian Government with that Kingdom on the 1st of February 1858,* the trade of British subjects and the British navigation shall continue to enjoy all the rights and advantages that are or may be granted there to the trade of Netherland subjects and to the Netherland navigation; and

Rijk van Siak Srie Indrapoera en onderhoorigheden, zooals het omschreven is in het contract op den 1sten February 1858,* door het Nederlandsch-Indisch Bestuur met dat Rijk gesloten, de handel van Britsche onder danen en de Britsche scheepvaart bij voortduring zullen genieten al de regten en voordeelen, welke aldaar aan den handel van Nederlandsche onderdanen en aan de Nederlandsche scheepvaart verleend zijn of mogten

* The following is the compact referred to:—

TRANSLATION.

ENGAGEMENT subject to the approval hereafter of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of NETHERLANDS INDIA, concluded between the late Resident of Riouw, nominated Resident of PEKALONGAN, FREDERIK NICOLAAS NIEUWENHUIZEN, and the Resident of Riouw, JOHN HENDRIK TOBIAS, thereto duly empowered by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of NETHERLANDS INDIA by Decree of twenty-ninth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, letter Q 2, private, on the one part, and HIS HIGHNESS the JANG DI PARTOBAN BEZAR RAJAH ISMAEL, SULTAN of SIAK SRIE INDRAPOERA and dependencies, together with HIS HIGHNESS the JANG DI PARTOBAN MOEDA TONGKOE POETRA, Viceroy of the aforesaid Kingdom, the ALAR DATOE MAHARAJA SRIE ASMARA, CHIEF of the SOEKOE TANAH DATOE, the ALAR DATOE SRIE INDRA MOEDA, CHIEF of the SOEKOE LIMA-PEOLOE the ALAR DATOE MAHARAJA KOETA WANGSA, CHIEF of the SOEKOE PASISSER and the ALAR DATOE LAXAMANA (KEMIS), for themselves and their Successors on the other part.

Whereas His Highness Rajah Ismael, Sultan of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies, in concert with His Highness the Viceroy Tongkoo Panglima Prang bezar, and the other Nobles, by Deed dated twenty-seventh of the month Sawal, of the year one thousand two hundred and seventy-three (Mahomedan era), offered the Kingdom to the Government of Netherlands India, and the offer was duly accepted for and on behalf of the said Government by Deed of the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; therefore, in order to provide for the regulation of the reciprocal observances which are necessary in consequence, it is agreed as follows: —

ARTICLE I.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies, declare for themselves and their descendants, that the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies forms a part of Netherlands India, and consequently is placed under the supremacy of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE II.

The territory of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies is to be understood as consisting of the following countries and islands:

(*a.*) Siak Proper, bounded on the south-east by the Kingdom of Kampar (Paloe Lawang) and on the north-west by the Kingdom called Tanah Poetah;

(*b.*) The provinces of Mandan, situated at the southern boundary of Siak Proper;

(*c.*) The province of Pekanbaroe, situated on the south-south-west of the province of Mandan;

(*d.*) The provinces of Tapong ki and Tapong kanan, situated on the southern boundary of Siak Proper;

(*e.*) The provinces of Tanah Poetah, Banko, Koeboe, Bilah, Pameh, Kwaloe, Assahan, Batoe Barah, Bedageh, Padang, Serdang, Putjoet, Pebangoengan, Deliehangkat, and Temian, situated on the east coast of Sumatra, north-west of Siak Proper; and

further, that the same assimilation shall be granted to the trade of British subjects and to the British navigation in any other Native

worden; en dat, voorts, dezelfde gelijkstelling aan den handel van Britsche onderdanen en de Britsche scheepvaart zal verleend worden in

(*f*) The islands Bangkalis, Padang, Pantjar, Rantjam, and Ropat, together with all such other islets as lie, like the aforesaid, in proximity with the mainland, along the east coast of the Kingdom and its dependencies.

ARTICLE III.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to maintain perpetual peace and friendship with the Netherlands Indian Government, to be enemies of the enemies of the Netherlands, and friends of the friends of the Netherlands, as well as to afford such assistance as is in their power with men, arms, and vessels, at the request of the Netherlands Indian Government, against the enemies of the Netherlands, and to the friends of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE IV.

The Netherlands Indian Government has the right of fortifying itself at such points within the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies as it may think fit, after consultation with the Sultan, Viceroy, and Nobles, and of erecting there such buildings as may be considered necessary.

In the first place there shall be a fort of the Netherlands Indian Government, erected at Mangkalis in the Island of Bankalis.

The limit of this fort are shown on the plan drawn by the same and annexed to this engagement.

ARTICLE V.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to assist, as far as is in their power, in the construction, at the cost of the Netherlands Indian Government, of all fortifications, buildings, and magazines which the Netherlands Indian Government may hereafter think necessary to erect within the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies.

In like manner, the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to co-operate in the building of vessels at the cost of the Government, whenever required to do so.

ARTICLE VI.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and Nobles bind themselves to carry on no hostilities against foreign princes and to make no preparation for hostilities without the consent of the Netherlands Indian Government, nor to construct fortifications without the previous knowledge of the Government as well as to demolish on the first notice the fortifications erected with the previous knowledge of the Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves never to make over the Kingdom to any other nation than the Netherlands, and also to enter into alliance with no other nation, without the consent of the Netherlands Indian Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to send no letters, presents, agents or envoys to any other nation than the Netherlanders, and also to accept no letters or presents, nor to receive agents or envoys from other nations, without the previous knowledge and consent of the Government of Netherlands India.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves not to suffer that the sending, accepting, or receiving of letters, presents, agents, or envoys take place by or on behalf of their children or relations.

State of the Island of Sumatra that may hereafter become dependent on the crown of the Netherlands, provided always that British

elken anderen inlandschen Staat van het Eiland Sumatra, welke hierna van de Kroon der Nederlanden afhankelijk mogt worden,

ARTICLE IX.

On the other hand, the Netherlands Indian Government binds itself to take the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies under its protection; to maintain the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles in their rights, and, moreover, to promote the advance of the Kingdom itself, as much as possible, according to the circumstances of the time.

ARTICLE X.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to promote the welfare of the people, to govern with justice, to protect and promote agriculture, industry, navigation, and trade in the Kingdom, and to establish no regulations by which these might be obstructed.

ARTICLE XI.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves not to grant the right of excavating underground, and of deriving profit from such excavations to persons not belonging to their native subjects, without a previous consultation thereupon and in concert with the Representative of the Netherlands Indian Government, in order that industrial undertakings adapted for the purpose may be regulated to the greatest advantage of the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles, without the Netherlands Indian Government having any intention to reserve to itself any portion of the profit; yet at the same time with due regard to the interests of Netherlands India, and according to the example of the Royal Decree of the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, No. 45, "Indian State Journal," one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, No. 6, in its present terms, or as may hereafter be directed by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; whereof communication shall be made to the Sultan by the Resident of Riouw, as often as it may happen. A Malay translation of the said Decree is attached to this Convention.

ARTICLE XII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to let no lands, nor to allow the possession of any lands, to persons not belonging to their native subjects except with the previous knowledge of the Netherlands Indian Government, so that the matter at all times, when it may appear necessary to the Government of Netherlands India, may be regulated in concert with the Netherlands Indian Government, without any reservation of profit for the Netherlands Indian Government itself, to the greatest advantage of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies; but, as far as possible according to the general regulation, as it is settled by His Majesty the King in a Decree of the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, No. 93, or as shall further be directed.

Immediate notice of such direction is to be given to the Sultan.

A Malay translation of the above-mentioned Decree of His Majesty the King, as it appears in the State Journal of Netherlands India for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, No. 64, is attached to this Agreement.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles hereby bind themselves to prevent, and to cause others to prevent piracy, to allow no refuge to persons whom they know to be guilty of piracy, or of whom they are so informed by or on behalf of the Resident of Riouw, or who lie under suspicion of being in correspondence with pirates; but the Sultan, Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves, on the contrary, to cause such persons to be arrested where they are found, and to be delivered up to the Resident, or to be tried according to the institutions of the Kingdom.

subjects conform themselves to the laws and regulations of the Netherland Government.

behondens altijd de verpligting der Britsche onderdanen om zich te gedragen near de wetten en regelingen van het Nederlandsch Bestuur.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to afford help to shipwrecked persons, and to take care of stranded goods, and not to allow their subjects to neglect doing the same.*

ARTICLE XV.

Traders and vessels from the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies shall in trading in Java and all other countries under the administration of the Netherlands Indian Government, enjoy all the privileges conceded to the subjects of the Netherlands Indian Government, on being provided with papers from His Highness the Sultan, and yearly passes, besides, but which are not, however, to be granted, except with the consent of the Resident of Riouw, or his substitute, to be shown by their counter-signature to the said documents.

The form both of the papers and of the yearly passes shall be prescribed to His Highness the Sultan by the Netherlands Indian Government.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves not to suffer kidnapping and trade in men, nor the import and export of slaves in the Kingdom.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves not to allow Europeans or persons in like position, or eastern foreigners, to settle as inhabitants in the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies except on the previous receipt of permission thereto from the Governor-General or his representative; the natives of the other parts of the Indian Archipelago are not excepted herefrom.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to afford protection in person and property to all who settle as inhabitants within the Kingdom, with the permission of the Governor-General or his representative.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves not to receive into the Kingdom persons who may have absented themselves without permission from the military or naval service of the Netherlands, or its possessions; nor criminals or convicts, escaped from any part of Netherlands India. Such individuals are to be given up to the Government of Netherlands India on demand, or even without it.

* In the Decree of Ratification it is remarked that this Article requires some further extension, and that it ought to be stipulated therein that the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to deliver over to the owners any ships, vessels, or goods that may be stranded, drifted ashore, or recovered out of the sea; and in the event of the owners being unknown, to take care of them; under both circumstances, for such remuneration as shall be specially decided in each case, according to the laws and enactments in force in Netherlands India in regard to goods stranded or found at sea.

That in the case of ships, vessels, or goods stranded or drifted ashore, and also in recovering the same out of the sea, and in taking care of them, no other rights shall be claimed than for assistance and salvage.

That on the occurrence of each such case it shall be immediately communicated to the Resident or his representative, who then, in concert with His Highness the Sultan, or his representatives, shall proceed in and settle the matter entirely in the spirit of the laws and enactments bearing upon the case.

ARTICLE 3.	ARTIKEL 3.
The stipulations of the preceding Article shall not interfere with the	De bepalingen van het voorgaand Artikel zullen geene verandering

ARTICLE XX.

It is allowed to the subjects of the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles, and to those of the Government of Netherlands India, provided they respect the laws of the country, to repair* the territories of the Sultan, the Viceroy and the Nobles, and to those of the Government to carry on free and unrestricted trade, as well as for the promotion of their rightful interests.

* *Sic.* in orig.

It is also allowed to the native subjects of the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles, and to those of the Government, to settle and reside where they choose, but with the obligation of arranging their affairs or interests at the place of their last abode, and of unconditional submission to the laws and institutions of the country in regard to agriculture, industry, navigation, trade or otherwise.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Europeans and persons in the like position, the persons in the service of the Netherlands Indian Government, irrespectively of what country they may be, settled within the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies; and further, all persons without distinction as to their origin, settled within the compass of the establishments of the Netherlands Indian Government, are to be regarded as subjects of the Netherlands Indian Government, resting under the immediate authority of the Resident of Riouw or his substitute.

The Government of Netherlands India shall moreover have the right, as soon as it desires to proceed thereto, of declaring the Eastern foreigners settled within the Kingdom, whether of one or more separate nations among them, to be their subjects and under the immediate authority of the Resident of Riouw or his substitute.

ARTICLE XXII.

Every malefactor is to be punished according to the laws of and within the country where his offence has been committed; but those who are subjects of the Netherlands Indian Government are to be brought to justice before the Judges indicated by the Netherlands Indian Government, or hereafter to be indicated in conformity with the laws in force with the Judges; and for this purpose are to be delivered to the Resident of Riouw or his substitutes.

Subjects of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies who transgress in company with the subjects of the Government of Netherlands India are to be brought to justice in company with these subjects before the Judges indicated for them by the Government or hereafter to be indicated.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Torturing or mutilating punishments are to be done away with, and other punishments are to be substituted more adapted to the crime.

No subjects of the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles are to be visited with capital punishment within the Kingdom, except upon being condemned thereto after the usual legal prosecution according to the institutions of the country, and the consent of the Sultan thereafter obtained for the execution.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Subjects of the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles, wherever they may be excepting in the cases provided for in Article XXVII., who offend against the Netherlands Indian Government, are brought to justice before a Council to be summoned by the Resident of Riouw, together with the Sultan, at the chief town Tandjong Pinang.

This Council is composed of eight impartial, enlightened, and distinguished persons, of whom four, including the President, are to be chosen by the Resident, and four by the Sultan.

Nevertheless, the Resident of Riouw is free to refer the matter for settlement to the Sultan, who shall then decide thereon with justice and without delay.

distinction established by the Netherland-Indian laws and regulations between individuals of Western and individuals of Eastern extraction, nor with the application of the stipulations of the Convention of the 27th March 1851.

brengen in de onderscheiding aangenomen bij de Nederlandsch-Indische wetten en regeliugen tusschen personen van Westerche en personen van Oostersche herkomst, noch in de toepassing der bepalingen van de overeenkomst van 27 Maart 1851.

ARTICLE XXV.

All matters of trade and industry in which subjects of the Netherlands Indian Government are concerned, if they give occasion for dispute with one of the subjects of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies, are to be referred to the cognizance of the Judge for reciprocal disputes between Europeans in the said kingdom: and the Sultan, the Viceroy, and Nobles bind themselves to give full effect, within their jurisdiction, to the judgments passed by this Judge against their subjects.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The Netherlands Indian Government shall have the right, on giving fair compensation to the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles, to be fixed in concert with them, to take upon itself the levy of all charges and imposts now existing in the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies, either altogether or in part, as well as to substitute others for them.

ARTICLE XXVII.

All transgressions and offences committed within the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies in the matter of the revenues to be owned by the Netherlands Government, shall without distinction as to the nationality of the persons concerned, be subject to the cognizance and decision of the Netherlands Indian Judges, and the officers of the Netherlands Indian Government shall have perfect right to search out the transgressions and offences.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and Nobles, shall support the officers therein as much as possible, and moreover shall on their part apply everything that may be useful in the said search.

All laws and regulations, however denominated, in matters concerning the rights, imposts, farming licenses, and generally all revenues of the Netherlands Indian Government, and issues by that Government, shall have biuding force for the inhabitants without distinction of the parts of the kingdom where the levy thereof is ceded to the Netherlands Indian Government.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves not to increase or to aggravate the impositions lawfully existing in conformity with the institutions of the country, whether they are to be levied or performed in money, in produce, or in labour; and not to introduce new impositions without the consent of the Governor-General.

A return of such legally existing and operating impositions is to be appended to this Convention and to be referred to in case of possible dispute.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles are to take care that excessive or illegal levies be scrupulously prevented.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The Netherlands Indian Government has the right of freely cutting wood in the forests of the kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies.

ARTICLE XXX.

Whenever the dignity of the Sultan of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies may become vacant, by decease or otherwise, the prince designated as successor to the Throne (Tongkoe Soelong Negara) succeeds to the dignity, after having made oath in writing of fidelity

ARTICLE 4.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall remain without force or effect until it has received, as far as shall be required, the approval of the States General.

ARTICLE 4.

De tegenwoordige overeenkomst zal worden bekrachtigd binnen den kortst mogelijken tijd; zil zal zonder kracht of gevolg blijven, tot dat zij, voor zooveel noodig, de goedkeuring der Staten-General zal erlangd hebben.

to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and to His Excellency the Governor-General as His Majesty's representative in Netherlands India, and of strict observance of this Convention.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to designate as soon as possible, with observance of the institutions of the country, in concert with the Resident of Riouw, the Prince whom they wish to be appointed successor to the Throne (Tongkoe Soelong Negara); and to repeat the like on every occasion when for what cause soever, there is no designate successor to the Throne.

This designation is to be submitted to the approval and ratification of the Government of Netherlands India.

In the case of want of unanimity between the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles, and the Resident, in regard to the choice of the Prince to be raised to the position of successor to the Throne, the decision of the Governor-General is to be appealed to in a detailed report; and to this decision the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles bind themselves to submit unconditionally.

ARTICLE XXXI.

In case the designate successor to the Throne (Tongkoe Soelong Negara) should ascend the Throne during his minority, then until his majority, which is to be fixed by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, the princely authority is to be exercised by a Regency of a Prince or even two Princes chosen by the Governor-General, and confirmed in the dignity by a deed to be executed for the purpose.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The administration of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies shall be exercised under the superior administration of His Highness the Sultan, by an Administrator of the Kingdom as Raja Moeda, with observance therein of the ancient institutions of the country.

In order to provide for the case of there being no Viceroy from decease or otherwise, on the ascent of a new Viceroy, his eventual successor shall forthwith be chosen, with observance of the institutions of the country, and in concert with the Resident of Riouw, and this choice is to be submitted to the approval of the Netherlands Indian Government; the like shall be done on every occasion when, for what reasons soever, there is no such designate successor.

The Sultan, Viceroy, and Nobles bind themselves to choose, as soon as possible, in concert with the Resident of Riouw, the Prince whom they wish to be the destined successor of the present Viceroy.

The Sultan binds himself to give up the administration of his Kingdom to the administrator of the Kingdom, and in this respect to consult with no other than according to the ancient institutions of the country; nor to suffer that any one else besides the Administrator of the Kingdom should come to treat immediately with His Highness upon the matters concerning the administration.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Before assuming his office and his dignity the Administrator of the Kingdom makes oath in writing of fidelity to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and to the Governor-General of Netherlands India as His Majesty's Representative in Netherlands India, and to His Highness the Sultan.

The Administrator of the Kingdom binds himself never to suffer anything that might tend to the disadvantage of the interests of the Netherlands Indian Government in general, or of its administration in the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies in particular, nor of His

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Ten blijke waarvan de wederzijdsche Gevolmagtigden haar hebben onderteekend en met hun wapen bezegeld.

Highness the Sultan, but on the contrary, to co-operate so far as in his power, in the strict and faithful observance of all that whereto the Sultan, he, the Administrator of the Kingdom, the Viceroy, and the Nobles have bound themselves to the Government by this Convention, and whatever may tend to the prosperity and welfare of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The Administrator of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indrapoera and dependencies is bound, whenever the interests, whether of the Government, of the Sultan, or of the Kingdom of Siak Srie Indropoera and dependencies may require it, to betake himself, upon request so to do, to the seat of the Resident, and to remain there as long as the Resident may consider it unavoidably necessary for the interests of the affairs under consideration.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Every Proclamation, presentation to the people, or confirmation of the Sultan, or Administrator of the Kingdom, is null if it do not take place in consequence of the receipt of the deed of recognition and confirmation of the choice that has fallen on him, executed by the Governor General.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles shall recognize and respect the Resident of Riouw as the Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Indian Government, and therefore transact with him all business affecting their reciprocal interests; they shall also send letters to the Netherlands Indian Government only with his cognizance, and despatch no embassies to the same except in concert with him.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The Netherlands Indian Government binds itself, so long as the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles faithfully observe this Convention, not to interfere with the internal administration of the Kingdom, which, on the contrary, is to be left to the Sultan, the Viceroy, and the Nobles.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

This Convention comes into force as soon as the approval of the Governor-General is obtained for it.

The Treaties concluded on the fourteenth of December, one thousand seven hundred and orty-five, on the sixteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, and on the first of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, remain binding in so far as the stipulations contained therein are not modified by the present Convention, or have not become void through altered circumstances of the times.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

With regard to points not provided for in this Agreement, and which may hereafter appear to require regulation, it is agreed that the parties shall come to an amicable understanding thereon.

Done and agreed to, at Siak Srie Indrapoera, this Monday, the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Done at the Hague, the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.) E. A. J. HARRIS.
(L.S.) L. GERICKE.
(L.S.) VAN BOSSE.

Gedaan te 's Gravenhage den tweeden dag van November in het jaar duizend acht hundred een en zeventig.

(L.S.) E. A. J. HARRIS.
(L.S.) L. GERICKE.
(L.S.) VAN BOSSE.

Three counterpart copies of this Agreement having been drawn up and ratified with the signatures and seals of parties, for use wherever they may be required.

(Signed) NIEUWENHUIJZEN.

TOBIAS.

Below the Malay text are the seals and signatures of—

PADOEKA SRI SULTAN RAJAH ISMAEL.

JANG DI PERTOEAN MOEDA NEGRIE SIAK TONGKOE POETAN.

ORANG KAIJA MAHARAJAH SRI ASMARA.

ORANG KAIJA SRI INDRA MOEDA.

Mark of—

DATOE MAHARAJAH KOETA WANGSA.

ORANG KAIJA LAKSAMANA.

This Convention is ratified on the thirtieth of April of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, with the following modification; that Article XXXVIII runs as follows:—

"This Convention comes into force as soon as the approval of the Governor-General of the Netherlands India is obtained for it.

"The Treaties concluded between the Netherlands East India Company and the Kingdom of Siak on the fourteenth of December, one thousand seven hundred and forty-five, sixteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, and first of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, remain binding in so far as the stipulations contained therein are not modified by the present Convention, or have not become void through altered circumstances of the times."

(Signed) CHS. F. PAHUD,
Governor-General of Netherlands India.

By order of His Excellency,

(Signed) A. LOUDON, *General Secretary.*

III.—SIAM.

The diplomatic relations of the British Government with Siam may be said to have commenced with Mr. John Crawfurd's mission in 1821. The chief object of this mission was to procure an unrestricted trade with Siam, but Mr. Crawfurd's negotiations were unsuccessful.

In 1826 a Treaty (No. CLXVII) was negotiated by Captain Burney, with the view chiefly of preventing the Siamese from co-operating with the Burmese during the first Burmese war, in which the British Government was then engaged, and of providing for the peace of the Malayan Peninsula then disturbed in consequence of the occupation of Kedah by the Siamese. Besides the above Treaty, Captain Burney effected a Commercial Agreement (No. CLXVIII) with Siam. The provisions of this Engagement were systematically violated by the Siamese, and as the 6th Article placed British subjects under Siamese laws, its abrogation was indispensable.

In 1850 Sir James Brooke was deputed to Siam armed with plenipotentiary powers from the Queen. But his efforts to conclude a satisfactory treaty were unsuccessful. Five years later, however, a Treaty (No. CLXIX) of friendship and commerce between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam was negotiated by Sir John Bowring. In 1856 Mr. Parker conveyed to Siam the ratification of the treaty by the Queen, when an Agreement (No. CLXX) was made with Siamese Commissioners to give effect to the treaty and to define its intentions.

The Dependencies of Siam in the Malayan Peninsula are Kedah, Ligor, Tringganu, Kalantan, Patani and Junkceylon or Puket. The Engagements with Kedah have been already given (Nos. CXXXVIII to CXL). In 1831, after the Raja of Ligor had defeated the ex-Raja of Kedah in an attempt to recover his country (see Kedah), the Resident of Penang visited him at Kedah and concluded an Engagement (No. CLXXI) with him regarding the boundaries of Province Wellesley, in conformity with the 3rd Article of the treaty of Bangkok.

This boundary was not, however, actually marked out for many years. The Commission, composed partly of British and partly of Siamese officers, which had been appointed for the performance of this duty, was dissolved owing to the illness of some of the members, before its labours had been completed. In 1864, however, another Commission was appointed, and satisfactory arrangements were made for the boundary at the Isthmus of Kraw

and the sea-ward line from the mouth of the Pakchan to Junkceylon. The boundary northward from Kraw was demarcated by a separate Commission who completed the work in 1867. A Convention (No. CLXXII) was signed on the 8th February 1868, defining the boundary in its entire length.

King Phrabat Somdetch Phra Chom Klow died on the 1st October 1868, after a reign of seventeen and a half years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Chow Fa Chula Longkorn, a minor.

The western portion of Siam, bordering on the Salween river and separated by it from Eastern Karenni, is occupied by the Chiengmai or Zimmé Shans, whose Chief is tributary to Siam. Disputes regarding the valuable forests situated on the eastern bank of the Salween led to chronic hostilities between the Karens and the Shans and numerous bands of dakaits traversed the country, committing outrages on British traders and their property. To remedy this state of things a special officer with a strong force of police at his disposal was placed in charge of the Salween tracts, and advantage was taken of the visit of His Majesty the King of Siam to Calcutta in 1872 to discuss the measures necessary for the encouragement of trade and the repression of dakaiti on the Salween frontier. These discussions resulted in the deputation towards the end of 1873 of a Siamese Embassy to Calcutta, and on the 14th January 1874 a Treaty (No. CLXXIII) was signed, having for its objects the promotion of commercial intercourse with the Province of Chiengmai and the repression of heinous crime. The Siamese Government agreed to post guards along the eastern bank of the Salween, to maintain a sufficient police force, and to appoint judges in Chiengmai for the purpose of settling civil disputes between British and Siamese subjects. The treaty came into force on the 1st January 1875.

Under the terms of the treaty of 1855 and the supplementary agreement of 1856, the British Consul at Bangkok alone could try civil and criminal cases in which either both parties or the defendant were British subjects, and the cause of action arose in Siamese territory. The distance of Bangkok and the limited powers possessed by the Consul under the Order of Council of the 26th July 1856 led to much inconvenience in the disposal of cases arising in Chiengmai. The consent of the Siamese Government was obtained to the appointment of the Superintendent of the Yunzalin district in British Burma, to exercise all the powers that may be exercised by the Consul at Bangkok under the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1855 and the 2nd Article of the supple-

mentary agreement of 1856, and he was in virtue of this consent appointed to exercise for the territories of the King of Siam all the powers of a Political Agent under Act XI of 1872.

The treaty of 1874 did not work satisfactorily. Notwithstanding the good will shewn by the Siamese Government, it was found that, in the absence of any English officer, British subjects at times suffered unfriendly usage at the hands of the local authorities at Zimmé. It was also apparent that the treaty of 1874 was to some extent inconsistent with the Order of the Queen in Council, dated the 28th July 1856. Under these circumstances Major C. W. Street, of the British Burma Commission, was deputed in 1879 on a mission to Zimmé, for the purpose of enquiring into certain specific cases in which British subjects were concerned, and into the general question of establishing a British Agency at Zimmé. After protracted discussion a Treaty (No. CLXXIV) supplementary to the treaty of 1855 was finally concluded at Bangkok in May 1884. By this agreement, which relates only to the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampunchi, and now including Phree and Nan, the treaty of 1874 was abrogated, and provision was made for the appointment of a British Consul or Vice-Consul at Zimmé. The Consul or Vice-Consul has judicial powers in respect of cases in which British subjects are defendants or accused; and in all such cases tried by the local judges appeal may be made to Bangkok. The treaty also contains provisions concerning the issue of passports to British and Siamese subjects travelling in Siamese or British territory respectively, concerning the extradition of offenders, and concerning the working of forests in the territories of the Prince of Chiengmai. Mr. E. B. Gould, the first British Vice-Consul, arrived at Zimmé in April 1884.

Her Majesty's Order in Council* under the treaty was promulgated on the 26th June 1884.

Two Orders in Council† have been issued by the King of Siam to facilitate the working of the Courts established under the treaty and for other purposes.

After the annexation of Upper Burma a question arose as to the ownership of the four small trans-Salween States of Möng Tun, Möng Hang, Möng Kyawt, and Möng Hta, which were claimed both by the Chief of Chiengmai and by the Sawbwa of Möng Pan, and also in regard to Möng Hsat which was claimed by

* See Appendix No. 3.

† „ „ „ 4.

Siam and Kêng Tung. At the end of 1887 Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Superintendent, Southern Shan States, was directed to make a local enquiry in conjunction with Commissioners appointed by the Siamese Government. As a result it was ordered that the four first named States should henceforth be considered as a portion of the Shan States tributary to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and they were replaced under the Möng Pan Sawbwa with effect from the 15th November 1888. The State of Möng Hsat was found to be actually (under the management of Kêng Tung and was also declared under British protection.

The long-standing disputes above alluded to in respect to trans-Salween Karenni first claimed attention in September 1887, when the Chief Commissioner of Burma reported aggressions by the Siamese. In 1888 when his unprovoked attack on Mawk Mai compelled the British Government to punish Sawlapaw, Siam was invited to co-operate with a view to preventing his escape; and the acceptance of this suggestion was followed by their occupation of trans-Salween Karenni. This measure led to long correspondence, and it was not till October 1892 that the Siamese consented to evacuate this tract, and measures were taken for its restoration to Sawlawi, the Chief whom the British Government had recognised as Myoza of Karenni in succession to Sawlapaw deposed. In 1889 the Siamese Government proposed the appointment of a Joint Commission to settle claims to sovereignty over various districts on the east bank of the Salween. Various difficulties, however, arose, and the British Commissioners were compelled to take up the investigation alone. Work was commenced in Karenni and the boundary of the trans-Salween tract and of the small States previously in dispute was provisionally laid down. In 1889-90 the demarcation was continued, and on this occasion representatives of both Siam and Kêng Tung rendered assistance. A line of frontier extending as far as the Mekong was traced, and the whole of this border was accepted in 1892 by Siam. The final delineation by a Joint Commission in the open season of 1892-93 has now been arranged for.

A list of the treaties and conventions between Siam and other countries is appended.

List of Treaties and Conventions made between Siam and other countries.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Treaty of commerce	17th May	1869
Agreement for regulating traffic in spirituous liquors	17th January	1885

BELGIUM.

Treaty of friendship and commerce	29th August	1868
Additional articles to treaty of 29th August 1868, relating to traffic in spirituous liquors	4th August	1883

CAMBODIA.

Treaty relative to commerce, extradition, succession, etc.	1st December	1863

DENMARK.

Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	21st May	1858
Agreement for regulating traffic in spirituous liquors	25th July	1883

FRANCE.

Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation	15th August	1856
Treaty for regulating position of Cambodia	15th July	1867
Convention relating to importation of wines and spirits	7th August	1867
Additional article to treaty of 15th July 1867	14th July	1870
Procés verbal of the exchange of ratifications of additional article to treaty of 15th July 1867	7th June	1872
Arrangement relating to importation and sale of spirituous drinks	23rd May	1883

GERMANY.

Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation	7th February	1862
Agreement respecting traffic in spirituous liquors	12th May	1884
Protocol of exchange of ratifications of agreement, 12th March 1884	11th September	1885

GREAT BRITAIN.

Treaty of friendship	20th June	1826
Additional articles to treaty of 20th June 1826	17th January	1827
Treaty of friendship and commerce	18th April	1855
Agreement supplementary to treaty of 18th April 1855	13th May	1856
Convention defining boundary between Siam and Tenasserim	8th February	1868
Treaty respecting Kedah	6th May	1869
Treaty for promoting commercial intercourse between British Burma and Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampunchi	14th January	1874

Agreement regulating traffic in spirituous liquors	6th April	1883
Treaty for prevention of crime in Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampunchi	3rd September	1883

ITALY.

Treaty of friendship, etc.	3rd October	1868
Explanatory declaration	10th December	1868
Arrangement relating to importation and sale of spirituous drinks	5th July	1884

NETHERLANDS.

Treaty of friendship, etc.	17th December	1860
Convention relative to admission of Consular Agents of Siam in ports of Netherlands' Colonies	1st April	1867
Additional articles to treaty of 17th December 1860, relating to importation and sale of spirituous drinks	10th November	1883

PORTUGAL.

Treaty of friendship, etc.	10th February	1859
Agreement relating to importation and sale of spirituous drinks	14th May	1883

SPAIN.

Treaty of friendship, etc.	23rd February	1870
Additional articles to treaty of 23rd February 1870, relating to importation and sale of spirituous drinks	24th May	1884

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Treaty of friendship, etc.	18th May	1868
Agreement for regulating traffic in spirituous liquors	16th July	1883

UNITED STATES.

Treaty of amity and commerce	20th March	1833
Treaty of friendship, etc.	29th May	1856
Declarations modifying treaty of 29th May 1856	17th December	1867
Agreement for regulating traffic in spirituous liquors	14th May	1884

No. CLXVII.

Treaty with Siam, 1826.

The powerful Lord, who is in possession of every good, and every dignity, the God Boodh, who dwells over every head in the city of the sacred and great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-ya (titles of the King of Siam) incomprehensible to the head and brain, the sacred beauty of the royal palace, serene and infallible there (titles of the Wangua or second King of Siam,) have bestowed their commands upon the heads of Their Excellencies, the Ministers of high rank, belonging to the sacred and great King of dour Si-a-yoo-tha-ya, to assemble and frame a Treaty with Captain Henry Burney, the English Envoy, on the part of the English Government, the Honourable East India Company, who govern the countries in India belonging to the English under the authority of the King and Parliament of England, and the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, and other English Officers of high rank, have deputed Captain Burney as an Envoy to represent them, and to frame a Treaty with Their Excellencies, the Ministers of high rank belonging to the sacred and great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-ya, in view that the Siamese and the English nation may become great and true friends, connected in love and affection, with genuine candour and sincerity, on both sides. The Siamese and English frame two uniform copies of a Treaty, in order that one copy may be placed in the Kingdom of Siam, and that it may become known throughout every great and small province subject to Siam, and in order that one copy may be placed in the Kingdom of Siam, and that it may become known throughout every great and small province subject to Siam, and in order that one copy may be placed in Bengal, and that it may become known throughout every great and small province subject to the English Government. Both copies of the Treaty will be attested by the royal seal, by the seals of Their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank in the city of the sacred and great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-ya, and by the seals of the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, and of the other English Officers of high rank.

Article 1.

The English and Siamese engage in friendship, love, and affection, with mutual truth, sincerity and candour. The Siamese must not meditate or commit evil, so as to molest the English in any manner. The English must not meditate or commit evil, so as to molest the Siamese in any manner. The Siamese must not go and molest, attack, disturb, seize, or take any place, territory or boundary belonging to the English, in any country subject to the English. The English must not go and molest, attack, disturb, seize, or take any place, territory or boundary belonging to the Siamese, in any country subject to the Siamese. The Siamese shall settle every matter within the Siamese boundaries, according to their own will and customs.

ARTICLE 2.

Should any place or country, subject to the English, do anything that may offend the Siamese, the Siamese shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the English, who will examine into it with truth and sincerity, and if the fault lie with the English, the English shall punish according to the fault. Should any place or country subject to the Siamese do anything that may offend the English, the English shall not go and injure such place or country, but first report the matter to the Siamese, who will examine into it with truth and sincerity, and if the fault lie with the Siamese, the Siamese shall punish according to the fault. Should any Siamese place or country, that is near an English country, collect at any time an army or a fleet of boats, if the chief of the English country inquire the object of such force, the chief of the Siamese country must declare it. Should any English place or country, that is near a Siamese country, collect at any time an army or a fleet of boats, if the chief of the Siamese country inquire the object of such force, the chief of the English country must declare it.

ARTICLE 3.

In places and countries belonging to the Siamese and English, lying near their mutual borders, whether to the east, west, north, or south, if the English entertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the chief on the side of the English must send a letter, with some men and people from his frontier posts to go and inquire from the nearest Siamese chief, who shall depute some of his officers and people from his frontier posts, to go with the men belonging to the English chief, and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may be ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner. If a Siamese chief entertain a doubt as to any boundary that has not been ascertained, the chief on the side of the Siamese must send a letter, with some men and people from his frontier posts, to go and inquire from the nearest English chief, who shall depute some of his officers and people from his frontier posts, to go with the men belonging to the Siamese chief, and point out and settle the mutual boundaries, so that they may be ascertained on both sides in a friendly manner.

ARTICLE 4.

Should any Siamese subject run and go and live within the boundaries of the English, the Siamese must not intrude, enter, seize or take such person within the English boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner; and the English shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not. Should any English subject run and go and live within the boundaries of the Siamese, the English must not intrude, enter, seize, or take such person within the Siamese boundaries, but must report and ask for him in a proper manner, and the Siamese shall be at liberty to deliver the party or not.

ARTICLE 5.

The English and Siamese having concluded a Treaty, establishing a sincere friendship between them, merchants subject to the English, and their ships, junks, and boats, may have intercourse and trade with any Siamese country, which has much merchandize, and the Siamese will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. Merchants subject to the Siamese, and their boats, junks, and ships, may have intercourse and trade with any English country, and the English will aid and protect them, and permit them to buy and sell with facility. The Siamese desiring to go to an English country, or the English desiring to go to a Siamese country, must conform to the customs of the place or country on either side; should they be ignorant of the customs the Siamese or English officers must explain them. Siamese subjects who visit an English country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the English country in every particular. English subjects who visit a Siamese country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the Siamese country in every particular.

ARTICLE 6.

Merchants subject to the Siamese or English going to trade either in Bengal or any country subject to the English, or at Bankok, or in any country subject to the Siamese, must pay the Duties upon commerce according to the customs of the place or country, on either side, and such merchants and the inhabitants of the country shall be allowed to buy and sell without the intervention of other persons in such countries. Should a Siamese or English merchant have any complaint or suit, he must complain to the officers and governors on either side, and they will examine and settle the same, according to the established laws of the place or country on either side. If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell without enquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or buyer be of a good or bad character, and if he meet with a bad man who takes the property and absconds, the rulers and officers must make search and produce the person of the absconder and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possess money or property, he can be made to pay, but if he do not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended, it will be the merchant's own fault.

ARTICLE 7.

A merchant subject to the Siamese or English, going to trade in any English or Siamese country, and applying to build godowns or houses, or to buy or hire shops or houses, in which to place his merchandize, the Siamese or English officers and rulers shall be at liberty to deny him permission to stay. If they permit him to stay he shall land and take up his residence according to such terms as may be mutually agreed on, and the Siamese or English officers and rulers will assist and take proper care of him, preventing the inhabitants of the country from oppressing him, and preventing him from

oppressing the inhabitants of the country. Whenever a Siamese or English merchant or subject who has nothing to detain him, requests permission to leave the country and to embark with his property on board of any vessel, he shall be allowed to do so with facility.

ARTICLE 8.

If a merchant desire to go and trade in any place or country belonging to the English or Siamese, and his ship, boat, or junk meet with any injury whatever, the English or Siamese officers shall afford adequate assistance and protection. Should any vessel belonging to the Siamese or English be wrecked in any place or country, where the English or Siamese may collect any of the property belonging to such vessel, the English or Siamese officers shall make proper inquiry and cause the property to be restored to its owner, or in case of his death to his heir, and the owner or heir will give a proper remuneration to the person who may have collected the property. If any Siamese or English subject die in an English or Siamese country, whatever property he may leave shall be delivered to his heir. If the heir be not living in the same country and, unable to come, appoint a person by letter to receive the property, the whole of it shall be delivered to such person.

ARTICLE 9.

Merchants, subject to the English, desiring to come and trade in any Siamese country with which it has not been the custom to have trade and intercourse, must first go and inquire of the Governor of the country. Should any country have no merchandize the Governor shall inform the ship that has come to trade that there is none. Should any country have merchandize sufficient for a ship, the Governor shall allow her to come and trade.

ARTICLE 10.

The English and Siamese mutually agree, that there shall be an unrestricted trade between them in the English countries of Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, and Singapore, and the Siamese countries of Ligor, Merdilong, Singora, Patani, Junk Ceylon, Quedah, and other Siamese provinces. Asiatic merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Peguers, or descendants of Europeans, shall be allowed to trade freely overland and by means of the rivers. Asiatic merchants, not being Burmese, Peguers, or descendants of Europeans, desiring to enter into, and trade with, the Siamese dominions from the countries of Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Ye, which are now subject to the English, will be allowed to do so freely, overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates. But merchants are forbidden to bring opium, which is positively a contraband article in the territories of Siam, and should a merchant introduce any, the Governors shall seize, burn, and destroy the whole of it.

ARTICLE 11.

If an Englishman desire to transmit a letter to any person in a Siamese or other country, such person only and no other shall open and look into the letter. If a Siamese desire to transmit a letter to any person in an English or other country, such person only and no other shall open and look into the letter.

ARTICLE 12.

Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the States of Tringano and Calantan. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they have heretofore had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack, or disturb those States upon any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 13.

The Siamese engage to the English, that the Siamese shall remain in Quedah and take proper care of that country, and of its people; the inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island and of Quedah shall have trade and intercourse as heretofore; the Siamese shall levy no duty upon stock and provisions, such as cattle, buffaloes, poultry, fish, paddy, and rice, which the inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island or ships there may have occasion to purchase in Quedah, and the Siamese shall not farm the mouths of rivers or any streams in Quedah, but shall levy fair and proper Import and Export Duties. The Siamese further engage, that when Chao Phya of Ligor returns from Bangkok, he shall release the slaves, personal servants, family, and kindred belonging to the former Governor of Quedah, and permit them to go and live wherever they please. The English engage to the Siamese, that the English do not desire to take possession of Quedah, that they will not attack or disturb it, *nor permit the former Governor of Quedah, or any of his followers, to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner the territory of Quedah, or any other territory subject to Siam. The English engage that they will make arrangements for the former Governor of Quedah to go and live in some other country, and not at Prince of Wales' Island or Prye, or in Perak, Salengore, or any Burmese country. If the English do not let the former Governor of Quedah go and live in some other country as here engaged, the Siamese may continue to levy an Export Duty upon paddy and rice in Quedah.** The English will not prevent any Siamese, Chinese, or other Asiatics at Prince of Wales' Island from going to reside in Quedah if they desire it.

ARTICLE 14.

The Siamese and English mutually engage that the Rajah of Perak shall govern his country according to his own will. Should he desire to send the

* NOTE—The clauses in italics have been annulled at the request of the Court of Siam, *vide* Pol. Cons., 22nd June 1842.

gold and silver flowers to Siam as heretofore, the English will not prevent his doing as he may desire. If Chao Phya of Ligor desire to send down to Perak, with friendly intentions, forty (40) or fifty (50) men, whether Siamese, Chinese, or other Asiatic subjects of Siam; or if the Rajah of Perak desire to send any of his ministers or officers to seek Chao Phya of Ligor, the English shall not forbid them. The Siamese or English shall not send any force to go and molest, attack, or disturb Perak. The English will not allow the State of Salengore to attack or disturb Perak, and the Siamese shall not go and attack or disturb Salengore. The arrangements stipulated in these two last articles respecting Perak and Quedah Chao Phya of Ligor shall execute as soon as he returns home from Bangkok.

The fourteen Articles of this Treaty let the great and subordinate Siamese and English officers, together with every great and small province, hear, receive, and obey without fail. Their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank, at Bangkok, and Captain Henry Burney, whom the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, deputed as an Envoy to represent His Lordship, framed this Treaty together, in the presence of Prince Krom Meum Soorin Thiraksa, in the city of the sacred and great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-ya.

The Treaty, written in the Siamese, Malayan, and English languages, was concluded on Tuesday, the First day of the seventh decreasing Moon, 1188, year dog 8, according to the Siamese Æra, corresponding with the Twentieth day of June 1826, of the European Æra.

Both copies of the Treaty are sealed and attested by Their Excellencies the Ministers, and by Captain Henry Burney. One copy Captain Henry Burney will take for the Ratification of the Governor of Bengal, and one copy, bearing the royal seal, Chao Phya of Ligor will take and place at Quedah. Captain Burney appoints to return to Prince of Wales' Island in seven months, in the second Moon of the year dog 8, and to exchange the ratifications of this Treaty with Phra Phak-di-Bori-rak, at Quedah. The Siamese and English shall form a friendship that shall be perpetuated, that shall know no end or interruption as long as Heaven and Earth endure.

(A literal translation from the Siamese.)

(Signed) H. BURNEY, *Captain,*
Envoy to the Court of Siam.

King of Siam's Seal.

(Signed) AMHERST.

L. S.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in Camp at Agra, this Seventeenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven.

By Command of the Governor-General.

(Sd.) A. STIRLING,
Secretary to Government,
In attendance on the Governor-General.

Seal of Chao Phya Chak-kri.	Seal of Chao Phya Akho Mahasena Kalabone.	(Signed) COMBERMERE.
Seal of Chao Phya Phra Khlang.	Seal of Chao Phya Tharana.	„ J. H. HARINGTON.
Seal of Chao Phya Phollo-thep.	Seal of Chao Phya Yomoraht.	„ W. B. BAYLEY.

By Command of the Vice-President in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

Sealed and Signed.

„ H. BURNEY, *Captain,*
Envoy to the Court of Siam, from the Right Honourable the Governor-General of British India.

No. CLXVIII.

COMMERCIAL TREATY of 1827.

Their Excellencies the Ministers and Captain Henry Burney having settled a Treaty of Friendship, consisting of fourteen Articles, now frame the following Agreement with respect to English vessels desiring to come and trade in the city of the sacred and great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-tha-ya (Bangkok).

ARTICLE 1.

Vessels belonging to the subjects of the English Government, whether Europeans or Asiatics, desiring to come and trade at Bangkok, must conform to the established laws of Siam in every particular. Merchants coming to Bangkok are prohibited from purchasing paddy or rice for the purpose of exporting the same as merchandize, and if they import fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, they are prohibited from selling them to any party but to the Government. Should the Government not require such fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, the merchants must re-export the whole of them. With exception to such warlike stores, and paddy and rice, merchants, subjects of the English, and merchants at Bangkok, may buy and sell without the intervention of any other person, and with freedom and facility. Merchants coming to trade shall pay at once the whole of the duties and charges consolidated according to the breadth of the vessel.

If the vessel bring an import cargo, she shall be charged seventeen hundred (1,700) ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth.

If the vessel bring no import cargo, she shall be charged fifteen hundred (1,500) ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth.

No import, export, or other Duty shall be levied upon the buyers or sellers from, or to, English subjects.

ARTICLE 2.

Merchant vessels, the property of English subjects, arriving off the bar, must first anchor and stop there, and the Commander of the vessel must despatch a person with an account of the cargo, and a return of the people, guns, shot, and powder on board the vessel, for the information of the Governor, at the mouth of the river, who will send a pilot and interpreter to convey the established regulations to the Commander of the vessel. Upon the pilot bringing the vessel over the bar, she must anchor and stop below the chokey, which the interpreter will point out.

ARTICLE 3.

The proper officers will go on board the vessel and examine her thoroughly, and after the guns, shot and powder have been removed and deposited at Paknam (port at the mouth of the Menam), the Governor of Paknam will permit the vessel to pass up to Bangkok.

ARTICLE 4.

Upon the vessel's arriving at Bangkok, the officers of the customs will go on board and examine her, open the hold, and take an account of whatever cargo may be on board, and after the breadth of the vessel has been measured and ascertained, the merchants will be allowed to buy and sell according to

the first article of this agreement. Should a vessel, upon receiving an export cargo, find that she cannot cross the bar with the whole, and that she must hire cargo boats to take down a portion of the cargo, the officers of the customs and chokeys shall not charge any further Duty upon such cargo boats.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever a vessel or cargo boat completes her lading, the Commander of the vessel must go and ask Chao Phya Phra Khlang for a port clearance, and if there be no cause for detention, Chao Phya Phra Khlang shall deliver the port clearance without delay. When the vessel, upon her departure, arrives at Paknam, she must anchor and stop at the usual chokey, and after the proper officers have gone on board and examined her, the vessel may receive her guns, shot and powder, and take her departure.

ARTICLE 6.

Merchants being subjects of the English Government, whether Europeans or Asiatics, the Commanders, officers, lascars, and the whole of the crew of vessels, must conform to the established laws of Siam, and to the stipulations of this Treaty in every particular. If merchants of every class do not observe the Articles of this Treaty, and oppress the inhabitants of the country, become thieves or bad men, kill men, speak offensively of, or treat disrespectfully, any great or subordinate officers of the country, and the case become important in any way whatever, the proper officers shall take jurisdiction of it, and punish the offender. If the offence be homicide, and the officers, upon investigation, see that it proceeded from evil intention, they shall punish with death. If it be any other offence, and the party be the commander or officer of a vessel, or a merchant, he shall be fined. If he be of a lower rank, he shall be whipped or imprisoned, according to the established laws of Siam. The Governor of Bengal will prohibit English subjects, desiring to come and trade at Bangkok, from speaking disrespectfully or offensively to, or of the great officers in Siam. If any person at Bangkok oppress any English subject, he shall be punished according to his offence in the same manner.

The six Articles of this Agreement, let the Officers at Bangkok, and merchants subject to the English, fulfil and obey in every particular.

(A literal translation from the Siamese.)

(Signed.) H. BURNEY, *Captain,*
Envoy to the Court of Siam.

King of Siam's Seal.

(Signed.) AMHERST.

L. S.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-Genenal, in Camp, at Agra, this 17th day of January, One thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven.

By Command of the Governor-General.

(Signed) A. STIRLING,
Secretary to Government,
In attendance on the Governor-General.

Seal of Chao Phya Chak-kri.	Seal of Chao Phya Akho Mahasena Kalabone.	(Signed) COMBERMERE.
Seal of Chao Phya Phra Khlang.	Seal of Chao Phya Tharana.	„ J. H. HARINGTON.
Seal of Chao Phya Phollo-thep.	Seal of Chao Phya Yomoraht.	„ W. B. BAYLEY.

By Command of the Vice-President in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

Sealed and Signed.

(Signed) H. BURNEY, *Captain,*
Envoy to the Court of Siam, from the Right Honourable the Governor-General of British India.

No. CLXIX.

TREATY of 1855 with SIAM.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all its dependencies, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendo Maha Mongkut Phra Choni Klan Chan Yu Hua, the first King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Pawarendo Ramese Mahiswarese Phra Pin Klan Chan Yu Hua, the second King of Siam, desiring to establish, upon firm and lasting foundations, the relations of peace and friendship existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interests of their respective subjects by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their

industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to say,

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir John Bowring, Knight, Doctor of Laws, etc., etc.

And their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam, His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh; His Excellency Somdetch Chan Phaya Param Maha Puyura Wongse; His Excellency Somdetch Chan Phaya Param Maha Bijaineate; His Excellency Chan Phaya Sri Suriwongse Samuha Phra Kralahome; and His Excellency Chan Phaya, acting Phraklang.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article 1.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Her successors, and their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese. And all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Article 2.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects, of all the provisions of this Treaty and such of the former Treaty negotiated by Captain Burney in 1826 as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all Rules or Regulations as are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the Laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese Officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by the Consul, according to English Laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own Laws through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the Ratification of this Treaty, nor until ten vessels owned by British subjects, sailing under British colors and with British papers, shall have entered the Port of Bangkok for the purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this Treaty.

Article 3.—If Siamese, in the employ of British subjects, offend against the Laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring

to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territories, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requistion. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

Article 4.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Tteaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 seng (not more than four miles English) from the City walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the City of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer, and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase-money, will make out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser under sealed Deeds, whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities: he shall conform in ordinary matters to any just directions given him by them and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Article 5.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this Treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul, nor shall they leave Siam if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding Article British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under the protection of a Pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese Officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese Officers at the Government Stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this Pass; and, immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed, but it will be their duty to detain those

persons who, by travelling without a Pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Article 6.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian Religion, and liberty to build Churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese Authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment, by the English, of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject, without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce an Agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Article 7.—British Ships of War may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British Ship of War conveying to Siam a public functionary, accredited by the British Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the Forts called Phrachamit and Pit-pach-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government. But in the absence of a British Ship of War the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British Shipping.

Article 8.—The measurement Duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok, under the Treaty of 1826, shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation; and British Shipping or Trade will thenceforth be only subject to the payment of Import and Export Duties on the goods landed or shipped.

On all articles of import the Duty shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British Merchant and the Custom House Officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese Officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of Merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of Duty, but can only be sold to the Opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the Opium it shall be re-exported, and no Impost or Duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this Regulation shall subject the Opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one Impost only, whether this be levied under the name of Inland Tax, Transit Duty, or Duty on exportation. The Tax or Duty to be paid on

each article of Siamese produce, previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the Tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce that pay any description of Tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of Duty on exportation. English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of Duty laid down in the Tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British Shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

Article 9.—The Code of Regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese Authorities, and they, the said Authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further Regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty..

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese Authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Article 10.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Article 11.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the Ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present, and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations thereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desireable.

Article 12.—This Treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, and the Ratifications thereof having been previously exchanged, shall take effect from the 6th day of April in the year 1856 of the Christian Era, corresponding to the 1st day of the

fifth month of the One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighteenth year of the Siamese Civil Era.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty in quadruplicate at Bangkok, on the Eighteenth day of April, in the year 1855 of the Christian Era, corresponding to the second day of the Sixth month of the One Thousand Two Hundred and Seventeenth year of the Siamese Civil Era.

(Signed) JOHN BOWRING.

L. S.

(Signatures and Seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS under which BRITISH TRADE is to be conducted in SIAM.

Regulation 1.—The Master of every English ship coming to Bangkok to trade must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom House Officers all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom House Officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Regulation 2.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as directed in the foregoing Regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Regulation 3.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the Master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his Ship's Papers, Bills of Lading, etc., together with a true Manifest of his Import Cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom House, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false Manifest, the Master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his Manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Regulation 4.—A British vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Regulation 5.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her Duties, and delivered a true Manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese Port Clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the Master his Ship's Papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom House Officers of that Station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

Regulation 6.—Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese Government have agreed that the English text of these Regulations, together with the Treaty of which they form a portion, and the Tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying in every respect their true meaning and intention.

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

Section 1.—The undermentioned articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes on production, or transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	ditto.
3. Rhinoceros' Horns	50	0	0	0	ditto.
4. Cardamoms, best	14	0	0	0	ditto.
5. Ditto, Bastard	6	0	0	0	ditto.
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0	ditto.
7. Pelicans' Quills	2	2	0	0	ditto.
8. Betel-nut, dried	1	0	0	0	ditto.
9. Krachi Wood	0	2	0	0	ditto.
10. Sharks' Fins, White	6	0	0	0	ditto.
11. Ditto, Black	3	0	0	0	ditto.
12. Luckraban Seed	0	2	0	0	ditto.
13. Peacocks' Tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tails.
14. Buffaloe and Cow Bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros' Hides	0	2	0	0	ditto.
16. Hide Cuttings	0	1	0	0	ditto.
17. Turtle Shells	1	0	0	0	ditto.
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	ditto.
19. Biche de Mer	3	0	0	0	ditto.
20. Fish Maws	3	0	0	0	ditto.
21. Birds' Nests, uncleaned					20 per cent.
22. Kingfishers' Feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100.
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Béyché Seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	ditto.

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
25. Pungtarai Seed	0	2	0	0	per picul.
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	ditto.
27. Angrai Bark	0	2	0	0	ditto.
28. Agilla Wood	2	0	0	0	ditto.
29. Ray Skins	3	0	0	0	ditto.
30. Old Deers' Horns	0	1	0	0	ditto.
31. Soft or young do.					10 per cent.
32. Deer Hides, fine	8	0	0	0	per 100
33. Ditto, common	3	0	0	0	ditto.
34. Deer Sinews	4	0	0	0	per picul.
35. Buffaloe and Cow Hides	1	0	0	0	ditto.
36. Elephants' Bones	1	0	0	0	ditto.
37. Tigers' Bones	5	0	0	0	ditto.
38. Buffaloe Horns	0	1	0	0	ditto.
39. Elephants' Hides	0	1	0	0	ditto.
40. Tigers' Skins	0	1	0	0	per skin.
41. Armadillo Skins	4	0	0	0	per picul.
42. Stick Lac	1	1	0	0	ditto.
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	ditto.
44. Dried Fish, *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	ditto.
45. Ditto, *Plasalit*	1	0	0	0	ditto.
46. Sapan Wood	0	2	1	0	ditto.
47. Salt Meat	2	0	0	0	ditto.
48. Mangrove Bark	0	1	0	0	ditto.
49. Rose Wood	0	2	0	0	ditto.
50. Ebony	1	0	0	0	ditto.
51. Rice	4	0	0	0	per kogan.

Section 2.—The undermentioned articles being subject to the Inland or Transit Duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export Duty:—

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
52. Sugar, White	0	2	0	0	per picul.
53. Ditto, Red	0	1	0	0	ditto.
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned				10	per cent.
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0	per picul.
56. Salt Fish, *Platu*	1	0	0	0	per 10,000 fish.
57. Beans and Peas					one-twelfth.
58. Dried Prawns					ditto.
59. Till Seed					ditto.
60. Silk, Raw					ditto.
61. Bees' Wax					one-fifteenth.
62 Tallow	1	0	0	0	per picul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0	per kogan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0	per 1,000 bdls.

Section 3.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

(Signed) JOHN BOWRING.

L. S.

(Signatures and Seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

No. CLXX.

AGREEMENT entered into between the undermentioned ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, on the part of THEIR MAJESTIES the FIRST and SECOND KINGS of SIAM, and HARRY SMITH PARKES, ESQ., on the part of HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT—1856.

Mr. Parkes having stated, on his arrival at Bangkok, as bearer of Her Britannic Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and commerce concluded on the 18th day of April 1855, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Paramendy Maha Mongkut Phra Cham Klan Chan Yu Hua, the First Hing of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr Phra Pin Klan Chan Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, that he was instructed by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request the Siamese Government to consent to an enumeration of those Articles of the former Treaty, concluded in 1826, between the Honourable East India Company and their late Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, which are abrogated by the Treaty first named, and also to agree to certain explanations which appear necessary to mark the precise force and application of certain portions of the new Treaty, their aforesaid Majesties, the First and Second Kings of Siam, have appointed and empowered certain Royal Commissioners, namely, His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wang-sa Dhiraj Snidh, and their Excellencies the four Senaputhies or Principal Ministers of Siam, to confer and arrange with Mr. Parkes the matters above-named, and the said Royal Commissioners having accordingly met Mr. Parkes for this purpose on repeated occasions, and maturely considered all the subjects brought by him to their notice, have resolved—

That it is proper, in order to prevent future controversy, that those clauses of the old Treaty, which are abrogated by the new Treaty, should be distinctly specified, and that any clause of the new Treaty, which is not sufficiently clear, should be fully explained. To this end they have agreed to and concluded the following twelve Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

On the old Treaty concluded in 1826.

The Articles of the old Treaty not abrogated by the new Treaty or 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and the undermentioned clauses of Articles 6 and 10.

In Article 6, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:—

"If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell without enquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or buyer be of a good or bad character, and if he meet with a bad man who takes the property and absconds, the rulers and officers on either side must make search and endeavour to produce the property of the absconder, and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possess money or property, he can be made to pay; but if he does not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended, it will be the merchant's own fault, and the authorities cannot be held responsible."

Of Article 10, Mr. Parkes desires to retain that clause relating to the Overland Trade, which states—

"Asiatic merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Pegouans or descendants of Europeans, desiring to enter into and to trade with the Siamese dominions from the countries of Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Ye, which are now subject to the English, will be allowed to do so freely overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates." Mr. Parkes, however, desires that all British subjects, without exception, shall be allowed to participate in this Overland trade. The said Royal Commissioners therefore agree, on the part of the Siamese, that all traders under British rule may cross from the British territories of Mergui, Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, Pegu, or other places, by land or by water, to the Siamese territories, and may trade there with facility, on the condition that they shall be provided by the British authorities with proper Certificates, which must be renewed for each journey.

The Commercial Agreement annexed to the old Treaty is abrogated by the new Treaty, with the exception of the undermentioned clauses of Articles 1 and 4:—

Of Article 1, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:—

"British Merchants importing fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, are prohibited from selling them to any party but the Government; should the Government not require such fire-arms, shot or gunpowder, the Merchants must re-export the whole of them."

Article 4 stipulates that no charge or duty shall be levied on boats carrying cargo of British ships at the bar. The Siamese desire to cancel this clause for the reason that the old measurement duty of 1,700 ticals per fathom included the fees of the various officers. But as this measurement duty has now been abolished, the Siamese wish to levy on each native boat taking cargo out to sea a fee of 8 ticals 2 salungs, this being the charge paid by Siamese traders; and Mr. Parkes undertakes to submit this point to the consideration of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Siam.

Article 2.

On the exclusive jurisdiction of the Consul over British subjects.

The 2nd Article of the Treaty stipulates that "any disputes arising between the British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the

Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offenders will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by the Consul according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities." But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

On the non-interference of the Consul with the Siamese, or of the Siamese with British subjects, the said Royal Commissioners desire, in the first place, to state that, while for natural reasons they fully approve of the Consul holding no jurisdiction over Siamese in their own country, the Siamese authorities, on the other hand, will feel themselves bound to call on the Consul to apprehend and punish British subjects, who shall commit, whilst in Siamese territory, any grave infractions of the laws, such as cutting, wounding or inflicting other serious bodily harm. But in disputes or in offences of a slighter nature committed by British subjects among themselves, the Siamese authorities will refrain from all interference.

With reference to the punishment of offences, or the settlement of disputes, it is agreed—

That all criminal cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be tried and determined by the British Consul alone.

All criminal cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be tried and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That all civil cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be heard and determined by the British Consul alone. All civil cases in which both parties are Siamese or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That whenever a British subject has to complain against a Siamese, he must make his complaint through the British Consul, who will lay it before the proper Siamese authorities.

That in all cases in which Siamese or British subjects are interested, the Siamese authorities in the one case, and the British Consul in the other, shall be at liberty to attend at and listen to the investigation of the case, and copies of the proceedings will be furnished from time to time, or whenever desired, to the Consul or the Siamese authorities, until the case is concluded.

That although the Siamese may interfere so far with British subjects as to call upon the Consul in the manner stated in this Article, to punish grave offences when committed by British subjects, it is agreed that—

British subjects, their persons, houses, premises, lands, ships or property of any kind shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the Siamese. In case of any violation of this stipulation, the Siamese authorities will take cognisance of the case, and punish the offenders. On the other hand, Siamese subjects, their persons, houses, premises, or property of any kind

shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the English, and the British Consul shall investigate and punish any breach of this stipulation.

ARTICLE 3.

On the right of the British Subjects to dispose of their property at will.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty, British subjects are allowed to purchase in Siam "houses, gardens, fields or plantations." It is agreed in reference to this stipulation, that British subjects, who have accordingly purchased houses, gardens, fields, or plantations, are at liberty to sell the same to whomsoever they please. In the event of a British subject dying in Siam, and leaving houses, lands or any property, his relations, or those persons who are his heirs according to English laws, shall receive possession of the said property; and the British Consul, or some one appointed by the British Consul may proceed at once to take charge of the said property on their account. If the deceased should have debts due to him by the Siamese or other persons, the Consul can collect them; and if the deceased should owe money, the Consul shall liquidate his debts as far as the estate of the deceased shall suffice.

ARTICLE 4.

On the taxes, duties, or other charges leviable on British subjects.

The 4th Article of the Treaty provides for the payment on the lands held or purchased by British subjects, of "the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects." The taxes here alluded to are those set forth in the annexed schedule.

Again, it is stated in the 8th Article, "that British subjects are to pay import and export duties according to the tariff annexed to the Treaty." For the sake of greater distinctness, it is necessary to add to these two clauses the following explanation, namely, that besides the land tax, and the import and export duties mentioned in the aforesaid articles, no additional charge or tax of any kind may be imposed upon a British subject, unless it obtain the sanction both of the supreme Siamese authorities and the British Consul.

ARTICLE 5.

On passes and port clearances.

The 5th Article of the Treaty provides that passports shall be granted to travellers, and the 5th Article of the regulations, that port clearances shall be furnished to ships. In reference thereto, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, agree that the passports to be given to British subjects travelling beyond the limits assigned by the Treaty for the residence of British subjects, together with the passes for cargo boats and the port clearances of British ships, shall be issued within twenty-four hours after formal application for the same shall have been made to the proper Siamese authorities. But if reasonable cause should at any time exist for delaying or with-

holding the issue of any of these papers, the Siamese authorities must at once communicate it to the Consul.

Passports for British subjects travelling in the interior, and the port clearances of British ships, will be granted by the Siamese authorities free of charge.

ARTICLE 6.

On the prohibition of the exportation of rice, salt, and fish, and on the duty on paddy.

The 8th Article of the Treaty stipulates that "whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles."

Mr. Parkes, in elucidation of this clause, desires an agreement to this effect, namely, that a month's notice shall be given by the Siamese authorities to the Consul prior to the enforcement of the prohibition, and that British subjects, who may previously obtain special permission from the Siamese authorities to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so even after the prohibition comes in force. Mr. Parkes also requests that the export duty on paddy should be half of that on rice, namely, 2 ticals per koyan.

The said Royal Commissioners, having in view the fact that rice forms the principal sustenance of the nation, stipulate that, on the breaking out of war or rebellion, the Siamese may prohibit the trade in rice, and may enforce the prohibition so long as the hostilities thus occasioned shall continue. If a dearth should be apprehended on account of the want or excess of rain, the Consul will be informed one month previous to the enforcement of the prohibition. British merchants who obtain the Royal permission, upon the issue of the proclamation, to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so irrespective of the prohibition to the contrary; but those merchants who do not obtain the Royal permission will not be allowed, when the prohibition takes effect, to export the rice they may already have purchased.

The prohibition shall be removed as soon as the cause of its being imposed shall have ceased to exist.

Paddy may be exported on payment of a duty of 2 ticals per koyan, or half the amount levied on rice.

ARTICLE 7.

On permission to import gold-leaf as bullion.

Under the 8th Article of the Treaty, bullion may be imported or exported free of charge. With reference to this clause, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, agree that foreign coins of every denomination, gold and silver in bars or ingots, and gold-leaf, may be imported free; but

manufactured articles in gold and silver, plated-ware, and diamonds or other precious stones, must pay an import duty of three per cent.

ARTICLE 8.

On the establishment of a Custom House.

The said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, and in conformity with the intent of the 8th Article of the new Treaty, agree to the immediate establishment of a Custom House, under the superintendency of a high Government functionary, for the examination of all goods landed or shipped, and the receipt of the import and export duties due thereon. They further agree that the business of the Custom House shall be conducted under the regulations annexed to this agreement.

ARTICLE 9.

On the subsequent taxation of articles now free from duty.

Mr. Parkes agrees with the said Royal Commissioners that whenever the Siamese Government deem it to be beneficial for the country to impose a single tax or duty on any article not now subject to a public charge of any kind, they are at liberty to do so, provided that the said tax be just and reasonable.

ARTICLE 10.

On the boundaries of the four-mile circuit.

It is stipulated in the 4th Article of the Treaty that "British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 sen (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so."

The points to which this circuit extends due north, south, east and west of the city, and the spot where it crosses the river below Bangkok, have accordingly been measured by officers on the part of the Siamese and English; and their measurements, having been examined and agreed to by the said Royal Commissioners and Mr. Parkes, are marked by stone pillars placed at the under-mentioned localities, *viz.* :—

On the North :—One sen north of Wat Kemabhetarataram.

On the East :—Six sen and seven fathoms south-west of Wat Bangkopi.

On the South :—About nineteen sen south of the village of Bangpakio.

On the West :—About two sen south-west of the village of Bangphrom.

The pillars marking the spot where the circuit line crosses the river below Bangkok are placed on the left bank, three sen below the village of Bangmanan, and on the right bank about one sen below the village of Banglampuluem.

ARTICLE 11.

On the boundaries of the 24-hours' journey.

It is stipulated in the 4th Article of the Treaty that "excepting within the circuit of four miles, British merchants in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated any where within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel."

The said Royal Commissioners and Mr. Parkes have consulted together on this subject, and have agreed that the boundary of the said twenty-four hours' journey shall be as follows :—

1. On the North :—The Bangputsa Canal, from its mouth on the Chow Phya River to the old City walls of Lobpary, and a straight line from Lobpary to the landing-place of Thra of Phrangam, near to the town of Saraburi, on the River Pasak.

2. On the East:—A straight line drawn from the landing-place of Thra Prangam to the junction of the Klongkut Canal with the Bangpakong River; the Bangpakong River from the junction of the Klongkut Canal to its mouth; and the coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong River to the Isle of Srimaharajah, to such distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

3. On the South :—The Isle of Srimaharajah and the Islands of Sechange on the east side of the Gulf, and the City walls of Petchaburi on the west side.

4. On the West:—The Western Coast of the Gulf to the mouth of the Mecklong River to such a distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok; the Mecklong River from its mouth to the City walls of Kagpury; a straight line from the City walls of Kagpury to the Town of Swbharnapury, and a straight line from the Town of Swbharnapury to the mouth of the Bangputsa Canal on the Chow Phya River.

ARTICLE 12.

On the incorporation in the Treaty of this Agreement.

The said Royal Commissioners agree, on the part of the Siamese Government, to incorporate all the Articles of this Agreement in the Treaty concluded by the Siamese Plenipotentiaries and Sir John Bowring on the 18th April 1855, whenever this shall be desired by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

In witness whereof the said Royal Commissioners and the said Harry Smith Parkes have sealed and signed this Agreement in duplicate, at Bangkok, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, corresponding to the ninth day of the waxing moon of the lunar month of Wesakh, in the year of the Quadrupedi Serpent, being the year one Thousand two hundred and eighteen of the Siamese

astronomical era, which is the nineteenth of Her Britannic Majesty's and sixth of their present Siamese Majestys' reigns.

[L. S.] (Signed) His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Somdet Chan Phya Param Maha Bijai Neate.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Chan Phya Sri Suri-wongse Samuha Phra Kalahome.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Chan Phya Phra Klang.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Chan Phya Your Morat.

[L. S.] „ Harry S. Parkes.

Approved.

(Signed) John Bowring.

Schedule of taxes on garden, ground plantations or other lands.

Section I.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following eight sorts of fruit-trees are subject to the long assessment, which is calculated on the trees grown on the land (and not on the land itself); and the amount to be collected annually by the proper officers, and paid by them into the Royal Treasury, is endorsed on the title-deeds or official certificate of tenure.

1.—Betel-nut trees.

First class (Makek), height of stem from 3 to 4 fathoms, pay per tree	138	Cowries.
Second class (Makto), height of stem from 5 to 6 fathoms, pay per tree	128	„
Third class (Maktri), height of stem from 7 to 8 fathoms, pay per tree	118	„
Fourth class (Makpakarai), trees just commencing to bear, pay per tree	128	„
Fifth class (Maklek), height of stem from 1 sok and upwards, to size of fourth class, pay per tree	50	„

2.—Cocoa-nut trees.

Of all sizes, from 1 sok and upwards in height of stem, pay per 3 trees	1	Salung.

3.—Siri Vines.

All sizes, from 5 sok in height and upwards, pay per tree or pole, when trained on tunglang trees	200	Cowries.

4.—Mango trees.

Stem of four kam in circumference, at the height of 3 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree . 1 Fuang.

5.—Maprang trees.

Are assessed at the same rate as mango trees.

6.—Durian trees.

Stem of 4 kam in circumference, at the height 3 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree . 1 Tical.

7.—Mangosteen trees.

Stem of 2 kam in circumference, at the height of 1 and a half sok from the ground, pay per tree . . . . 1 Fuang.

8.—Langsut trees.

Are assessed at the same rate as mangosteen.

Note.—The long assessment is made under ordinary circumstances once only in each reign, and plantations or lands having once been assessed at the above-mentioned rates, continue to pay the same annual sum, which is endorsed on the certificate of tenure (subject to the revisions granted in case of the destruction of the trees by drought or flood) until the next assessment is made, regardless of the new trees that may have been planted in the interval, or the old trees that may have died off. When the time for a new assessment arrives, a fresh account of the trees is taken, those that have died since the former one being omitted, and those that have been newly planted being inserted, provided they have attained the above-stated dimensions, otherwise they are free of charge.

Section 2.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following eight sorts of fruit-trees are subject to an annual assessment, calculated on the trees grown on the lands, in the following manner, that is to say—

1.—Orange trees.

Five kinds (Som-kio-wan, Som-pluck-bang, Som-l'-eparot, Som-kao-Sungo), stem of six ngui in circumference close to the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 10 trees . 1 Fuang.

All other kinds of orange trees of the same size as the above, pay per 15 trees . . . . . 1 „

2.—Jack fruit trees.

Stem of 6 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 15 trees . . . . . 1 „

3.—Bread fruit trees.

Are assessed at the same rate as Jack fruit trees.

4.—Mak fai trees.

Stem of 4 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees . . . . . 1 Fuang.

5.—Guava trees.

Stem of 2 kam in circumference, at the height of 1 kub from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees . . . . . 1 „

6.—Saton trees.

Stem of six kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees . . . . . 1 „

7.—Rombutan trees.

Stem of four kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees . . . . . 1 „

8.—Pine apples.

Pay per thousand plants . . . . . 1 Salung 1 „

Section 3.—The following six kinds of fruit trees, when planted in trenched or untrenched lands, or in any other manner than as plantations subject to the long assessment described in section 1, are assessed annually at the undermentioned rates:—

Mangoes	1 Fuang	per tree.
Tamarind	1 „	per 2 trees.
Custard apples	1 „	per 20 trees.
Plantains	1 „	per 50 roots.
Siri vines (trained on poles)	1 „	per 12 vines.
Pepper vines	1 „	per 12 vines.

Section 4.—Trenched or raised lands planted with annuals of all sorts pay a land tax of one salung and one fuang per rai for each crop.

An annual fee of 3 salungs and 1 fuang is also charged by the Nairowang (or local Tax Collector) for each lot or holding of trenched land, for which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out.

When held under the long assessment, and planted with the eight sorts of fruit-trees described in section 1, the annual fee paid to the Nairowang for each lot or holding of trenched land, for which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out, is 2 salungs.

Section 5.—Untrenched or low lands planted with annuals of all sorts pay a land tax of 1 salung and 1 fuang per rai for each crop.

No land tax is levied on those lands if left uncultivated.

Sixty cowries per tical are levied as expenses of testing the quality of the silver on all sums paid as taxes under the long assessment. Taxes paid under the annual assessment are exempted from this charge.

Lands having once paid a tax according to one or other of the above-mentioned rates are entirely free from all other taxes or charges.

[L. S.]	(Signed)	His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh.
[L. S.]	„	His Excellency Somdet Chan Phya Param Maha Bijai Neate.
[L. S.]	„	His Excellency Chan Phya Sri Suri-wongse Samaha Phra Kalahome.
[L. S.]	„	His Excellency Chan Phya Phra Klang.
[L. S.]	„	His Excellency Chan Phya Yom Morat.
[L. S.]	„	Harry S. Parkes.

Approved.

(Signed) John Bowring.

Custom House Regulations.

1. A Custom House is to be built at Bangkok, near to the anchorage, and officers must be in attendance there between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. The business of the Custom House must be carried on between those hours. The tide-waiters required to superintend the landing or shipment of goods will remain in waiting for that purpose from day-light until dark.

2. Subordinate Custom House Officers shall be appointed to each ship: their number shall not be limited, and they may remain on board the vessel or in boats alongside. The Custom House Officers appointed to the vessels outside the bar will have the option of residing on board the ships, or of accompanying the cargo boats on their passage to and fro.

3. The landing, shipment, or transhipment, of goods may be carried on only between sun-rise and sun-set.

4. All cargoes landed or shipped shall be examined and passed by the Custom House Officers within twelve hours of day-light after the receipt, at the Custom House, of the proper application. The manner in which such

application and examination is to be made shall be settled by the Consul and the Superintendent of Customs.

5. Duties may be paid by British merchants in ticals, foreign coin, or bullion, the relative values of which will be settled by the Consul and the proper Siamese officers. The Siamese will appoint whomsoever they may please to receive payment of the duties.

6. The receiver of duties may take from the merchants 2 salungs per catty of 80 ticals for testing the money paid to him as duties, and for each stamped receipt given by him for duties he may charge 6 salungs.

7. Both the Superintendent of Customs and the British Consul shall be provided with sealed sets of balance-yards, money weights, and measures, which may be referred to in the event of any difference arising with the merchants as to the weight or dimension of money or goods.

[L. S.] (Signed) His Royal Highness Krom Hluang Wongsa Dhiraj Snidh.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Somdet Chan Phya Param Maha Bijai Neate.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Chan Phya Sri Suri-wongse Samaha Phra Kalahome.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Chan Phya Phra Klang.

[L. S.] „ His Excellency Chan Phya Yom Morat.

[L. S.] „ Harry S. Parkes.

Approved.

(Signed) John Bowring.

British order in Council, Providing for the Exercise of British Jurisdiction in Siam, July 28, 1856.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of July 1856.

Present: The Queen's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign (Cap. 94), intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions and to render the same more effectual," it is amongst

other things enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory;

And whereas Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Kings of Siam;

And whereas it is expedient at the present time to make provision for the due exercise of the jurisdiction possessed by Her Majesty as aforesaid:

I.—Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-recited Act of Parliament, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that Her Majesty's Consul appointed to reside in the kingdom of *Siam* shall have full power and authority to carry into effect, and to enforce, by fine or imprisonment, as hereinafter provided, the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty, or of regulations appended to any Treaty, now existing, or which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, and to make and enforce, by fine or imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Kings of Siam.

II.—And it is further ordered that a copy of all such rules and regulations made by the said Consul shall forthwith be affixed, and kept affixed and exhibited in some conspicuous place in the public office of the said Consul; and printed copies of the said rules and regulations shall, as soon as possible, be provided by the said Consul, and sold at a price not exceeding 1 Dollar for each copy; and for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the said rules and regulations, and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said rules and regulations, certified under the hand of the said Consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such rules and regulations; and no penalty shall be incurred, or shall be enforced, for the breach of any such rules or regulations to be hereafter made, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for 1 calendar month in the public office of the Consul: Provided always, that any such rule or regulation made by Her Majesty's Consul, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall be submitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for allowance or disallowance, and if any such rule or regulation should be disallowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the same shall cease to have effect from the receipt by the Consul of such disallowance; nevertheless the Consul shall not be liable to be proceeded against in any of Her Majesty's Courts in regard to any act done by him under such rule or regulation previously to its disallowance.

III.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, upon information, or upon the complaint of any party that a British subject has violated any of the stipulations of Treaties or of regulations appended to any Treaty, between Her Majesty and the Kings of

Siam, or has disregarded or infringed any of the rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding Article of this present Order, to summon before him the accused party, and to receive evidence and examine witnesses as to the guilt or innocence of such party in regard to the offence laid to his charge; and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment to any party convicted of an offence against the said Treaties, or appended regulations, or the said rules and regulations, as may be specified therein respectively; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of Treaties or regulations, or for a breach of the rules and regulations for the observance of such Treaties, shall be heard and determined by the Consul, without assessors: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of the said rules and regulations exceed 500 dollars, or three months' imprisonment.

IV.—And it is further ordered that any charge against a British subject for a breach of rules and regulations, other than those relating to the observance of Treaties, shall in like manner be heard and determined by Her Majesty's Consul; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed 200 dollars or one month's imprisonment, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily, without the aid of assessors; but where the penalty attached to a breach of the rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties shall amount to more than 200 dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one month, the Consul, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, shall summon two British subjects of good repute to sit with him as assessors, which assessors shall, however, have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party charged, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him on conviction; but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him: Provided always that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties exceed 500 dollars or three months' imprisonment; and provided further that in the event of the said assessors or either of them dissenting from the conviction of the party charged, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and the Consul shall, with as little delay as possible, report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have authority to confirm, or vary, or reverse the decision of the Consul, as to him may seem fit.

V.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature against a British subject, arising within any part of the dominions of the Kings of Siam, whether such suit be instituted by a subject of the Kings of Siam, or by a subject or citizen of a *foreign* State in amity with Her Majesty; and if either,

or any, party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party within 15 days to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the Supreme Court in Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore;* whereupon the Consul shall, with as little delay as possible, transmit all the documents which were produced before him and none other, together with a statement of the grounds on which he has formed his decision, to the said Supreme Court, and shall forthwith notify to the several parties the transmission of the process: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Consul to require from any party appealing to the said Supreme Court reasonable security, which shall consist in part of one or two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Consul, that such party shall abide by the decision to be given by the said Supreme Court, and, if such appeal shall fail, to answer all costs, loss, and damages sustained by the other party in consequence of such appeal.

VI.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, in like manner, to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature, arising within any part of the dominions of the Kings of Siam, instituted by a British subject against a subject of the Kings of Siam, or against a subject or citizen of a *foreign* State in amity with Her Majesty, provided that the defendant in such suit shall consent to submit to his jurisdiction and give sufficient security that he will abide by the decision of the Consul, or, in case of appeal, by that of the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore*, and will pay such expenses as the Consul or the said Supreme Court shall adjudge; and if either or any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party within 15 days to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the said Supreme Court, and the proceedings in such a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, shall be conformable to, and under the same conditions, as, the proceedings in a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, in which a British subject is defendant, and a subject of the Kings of Siam, or a subject or citizen of a *foreign* State in amity with Her Majesty, is plaintiff.

VII.—And it is further ordered that in the event of any suit of a civil nature arising between British subjects within the dominion of the Kings of Siam, it shall be lawful, upon the application of a party, for Her Majesty's Consul to hear and determine such suit, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore:* and every such appeal shall be made and conducted in the same manner and form, and under the same conditions, as in cases in which the defendant only is a British subject.

VIII.—And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to summon two, and not more than four, British subjects of good repute, to sit with him as assessors at the hearing of any suit whatever of a civil nature brought before him for decision; and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed 500 dollars, such suit shall not be heard by the Consul without assessors, if within a reasonable time such assessors can be procured; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit, but in the event of such assessors, or any, or either, of them, dissenting from the decision of the Consul, the Consul shall enter the

fact of such dissent, and the grounds thereof, in the minutes of the proceedings, and, in case of appeal, shall transmit the same to the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore*, together with the documents relating to the suit.

IX.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to enforce his decision against a British subject in a civil suit, by distress or imprisonment, in like manner as a decision of the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore* in a civil suit is enforced within the said possession.

X.—And it is further ordered that in an appeal to the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore* from the decision of Her Majesty's Consul, it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court to admit any further legal evidence, besides that adduced before the Consul, on its being established to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court, by oath or affidavit, that the party desiring to produce such further evidence was ignorant of the existence of such evidence, or was taken by surprise at the hearing before the Consul, or was unable to produce it before the Consul, after due and reasonable diligence and exertion on his part in that behalf, or where, under the circumstances of the case, it shall appear to the said Supreme Court that further evidence ought to be received.

XI.—And it is further ordered that Her Majesty's Consul shall have power in a civil suit to examine on oath, or in such form, and with such ceremony, as he may declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in the said suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any person being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence in such suit; and any British subject having been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of hearing of such suit, upon his expenses of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness of the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days, at the discretion of the said Consul; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted of, and punished for, the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XII.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to promote the settlement of a suit or contention by amicable agreement between the parties, and, with the consent of the several parties, to refer the decision of a suit or contention to one or more arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such reference, and the award of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be, to all intents and purposes, deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of Her Majesty's Consul in such suit or contention, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall not be open to appeal.

XIII.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, and such Consul shall thereupon proceed, with all convenient speed, to inquire of the same, and for such purpose and end shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to substantiate the charge; and shall have power to compel any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or imprisonment, in like manner as provided in Article XI. of this Order; and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and afford the accusing party all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness; and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the inquiry: and shall require such accused party to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effects of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury; and when the case has been fully inquired of, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused established to the satisfaction of the Consul, the Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him, if satisfied of his guilt: and it shall be lawful for the Consul, having inquired of, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for one month, or a fine of 200 dollars.

XIV.—And it is further ordered that if the crime or offence whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, shall appear to such Consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul to summon two, or not more than four, British subjects of good repute, to sit with him as assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the charge against such person; and the Consul, when he shall try any such charge with the assistance of assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for 12 months, or a fine of 1,000 dollars; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction; but in the event of the said assessors, or any, or either, of them dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to, the accused party, the said assessors, or

any, or either, of them, shall be authorised to record in the minutes of the proceedings the grounds on which the said assessors, or any, or either, of them, may so dissent; and the Consul shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the fact that such dissent has been so recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, and shall, as soon as possible, lay before him copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the assessors or assessor recorded therein; and it shall be lawful thereupon for Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by warrant under his hand and seal, addressed to the Consul, to confirm, or vary, or remit altogether, as to him may seem fit, the punishment awarded to the party accused; and such Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant: Provided always that in any case in which the assessor or assessors shall dissent from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to, the accused party, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to take good and sufficient bail from the accused party to appear and undergo the punishment awarded to him, provided the same, or any portion thereof, is confirmed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which punishment, or any portion thereof, shall commence to take effect from the day on which the decision of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be notified to the party accused.

XV.—And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, it is further ordered that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any crime or offence, and punished for the same, and who after execution of the sentence of the Consul on any second conviction, shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam; and to this end the Consul shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on such second conviction, to send any such twice-convicted party, if a native of the territories administered by the *East India Company*, to Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore*, or to some other port of the said territories, or if such party is not a native of the said territories, to England, and in the meanwhile to detain such party in custody, until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam shall present itself; and any person so to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid shall be embarked in custody on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there should be no such vessel of war available for such purpose, then on board any British vessel bound to *Singapore*, or to some other port in the territories administered by the East India Company, or to England as the case may be; and it shall be lawful for the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel bound to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, to receive any such person as aforesaid under a warrant from the Consul to him addressed, and thereupon to convey him in custody to any such port as aforesaid, or to England, in the same manner as if he were a distressed British subject, unless he shall be willing and able himself to defray the expenses of his passage.

XVI.—And it is further ordered that in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before Her Majesty's Consul of the crime of arson, or house-breaking, or cutting and maiming, or stabbing, or wounding, or assault endangering life, or of wilfully causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, the proceedings before the Consul shall be carried on with the aid of assessors convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if to him it shall seem fit, to cause any person convicted before him of any of the crimes aforesaid, over and above any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam in the manner pointed out in the next preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the Consul.

XVII.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses, that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, to cause such British subject to be brought before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and in the event of any British subject being convicted of, and punished for, a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject, after he shall have undergone the punishment which may have been awarded to him by the Consul, to find security for his good behaviour; and in the event of any British subject who may be required, as aforesaid, to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable, or wilfully omitting to do so, then, and in that case, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to send such British subject out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam in the manner pointed out in Article XV. of this Order.

XVIII.—And it is further ordered that in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Kings of Siam, as provided in Articles XV, XVI, and XVII of this Order, the Consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of deportation, with the grounds of his decision, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or, in a case where the party so deported is a native of the territories administered by the *East India Company*, to the Governor-General of *India*.

XIX.—And it is further ordered that in cases of assault it shall be lawful for the Consul before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stayed.

XX.—And it is further ordered that a minute of the proceedings in every case heard and determined before the Consul in pursuance of this Order, shall be drawn up and be signed by the Consul, and shall, in cases where assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such assessors, and for their signature, if they shall therein concur; and such minute, together with the depositions of the witnessess, shall be preserved in the public office of the said Consul.

XXI.—And it is further ordered that save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of Treaties between

Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, duly affixed and exhibited, according to the provisions of Article II of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, duly affixed and exhibited as aforesaid, no act done by a British subject being within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, shall, by Her Majesty's Consul, be deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment, which, if done within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, would not, by a court of justice, having criminal jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, have been deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person so committing it amenable to punishment; and Her Majesty is pleased to appoint, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore* as the place where crimes and offences committed by British subjects within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, which it may be expedient shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished, and Her Majesty's Consul resident in the kingdom of Siam shall have authority to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may, at any time, appertain to him, to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's said Possession of *Singapore*.

XXII.—And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore*, for trial before the Supreme Court of the said Possession; and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a warrant from the said Consul, addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said Possession, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Singapore, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer within the said Possession lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit, such party so sent for trial to the common gaol of the said Possession, and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court, at the sessions to be next holden, shall proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party in the same manner as if the crime with which he may be charged had been committed within Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore*.

XXIII.—And it is further ordered that Her Majesty's Consul, on any occasion of sending a prisoner to Singapore for trial, shall observe the provisions made with regard to prisoners sent for trial to a British colony in an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

XXIV.—And it is further ordered that the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Possession of *Singapore* shall have and may exercise, concurrently with Her Majesty's Consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all suits of a civil nature between British subjects arising within any part of the dominions of the Kings of Siam: Provided always that the said Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the Consul from hearing and determining, pursuant to the provisions of the several Articles of this Order, any suit of a civil nature between British subjects, or to stay the proceedings of the Consul in any such matter.

XXV.—And it is further ordered that all fines and penalties imposed under this Order may be levied by distress, and seizure, and sale of ships, and goods and chattels; and no bill of sale, mortgage, or transfer of property made after the apprehension of a party, or with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed, or to be committed, shall avail to defeat any of the provisions of this Order.

XXVI.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul from time to time to establish rules of practice to be observed in proceedings before the said Consul, and to make regulations for defraying the expenses of witnesses in such proceedings and the costs of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said Consul, and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to enforce by seizure and sale of goods, or, if there be no goods, by imprisonment, the payment of such established fees and of such expenses as may be adjudged against the parties, or either, or any, of them: Provided always that a table, specifying the rates of fees to be so taken, shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said Consul.

XXVII.—And it is further ordered that all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order, save and except such penalties as may by Treaty be payable to the Siamese Government, shall be paid to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Consulate in Siam: Provided always that in the event of the Siamese authorities declining to receive fines payable to the Siamese Government as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the public account, and applied in the manner last mentioned.

XXVIII.—And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to grant probate of the will or letters of administration to the intestate estate of a British subject deceased, and leaving property within the Kingdom of Siam; and in the case of a party so deceased either leaving a will, or intestate, it shall be lawful for the Consul, provided that probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the party deceased shall not have been applied for within 30 days by any person lawfully entitled thereto, to administer to such estate, and to reserve to himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding 2½ per centum.

XXIX.—And it is further ordered that a register shall be kept by Her Majesty's Consul of all British subjects residing within the Kingdom of Siam, and that every British subject now residing within the dominions of the Kings of Siam who shall not be already enrolled in such Consular Register,

shall, within a reasonable time after promulgation of this Order, to be specified in a notice to be affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office, apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions, save and except any British subject who may be borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in a port of Siam, shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival, to be specified as aforesaid, apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to make application so to be enrolled, and who shall not be able to excuse, to the satisfaction of the said Consul, such his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties or suits whatsoever, in which he may have been involved within the dominions of the Kings of Siam within the time during which he shall not have been so enrolled.

XXX.—And it is further ordered that Her Majesty's Consul may exercise any of the powers which by any Acts of the Imperial Parliament now enacted or hereafter to be enacted for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, may be exercised by one or more justices of the peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

XXXI.—And it is further ordered that nothing in this Order contained shall be taken or construed to preclude Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Kings of Siam from performing any act of administration or jurisdiction, or other act, which British Consuls within other States at amity with Her Majesty are by law, usage, or sufferance, enabled to perform.

XXXII.—And it is further ordered that any suit or action brought against Her Majesty's Consul by reason of anything done under the authority and in execution of the power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty entrusted to him by this Order, shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after he shall have been within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the same may be brought, and not otherwise, and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made with respect to defendants in actions or suits, in an Act passed in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

XXXIII.—And it is further ordered that the term "Consul" in this present Order shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, and engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Order; and that wherever in this order with reference to any person, matter, or thing, any word or words is or are used importing the singular number, or the masculine gender only, yet such word or words shall be understood to include several persons as well as one person, females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

XXXIV.—And it is further ordered, that this Order shall take effect from and after the 1st day of December next ensuing.

And the right honourable the Earl of Clarendon, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

No. CLXXI.

ENGAGEMENT betwixt ROBERT IBBETSON, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT of SINGAPORE, PULO PENANG, and MALACCA, who has come into the QUEDAH COUNTRY, and the CHOW PHYA of LIGOR SI TAMRAT, who is under the dominion of SOMDET PHRA PHOOTTHEE CHOW YO HOOA, who is the SUPREME RULER over the great country of SRI AYOOTTHEEYA, *viz.*, SIAM—1831.

With reference to the third Article of the Treaty betwixt Somdet Phra Phootthee Chow Yo Hooa, who is the supreme ruler over the great country of Sri Ayoottheeya, and the British Government, it is now agreed on betwixt the above contracting parties, *viz.*, the Chow Phya of Ligor Si Tamrat and Robert Ibbetson, Esquire, Resident of Singapore, Pulo Penang, and Malacca, and with respect to the subject of the boundary betwixt the British territory of Province Wellesley and the country and Government of Quedah, that the said boundary shall be as follows: from Summatool, on the south bank of the Soongei Qualla Mood, by a road leading to the River Prye, at a spot ten orlongs east of the River Soongei Dua Hooloo, then descending the middle of the Prye River, to the mouth of the River Soongei Sintoo, then ascending the Soongei Sintoo in a straight direction eastward, and up to the Hill Bukit Moratajum, then from Bukit Moratajum along the range of hills called Bukit Berator, to a place on the north bank of the River Kreean, five orlongs above and east of Bukit Tungal; and it is agreed that brick or stone pillars shall be erected, one at the boundary of Summatool, another at the boundary of the River, and a third at the boundary on the Kreean River.

Two copies of this Agreement have been made out, and to these have been affixed the seal of the Honourable English Company, and the signature of Robert Ibbetson, Esquire, Resident of Singapore, Polo Penang, and Malacca, and the chop or seal of the Chow Phya of Ligor Si Tamrat; one copy to be retained by each of the above contracting parties, and the said Agreement has been written in three languages, the Siamese, Malayan, and English, on Wednesday, the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one of the English era, and the twelfth day of the Moon's decrease

in the eleventh month of the year of the Hare, one thousand one hundred and ninety-three Sasok.

(Signed) R. IBBETSON,
Resident of Singapore, Prince of Wales' Island, and Malacca.

Seal of the Prince of Wales' Island. East India Company.

Chop of the Rajah of Ligor.

(Signed) JAMES LOW,
Assistant Resident and Translator.

No. CLXXII.

1868.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR HERBERT BAGGE, ROYAL ENGINEERS, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER, with powers from HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, on the one part, CHOW PHYA SRI SURI WONGSE, the SAMNHA PHRA KALAHOMÉ, PRIME-MINISTER, PRESIDENT of the WESTERN and SOUTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, and CHOW PHYA PHUTTA-RAPHAI, the SAMNHA NA YOKE, PRESIDENT of the NORTHERN and NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, with full powers from HIS MAJESTY the KING of SIAM, on the other part, have unanimously agreed to this CONVENTION regarding the BOUNDARIES on the MAIN-LAND between the KINGDOM of SIAM and the BRITISH PROVINCE of TENASSERIM, to wit:

On the north the channel of the River "Maymuey" (Siamese) or "Thoungyeng" (Burmese) up to its source in the "Pa Wau" range of mountains, the eastern or right bank of the said river being regarded as Siamese territory, and the western or left bank being regarded as English territory. Then along the "Pa Wau" range to the main watershed, and along it to "Khow Kra dook moo" or "Moogadok Toung" in the province of "Thee tha Wat." Here the boundary line crosses the valleys of the "Houng drau" and "Maygathat" Rivers in almost a straight line, and meets the main watershed

near the common source of the "Pha be sa" and "Krata" Rivers. From this point it runs down the central range of mountains which forms the main watershed of the Peninsula as far as "Khow Htam Dayn" in the district of Chumpon, thence along the range known as "Khow Dayn Yai" as far as the source of the "Kra-na-ey" stream, which it follows to its junction with the Pakchan; thence down the Pakchan River to its mouth; the west or right bank belonging to the British, the eastern or left bank belonging to the Siamese.

With regard to the islands in the River Pakchan, those nearest to the English bank are to belong to the English and those nearest to the Siamese bank are to belong to the Siamese, excepting the island of "Kwan" off Maleewan, which is Siamese property.

The whole of the western bank of the River Pakchan down to Victoria Point shall belong to the British, and the eastern bank throughout shall belong to Siam.

This Agreement, written both in Siamese and English, shall fix the boundary line between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim for ever.

A Tabular Statement is attached to this Agreement, in which the various boundary marks in the valleys and along the mountain ranges are specified, together with their geographical positions.

Within the term of six months from the date of this Agreement, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner shall forward two maps which shall be compared with the present map now signed and sealed, showing the boundary in a "red line." Should the two maps be found correct, the British and Siamese Governments shall ratify the same.

Signed and sealed by the respective Commissioners at Bangkok on Saturday, the fifteenth day of the waxing moon, the year of Rabbit, the 9th of the Decade Siamese Civil Era 1229, corresponding with the eighth day of February 1868 of the Christian Era.

Seal. ARTHUR H. BAGGE, *Lieut., R.E.*

Seal. C. PHYA SRI SURI WONGSE.

Seal. CHOW PHYA PHUTTARAPHAI.

Tabular Statement attached to the Treaty with the King of Siam, dated 8th February 1868.

Boundary Marks.	Geographical Position.		Contiguous Districts.	
	Lat. N.	Long. E.	British.	Siamese.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Watershed of the Pawau Kyau	16 27 47	98 50 50	Toungyeng	Yaheing (B.) or Rahayng (S.)
Main watershed	16 20 0	98 53 10	Ditto	May ka loung(B.) or May Klaung (S.)
Ditto	16 9 5	98 48 20	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	16 9 5	98 46 10	Ditto	Ditto
"Moo la a" Toung	16 5 45	98 42 3	Ditto	Ditto
Main watershed	16 4 25	98 39 50	Houng drau	Ditto
"Moogadok" Toung	15 53 56	98 38 42	Ditto	May-ka-loung Thee tha wat.
Phankalan Dg.	15 49 30	98 36 45	Ditto	Thee tha wat.
Hteeman Dg.	15 46 35	98 36 25	Ditto	Ditto
Cairns on the Houng drau river.	15 41 19	98 35 0	Houng drau, Attaran.	Ditto
Hsa lan gyan Tg.	15 38 20	98 36 10	Attaran	Ditto
Hleing wa soo do.	15 36 15	98 36 30		
Khondan do.	15 33 50	98 36 35		
Hton ban do.	15 29 7	98 37 8		

Rivers rising on both sides.			Descriptive Remarks.
Tenasserim.	Siam.		
"Waleo Kyoung" the recognized source of the Thoungyeng, or "Maymuey.	May-la-maung affluent of the Thoungyeng.	Not on the main watershed.	The mutual source of these rivers is about two miles along the spur which drains itself into the May-la-maung and Thoungyeng.
Phaupee . .	Proung-ta-goung-kah.	Along the main watershed.	The Phaupee is called the "Onkok" lower down.
Wa Pa Ghay Htee Klee thoo.	Klaung "No-pa-do"	Ditto .	The "Wa Pa Ghay" and "Htee Klee thoo" are small streams at the source of the "Onkerean;" the "Poo pa" is larger.
Poo pa . .	Pa nyo . .	Ditto .	The Karen village Patan is situated near its source. The principal confluents at the head waters of the "Thoungyeng" are (1) Walee, (2) Onkok, (3) Onkereau, (4) Oukra, (5) Maygoola.
Head Waters of the Oukra.	Poi-too-roo-Htee Klee pleu Kettonee Kleu-tau.	Ditto .	The "Mee Gwee" and the "Mayta la" fall into the "Houng drau;" the streams on the Siam side fall into the "May-ka-loung."
May goola Mee Gwee	Maysau . .	Ditto .	
Ma ta la . .	Confluents of the "Maysau."	Ditto .	
...	...	Crossing the Houng drau valley.	Hills on spurs of those names jutting out from the Moogadok range.
...	...	Ditto .	
...	...	Ditto .	On the left bank near the mouth of the Taylay River.
...	...	Ditto .	Limestone rocks.

Boundary Marks.	Geographical Position.		Contiguous Districts.	
	Lat. N.	Long. E.	British.	Siamese.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Peing tha noo Tg.	15 27 20	98 37 28	Attaran	Thee tha wat
Cairns on the Maygathat River.	15 22 42	98 37 10	Ditto	Ditto
Main watershed	15 20 0	98 35 4	Ditto	Phra thoo wan Thee tha wat.
Ditto	15 22 47	98 31 30	Ditto	Phra thoo wan.
Krondo-toung	15 20 50	98 27 30	Ditto	Ditto
"Phaya Thou soo" Toung	15 18 13	98 25 55	Ditto	Ditto
"Three Pagodas"	15 18 ½	98 25 29	Ditto	Ditto
"Kwee waw" Toung	15 16 0	98 22 30	Ditto	Ditto
"Sadeik" Toung	15 17 25	98 15 0	Yay	Don ka pon
"Kyouk pon doung"	15 3 30	98 15 15	Ditto	Ditto
"Day byoo" Toung	14 59 17	98 12 40	"Yay" and the Myit-ta districts in Tavoy.	Ditto
"Mayan" Doung	14 56 12	98 14 45	Myit-ta	Ditto

Rivers rising on both sides.			Descriptive Remarks.
Tenasserim.	Siam.		
.....	.....	Crossing the Houng drau valley.	Round hill on high tablelands of the "Pantoonan Kyan."
.....	.....	Crossing the "Pantoonan" range and the Mayga that valley.	
Pha be sa . .	Krata . . .	Along the main watershed.	The "Maygathat" receives the streams on the Tenasserim side. The "Koo Yay" and "Endeing toung Khyoung" fall into the "Tharawa," a confluent of the "Thoung Kalay," which receives direct the "Bya-ta-ma-leing" and "Sakaywau."
Tee ko tha Teemay-oung.	Koo-yay Endeing toung Khyoung.	Ditto . .	
Kron wa galay .	Bya-ta-maleing .	Ditto . .	
Krou wa gyee .	Sakay-wau . .	Ditto . .	
.....	.....	Ditto . .	These are three large heaps of stones about eight feet high, some 20 feet apart in one line, bearing 20° north-east. The stones are irregular blocks found near the spot at the base of the limestone ridge called "Phya thou soo Toung."
Head affluents of the "Krontau."	Kyat tweng Kg. and east branch of the "Khan Karau."	Ditto . .	The "Krontau" falls into the "Lamee" branch of the Attaran River.
Sadeik Kyoung and the south branch of the Krontau.	Khan Karau .	Along the main watershed.	The "Khan Karau" is considered the north source of the "Htai Pha Ket."
Thit yuet Kg., a small tributary of the Yay River.	"Kha deing tharou," an affluent of the "Htai Pha Ket."	Ditto . .	This hill derives its name from three pagoda-like stone heaps at its eastern base.
Main source of the Yay River, also that of the "Khan," a confluent of the Kalean-oung.	Main source of the "Htai Pha Ket," called "Wee-ka-nau" and "Kyouk nee."	Ditto . .	The "Kalean-oung" is another name for the head of the Tavoy River, where in former days there was a city of that name.
Source of the "Mayan," Kg.	Source of the Beelouk Kg.	Ditto . .	The "Mayan Khyoung" is a large northern affluent of the "Zengba" which, with the "Kealean-oung," forms the main source of the Tavoy River.

Boundary Marks.	Geographical Position.		Contiguous Districts.	
	Lat. N.	Long. E.	British.	Siamese.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Hseng byoo Doung	14 43 57	98 21 28	Myit-ta	Don ka pon
Eap thean Doung	14 42 45	98 22 15	Ditto	Ditto
Zengba Doung	14 38 20	98 26 50	Ditto	Donkapon Den Yeik.
"Hlan" Doung	14 26 52½	98 32 0	Ditto	Den Yeik
Nat yay Doung (B) Ten Kyeik (T) Tok Kyay (K)	14 22 47	98 33 0	Myit-ty	Den Yeik
"Sroonkhet" Doung	14 0 0	99 1 0	Ditto	Den Yeik Kanboree.
"Amya Doung"	13 50 7	99 5 5	Ditto	Ditto
Main watershed	13 44 35	99 7 10	Ditto	"Ratbooree"
Ditto	13 37 45	99 8 40	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	13 19 47	99 10 27	Ditto	Ditto

Rivers rising on both sides.			Descriptive Remarks.
Tenasserim.	Siam.		
Affluents of the "Zengba."	Affluents of the "Beelouk."	Along the main watershed.	A pass leads through these two hills generally called the "Hseng-byoo-doung" Pass. The Beelouk falls into the "Htai Pha Ket."
Zengba Kg. Khamoung Thway.	Kron-ka-broo, source of the Kasamai.	Ditto . .	The "Kron-ka-broo" and "Kasamai" Rivers fall into the Beelouk. The "Khamoung Thway" is the north confluent of the Tenasserim River.
Kronta, a tributary of the Khamoung Thway.	Source of the May-nam-Nauey.	Ditto . .	The "May-nam-Nauey" falls into the "Htai Pha Ket" at "Den Yeik."
Khamoat Kg. "hya pata," also called "Ngayan-nee."	South source of the "Maynam Nauey," Htee Man-Konng, source of the "Maynam Rau."	Along the main watershed.	In former days the pass crossed the watershed by this hill, and was called the "Hat-yay doung Pass"; though the route has been changed, it still retains the name.
"Hseng byoo deing," "Kanaywala," affluents of the Tenasserim River.	"Poungdee," "Louthon," affluents of the "Htai Pha Ket."	Ditto.	
Amya Khyoung . .	Kron-padee . .	Ditto . .	Pass from Ban "Wangmenk," ho Amya, a village in the Tenasserim River.
Ba yet-kha . .	Hwey "Naung-tama."	Ditto . .	The east drainage, *i.e.*, on the Siam side, falls into the May-phra chee, which forms the main drainage line of the Ratbooree District, and empties itself into the Htai Pha Ket.
"Hta-pa-ngay," the source of the "Mayhteng."	Hwey "Nam Kayo," the source of the Bandeebook.	Ditto.	
Source of the "May phya" or "May phra."	Phoo-la-kan . .	Ditto.	

Boundary Marks.	Geographical Position.		Contiguous Districts.	
	Lat. N.	Long. E.	British.	Siamese.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Main watershed . . .	13 0 0	99 11 30	Mergui district .	Ratbooree Phayt Cha-boo-ree.
Main watershed . . .	12 47 0	99 15 10	Ditto . .	"Phayt Cha-boo-ree," Menang Pran.
"Khow Htay-wada" . . .	12 18 7	99 23 10	Ditto . .	Menang Pran, Menang Kooiy.
Main watershed . .	11 54 50	99 34 25	Ditto . .	Menang Kooiy .
"Khow Maun" or "Mandoung."	11 47 28	99 37 8	Ditto . .	Ditto . .
Main watershed . . .	11 39 55	99 31 35	Ditto . .	Bang-ta-phang .
Ditto . . .	11 23 15	99 22 45	Ditto . .	Ditto . .

Rivers rising on both sides.			Descriptive Remarks.
Tenasserim.	Siam.		
Mooloo Banloo .	Sources of the "May-phra-chee" and the "Khlaung-Phayt."	Along the main watershed.	All the rivers on the west side fall into the Great Tenasserim River. "Khlaung Phayt" is the short name for the Phayt Cha-boo-ree River.
"Htee Pho Maee lan."	Khlaung May-la-leen, also the source of the Pran River.	Along the main watershed.	The Sarawa River falls into the Great Tenasserim. The Khlaung Pran and the Khlaung Kooiy are main drainage lines, which empty themselves into the Gulf of Siam.
	Khlaung "Phrayk Kooiy."	Ditto . .	The Khlaung Phrayk Kooiy is a principal confluent of the Pran River.
Kwon Yai, tributary of the Taket, south source of the Sarawa River.	Phrayk Keeyun durin.	Ditto . .	The "Phrayk Keeyun durin" is the north source of the Kooiy River.
"Maynam," an affluent of the Thean-Khwon.	"Phrayk ton-ka-ta," south source of the Kooiy River.	Ditto . .	The "Nga Won" and "Thean-Khwon" Rivers unite to form what is generally called the little Tenasserim River, which falls into the "Great Tenasserim" at that town, which gives the name to the provinces.
Source of the "Thean-Khwon."	Khlaung Yai .	Ditto.	
Khlaung Chan Khow, south affluent of the "Thean-Khwon."	Source of the Khalaung Chakkra.	Ditto . .	The "Khlaung Yai," "Khlaung Chakkra," "Khlaung Kroot," "Khlaung Bang-ta-phang Yai" "Khlaung Bang-ta-phang naney," and the "Khlaung Hta Say," are six large streams which collect the eastern drainage, and discharge themselves into the Gulf of Siam.
"Khlaung Pawaey," affluent of the "Nga-won.	Hwey kanyang, tributary of the Khlaung Kroot and source of the "Bang-ta-phang Yai."	Ditto.	

Boundary Marks.	Geographical Position.		Contiguous Districts.	
	Lat. N.	Long. E.	British.	Siamese.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Main watershed . . .	11 17 0	99 19 50	Mergui district .	Bang-ta-phang .
Khow Phra . . .	11 12 0	99 16 30	Ditto . .	Meng-ang Bang-ta-phang.
Khow Htam Placy Lamay .	10 57 7	99 7 20	Ditto . .	Mewong Pahtee, O.
Main watershed . . .	10 54 25	99 4 30	Ditto . .	"Meang Choom phaun."
Khow Htam Dayng . .	10 47 27	98 56 35	Ditto . .	Menang Choom-phaun and Menang Kra.
Watershed on the "Khow Dayn Yai," the final mark of the eastern boundary.	10 48 14	98 55 40	Mergui district, Laynyn Maleewan.	Kra . .

Rivers rising on both sides.			Descriptive Remarks.
Tenasserim.	Siam.		
"Khlaung Phalen-ang," affluent of the "Nga-won."	Khlaung Luary, affluent of the "Bang-ta-phang Yai."	Along the main watershed.	
Main source of the "Nga-won," Khlaung Khow Phra, affluent of the east Laynya River.	Source of the "Bang-ta-phang Nanay" and source of the Khlaung Hta Say.	Ditto.	
A source of east branch of the Laynya River, called "Khlaung Khow boon."	Khlaung "Samay" Khlaung "Kamayoo," an affluent of the Khlaung "Hta Say."	Ditto.	The streams on the Siam side fall into the Khlaung Hta Say, which is also called "Khlaung Choomphaun," as it flows by that town.
Main source or Khlaung "Khowboon," eastern sources of the west branch of the Laynya River.	"Khlaung Tangan nauey." "Khlaung Phairee." "Khlaung Nam Dayng."	Ditto.	
Main source of the West Laynya River.	Hwey Kalong at the head of the Rapran.	Ditto.	
Head affluent of the main source of the West Laynya River.	Source of the Pakchan, called "Khlaung Kanai."	Ditto.	

From the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL, to the KING of SIAM.

AFTER TITLES

I have received your Majesty's gratifying letter on the subject of the settlement of the boundary line between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim.

Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge of the Royal Engineers, whom I had deputed as my Commissioner to demarcate the boundary, has also informed me of the satisfactory conclusion of this matter. He reports that there is now only one point remaining for adjustment between the two Governments, *viz.*, the sovereignty of certain islands off the mouth of the Pakchan river.

There are altogether five islands or groups of islands situated there, *viz.*, the island of Victoria, Saddle, Delisle, St. Matthew, and the Bird's-nest group.

Your Majesty's Government make no claim regarding St. Matthew and the Bird's-nest group. Regarding the three other islands, I am inclined to view the following as the best solution of the matter, *viz.*, that the island of Victoria, which is nearer to the British than the Siamese Coast, should belong to the British Government, and that the two other islands, Saddle and Delisle, shall be considered part of your Majesty's territories. I have to invite your Majesty's friendly consideration to this proposed method of solving the only question remaining unadjusted. Feeling confident that its reasonableness will commend itself to your Majesty's judgment, I have affixed my seal and signature to the map prepared by Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge, in which the islands are divided in the manner above proposed; and I have directed the Secretary of my Government in the Foreign Department to forward to your Majesty's Ministers the above map, with a duplicate, to which I have the honor to request that your Majesty will affix your Royal seal and signature, and will then direct its return to the Consul of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland at Bangkok.

The 30th April 1868. Seal. JOHN LAWRENCE.

Be it known and made manifest unto all men that we, Chow Phya Sri Suri Wongse Thi Samuha Phra Kalahome, and Chow Phya Phu Tharaphai Thi Samuha Na Yok, on behalf of His Majesty the King of Siam, and Henry Alabaster, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for the Kingdom of Siam, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, have on this third day of July in the year 1868 of the Christian era, at Bangkok in the Kingdom of Siam, exchanged maps which we have carefully compared and examined and found to be *fascimiles* the one of the other, the one map bearing the seal of His Majesty the King of Siam, and the other that of His Excellency Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and each of

them showing the boundary line as finally agreed upon between the dominions of His Majesty the King of Siam and British Tenasserim.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals of Office at Bangkok aforesaid on this third day of July in the year 1868 of the Christian era.

CHOW PHYA SRI SURI WŌNGSE. Seal.

CHOW PHYA PHU THARAPHAI. Seal.

No. CLXXIII.

1874.

Whereas the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and the SIAMESE GOVERNMENT desire to conclude a TREATY for the purpose of promoting COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between BRITISH BURMAH and the adjoining territories of CHIANGMAI, LAKON, and LAMPOONCHI, belonging to SIAM, and of preventing DACOITY and other HEINOUS CRIMES in the territories aforesaid: The high contracting parties have for this purpose named and appointed their PLENIPOTENTIARIES, that is to say; HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of STRATTON and a BARONET, MEMBER of the PRIVY COUNCIL of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA, VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA IN COUNCIL, has on his part named and appointed CHARLES UMPHERSTON AITCHISON, ESQ., COMPANION of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA; And HIS MAJESTY SOMDETCH PHRA PARAMINDR MAHA CHULALONG KORN BODINDTHONG DEPAYA MAHA MONGKUT PURUSAYA RATORE-RAYARE-WIWONGSE VARUTMAWONGSE PRIBAT WARAKATTRYA RAJA NIKRADOM CHADURANTA POROM MAHA CHAKRABANTIARAY SANGKAT POROMDHAM MIK MAHARAJA

DHIRAY POROMNAT POBIT PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAW CHOW YUHUA, SUPREME KING of SIAM, fifth of the present Royal Dynasty, who founded the Great City of Bangkok AMARATNE KOSINDR MOHINDR AYUTHIA, has on his part named and appointed PHYA CHARON RAJA MAITRI, CHIEF JUDGE of the FOREIGN COURT, FIRST MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, PHYA SAMUD PURANURAX, GOVERNOR of the DISTRICT of SAMUDR PRAKAR, SECOND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, and PHRA MAHA MUNTRI SRIONGRAX SAMUHA, CHIEF of the DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL BODY GUARD of the RIGHT, ADVISER; and EDWARD FOWLE, ESQ., LUANG SIAMANUKROH, CONSUL for SIAM at RANGOON, ADVISER; and the aforesaid PLENIPOTENTIARIES having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty the King of Siam will cause the Prince of Chiangmai to establish and maintain Guard Stations under proper officers on the Siamese bank of the Salween river, which forms the boundary of Chiangmai, belonging to Siam, and to maintain a sufficient police force for the prevention of murder, robbery, dacoity, and other heinous crimes.

ARTICLE 2.

If any persons, having committed dacoity in any of the territories of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, cross the frontier into British territory, the British authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such dacoits when apprehended shall, if Siamese subjects, be delivered over to the Siamese authorities at Chiangmai; if British subjects, they shall be dealt with by the British officer in the Yoonzaleen District.

If any persons, having committed dacoity in British territory, cross the frontier into Chiangmai, Lakon, or Lampoonchi, the Siamese authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such dacoits when apprehended shall, if British subjects, be delivered over to the British officer in the Yoonzaleen District; if Siamese subjects, they shall be dealt with by the Siamese authorities at Chiangmai.

If any persons, whether provided with passports under Article 4 of this Treaty or not, commit dacoity in British or Siamese territory and are apprehended in the territory in which the dacoity was committed, they may be tried and punished by the local courts without question as to their nationality.

Property plundered by dacoits, when recovered by the authorities on either side of the frontier, shall be delivered to its proper owners.

ARTICLE 3.

The Siamese authorities in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi will afford due assistance and protection to British subjects carrying on trade or business in any of those territories, and the British Government in India will afford similar assistance and protection to Siamese subjects from Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi carrying on trade or business in British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

British subjects entering Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi from British Burmah must provide themselves with passports from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, stating their names, calling, and description. Such passports must be renewed for each journey and must be shown to the Siamese officers at the frontier stations, or in the interior of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any articles prohibited under the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty the Queen of England and His Majesty the King of Siam on the eigteenth April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the supplementary agreement concluded between certain Royal Commissioners on the part of the Siamese Government and a Commissioner on the part of the British Government on the thirteenth May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back to the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

ARTICLE 5.

For the purpose of settling future disputes of a civil nature between British and Siamese subjects in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, belonging to Siam, the following provisions are agreed to:—

(*a.*)—His Majesty the King of Siam shall appoint proper persons to be Judges in Chiangmai with jurisdiction (1) to investigate and decide claims of British subjects against Siamese subjects in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi; (2) to investigate and determine claims of Siamese subjects against British subjects entering Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi from British Burmah and having passports under Article 4 provided such British subjects consent to the jurisdiction of the Court;

(*b.*)—Claims of Siamese subjects against British subjects entering Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi from British Burmah and holding passports under Article 4, but not consenting to the jurisdiction of the Judges at Chiangmai appointed as aforesaid, shall be investigated and decided by the British Consul at Bangkok, or the British officer of the Yoonzaleen District.

(*c.*)—Claims of Siamese subjects against British subjects entering Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi from British Burmah, but not holding passports under Article 4, shall be investigated and decided by the ordinary local courts.

ARTICLE 6.

Siamese subjects in British Burmah having claims against each other may apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which they may happen to be to arbitrate between them. Such Deputy Commissioner shall use his good offices to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, and if both parties have agreed to his arbitration, his award shall be final and binding on them. Similarly British subjects in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi having claims against each other may apply to any of the Judges at Chiangmai appointed under Article 5, who shall use his good offices to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, and if both parties have agreed to his arbitration his award shall be final and binding on them.

ARTICLE 7.

Native Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty entering Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi from British Burmah, who are not provided with passports under Article 4, shall be liable to the local courts and the local law for offences committed by them in Siamese territories. Native Indian subjects as aforesaid, who are provided with passports under Article 4, shall be dealt with for such offences by the British Consul at Bangkok, or by the British officer in the Yoonzaleen District, according to British law.

ARTICLE 8.

The Siamese authorities in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, and the British authorities in the Yoonzaleen District, will at all times use their best endeavours to procure and furnish to the Courts in the Yoonzaleen District and the Consular Court at Bangkok and to the Court at Chiangmai respectively such evidence and witnesses as may be required for the determination of civil and criminal cases pending in these Courts.

ARTICLE 9.

In cases tried by the British officer of the Yoonzaleen District, or by the Judges at Chiangmai appointed under Article 5, in which Siamese or British subjects may respectively be interested, the Siamese or British authorities may respectively depute an officer to attend and listen to the investigation of the case, and copies of the proceedings will be furnished gratis to the Siamese or British authorities respectively if required.

ARTICLE 10.

British subjects provided with passports under Article 4, who desire to purchase, cut, or girdle timber in the forests of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, must enter into written agreement for a definite period with the owner of the forest. Such agreement must be executed in duplicate, each party retaining a copy and each copy must be sealed by one of the Siamese Judges at Chiangmai appointed under Article 5 and by the Prince of

Chiangmai. A copy of every such agreement shall be furnished by the Judge at Chiangmai to the British officer in the Yoonzaleen District. Any British subject cutting or girdling trees in any forest without the consent of the owner of the forest obtained as aforesaid, or after the expiry of the agreement relating thereto, shall, if provided with a passport, be liable to pay such compensation to the owner of the forest as the British Consul at Bangkok or the officer of the Yoonzaleen District may deem reasonable; if unprovided with a passport, he may be dealt with by the local courts according to the law of the country.

ARTICLE 11.

The Judges at Chiangmai appointed under Article 5, and the Prince of Chiangmai, shall endeavour to prevent owners of forests from executing agreements with more than one party for the same timber or forest, and to prevent any person from improperly marking or effacing the marks on timber which has been lawfully cut or marked by another person, and shall give such facilities as are in their power to purchasers and fellers of timber to identify their property. If the owners of forests prohibit the cutting, girdling, or removing of timber under agreements duly executed in accordance with Article 10, the Judges at Chiangmai appointed under Article 5, and the Prince of Chiangmai, shall enforce the agreements, and the owners of such forests acting as aforesaid shall be liable to pay such compensation to the persons with whom they have entered into such agreements as the Judges at Chiangmai appointed as aforesaid may deem reasonable.

ARTICLE 12.

British subjects entering Siamese territory from British Burmah must, according to custom and the regulations of the country, pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Siamese subjects entering British territory must, according to the regulations of the British Government, pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

ARTICLE 13.

The British officer of the Yoonzaleen District may, subject to the conditions of this Treaty, exercise all or any of the powers that may be exercised by a British Consul under the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty the Queen of England and His Majesty the King of Siam on the eighteenth April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the supplementary agreement concluded between certain Royal Commissioners on the part of the Siamese Government and a Commissioner on the part of the British Government on the thirteenth May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

ARTICLE 14.

Except as and to the extent herein specially provided, nothing in this Treaty shall be taken to affect the provisions of any Treaty or other agreement now in force between the British and Siamese Governments.

ARTICLE 15.

After the lapse of seven years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into force and on twelve months' notice given by either party this Treaty shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who shall be empowered to decide on and adopt such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty has been executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning, but as the British Plenipotentiary has no knowledge of the Siamese language, it is hereby agreed that in the event of any question of construction arising on this Treaty, the English text shall be accepted as conveying in every respect its true meaning and intention.

ARTICLE 17.

The ratification of this Treaty by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India having been communicated to the Siamese Plenipotentiaries, this Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Siam, and such ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department at Calcutta within four months or sooner if possible.

The Treaty having been so ratified shall come into force on the first January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Anno Domini, corresponding with the first day of the third Siamese moon in the year of Choh one thousand two hundred and thirty-six of the Siamese era, or on such earlier date as may be separately agreed upon.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed in duplicate, in English and Siamese, the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their respective Seals.

Done at Calcutta this fourteenth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four of the Christian era, corresponding to the twelfth day of the second month of the twelfth waning moon of the year of Raka one thousand two hundred and thirty-five of the Siamese era.

L. S.

Signature of first Siamese Envoy.

Signature of second Siamese Envoy.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Plenipotentiary on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

L. S.

L. S.

No. CLXXIV.

TREATY between HER MAJESTY and HIS MAJESTY the KING of SIAM for the Prevention of Crime in the Territories of CHIANGMAI, LAKON, and LAMPOONCHI, and for the Promotion of Commerce between BRITISH BURMAH and the Territories aforesaid.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1883.

[*Ratifications exchanged 7th May 1884.*]

Whereas the relations of Peace, Commerce, and Friendship happily subsisting between Great Britain and Siam are regulated by a Treaty bearing date the 18th April 1855, and a Supplementary Agreement dated 13th May 1856; and, as regards the territories of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, by a special Treaty between the Government of India and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, bearing date the 14th January 1874;

And whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Siam, Sovereign of Laos, Malays, Kareans, etc., etc., etc., with a view to the more effectual prevention of crime in the territories of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, belonging to Siam, and to the promotion of commercial intercourse between British Burmah and the territories aforesaid, have agreed to abrogate the said Treaty Special concluded on the 14th January 1874, and to substitute therefor a new Treaty, and have named their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, William Henry Newman, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Siam;

And His Majesty the King of Siam, Sovereign of Laos, Malays, Kareans, etc., His Excellency Chow Pyha Bhanwongse Maha Kosa Thibodi, Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Crown of Siam, Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of the Chula Chom Klao, Grand Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, Member of the Privy Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Phya Charon Raj Maitri, Grand Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Chula Chom Klao, Member of the Privy Council, Chief Judge of the International Court; and Phya Thep Prachun, Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Crown of Siam, Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Chula Chom Klao, Grand Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, Member of the Privy Council, Under-Secretary of State of the War Department.

The said Plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty between the Government of India and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, bearing date the 14th January 1874, shall be and is hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE 2.

The Siamese authorities in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi will afford due assistance and protection to British subjects carrying on trade or business in any of those territories; and the British Government in India will afford similar assistance and protection to Siamese subjects from Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi carrying on trade or business in the British territory.

ARTICLE 3.

British subjects entering Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi must provide themselves with passports from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, stating their names, calling, and the weapons they carry, and description. Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the Siamese officers at the frontier stations, or in the interior of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any articles prohibited under the Treaty of the 18th April 1855, or the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May 1856, shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back to the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

Passports may also be granted by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bangkok and by Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Chiangmai, in case of the loss of the original passport or of the expiration of the term for which it may have been granted, and other analogous cases.

British subjects travelling in the Siamese territory must be provided with passports from the Siamese authorities.

Siamese subjects going from Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi into British Burmah must provide themselves with passports from the authorities of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi respectively, stating their name, calling, description, and the weapons they carry. Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the British officer at the frontier stations or in the interior of British Burmah on demand.

Persons provided with passports and not carrying any prohibited article shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference. Persons unprovided with passports may be turned back at the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

ARTICLE 4.

British subjects entering Siamese territory from British Burmah must, according to custom and the regulations of the country, pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Siamese subjects entering British territory will be liable, according to the regulations of the British Government, to pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Tables of such duties shall be published for general information.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the King of Siam will cause the Prince of Chiangmai to establish and maintain guard stations, under proper officers, on the Siamese bank of the Salween River, which forms the boundary of Chiangmai belonging to Siam, and to maintain a sufficient police force for the prevention of murder, robbery, dacoity, and other crimes of violence.

ARTICLE 6.

If any persons accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in any of the territories of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi escape into British territory, the British authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if Siamese subjects, or subjects of any third Power, according to the Extradition Law for the time being in force in British India, be delivered over to the Siamese authorities at Chiangmai; if British subjects, they shall either be delivered over to the Siamese authorities, or shall be dealt with by the British authorities as the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf, may decide.

If any persons accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in British territory, escape into Chiangmai, Lakon, or Lampoonchi, the Siamese authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if British subjects, be delivered over to the British authorities according to the Extradition Law for the time being in force in Siam; if Siamese subjects, or subjects of any third Power not having Treaty relations with Siam, they shall either be delivered over to the British authorities, or shall be dealt with by the Siamese authorities, as the latter may decide, after consultation with the Consul or Vice-Consul.

ARTICLE 7.

The interests of all British subjects coming to Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi shall be placed under the regulations and control of a British Consul or Vice-Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Chiangmai, with power to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May 1856, subject to Article 8 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty the King of Siam will appoint a proper person or proper persons to be a Commissioner and Judge, or Commissioners and Judges, in Chiangmai, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such Judge or Judges shall, subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the present Treaty, exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs, or defendants, according to Siamese law; provided always, that in all such cases the Consul or Vice-Consul shall be entitled to be present at the trial, and to be furnished with copies of the proceedings which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interests of justice: provided also, that the Consul or Vice-Consul shall have power at any time, before judgment, if he shall think proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, to signify his desire that any case in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the accused or defendant is a British subject, be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court at Chiangmai, and the case shall thereupon be transferred to such last-mentioned Court accordingly, and be disposed of by the Consul or Vice-Consul, as provided by Article 2 of the Suplementary Agreement of 13th May 1856.

The Consul or Vice-Consul shall have access, at all reasonable times, to any British subject who may be imprisoned under a sentence or order of the said Judge or Judges, and, if he shall think fit, may require that the prisoner be removed to the Consular prison, there to undergo the residue of his term of imprisonment.

The Tariff of Court-fees shall be published, and shall be equally binding on all parties concerned, whether British or Siamese.

ARTICLE 9.

In civil and criminal cases in which British subjects may be parties, and which shall be tried before the said Judge or Judges, either party shall be entitled to appeal to Bangkok; if a British subject, with the sanction and consent of the British Consul or Vice-Consul, and in other cases by leave of the presiding Judge or Judges.

In all such cases a transcript of the evidence, together with a report from the presiding Judge or Judges, shall be forwarded to Bangkok, and the appeal shall be disposed of there by the Siamese authorities and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in consultation.

Provided always that in all cases where the defendants or accused are Siamese subjects the final decision on appeal shall rest with the Siamese authorities; and that in all other cases in which British subjects are parties the final decision on appeal shall rest with her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

Pending the result of the appeal, the judgment of the Court at Chiangmai shall be suspended on such terms and conditions (if any) as shall be agreed upon between the said Judge or Judges and the Consul or Vice-Consul.

In such cases of appeal, as above set forth, the appeal must be entered in the Court of Chiangmai within a month of the original verdict, and must be presented at Bangkok within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Court at Chiangmai, failing which the appeal will be thrown out of Court.

ARTICLE 10.

The British authorities in the frontier districts of British Burmah, and the Siamese authorities in Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, will at all times use their best endeavours to procure and furnish such evidence and witnesses as may be required for the determination of civil and criminal cases pending in the Consular and Siamese Courts at Bangkok and in Chiangmai respectively, when the importance of the affair may render it necessary.

ARTICLE 11.

British subjects desiring to purchase, cut, or girdle timber in the forests of Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi must enter into a written agreement for a definite period with the owner of the forests. The agreement must be executed in duplicate, each party retaining a copy, and each copy must be sealed by the British Consul or Vice-Consul and a Siamese Judge and Commissioner at Chiangmai, appointed under Article 8 of this Convention, and be countersigned by a competent local authority, and every such agreement shall be duly registered in the British Consulate and in the Siamese Court at Chiangmai. Any British subject cutting or girdling trees in a forest without the consent of the owner of the forest obtained as aforesaid, or after the expiration of the agreement relating to it, shall be liable to pay such compensation to the owner of the forest as the British Consular Officer at Chiangmai shall adjudge.

Transfers of agreements shall be subject to the same formalities.

The charges for sealing, countersigning, and registration shall be fixed at a moderate scale, and published for general information.

ARTICLE 12.

The Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiangmai appointed under Article 8 shall, in conjunction with the local authorities, endeavour to prevent the owners of forests from executing agreements with more than one party for the same timber or forests, and to prevent any person from illegally marking or effacing the marks on timber which has been lawfully cut or marked by another person, and they shall give such facilities as are in their power to the purchasers and fellers of timber to identify their property. Should the owners of forests hinder the cutting, girdling, or removing of timber under agreements duly executed in accordance with Article 11 of this Convention the Siamese Judges and Commissioners of Chiangmai and the local authorities

shall enforce the agreement, and the owners of such forests acting as aforesaid shall be liable to pay such compensation to the persons with whom they have entered into such agreements as the Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiangmai shall determine, in accordance with Siamese law.

ARTICLE 13.

Except as and to the extent specially provided, nothing in this Treaty shall be taken to affect the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam of the 18th April 1855, and the Agreement supplementary thereto of the 13th May 1856.

ARTICLE 14.

This Treaty has been executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning; but it is hereby agreed that in the event of any question arising as to the construction thereof, the English text shall be accepted as conveying its true meaning and intention.

ARTICLE 15.

This Treaty shall come into operation immediately after the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall continue in force for seven years from that date, unless either of the two Contracting Parties shall give notice of their desire that it should terminate before that date. In such case, or in the event of notice not being given before the expiration of the said period of seven years, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice. The High Contracting Parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making, by common consent, any modifications in these Articles which experience of their working may show to be desirable.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Bangkok, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era, corresponding to the second day of the waxing moon of the tenth month of the year of the Goat, one thousand two hundred and forty-five of the Siamese era.

(L.S.) W. H. NEWMAN.
(L.S.) (Signatures of the
(L.S.) Siamese Plenipo-
(L.S.) tentiaries.)

ANNEX.

List of heinous crimes appended to the Treaty made between Great Britain and Siam with regard to Chiangmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, this 3rd day of September 1883, in connection with the provisions of Article 6 of that Treaty with regard to the extradition of offenders:—

Murder.
Culpable homicide.
Dacoity.
Robbery.
Theft.
Forgery.
Counterfeiting coin or Government stamps.
Kidnapping.
Rape.
Mischief by fire or by any explosive substance.

(L.S.) W. H. NEWMAN.
(L.S.) (Signatures of the
(L.S.) Siamese Plenipo-
(L.S.) tentiaries.)

APPENDICES.

BENGAL.

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Page 3.*

THE following are the SANADS for LORD CLIVE'S JAGHEER, referred to in page 3, and the SANADS for the reversion of the JAGHEER to the COMPANY:—

1. SUNNUD for COLONEL CLIVE'S Munsub.

HIS MAJESTY.

On Saturday, the 12th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, in the fourth of the glorious and happy Reign, and the 1171st year of the Hegira, in the Ressalla of the glory of the nobility, and rank of Ameers, the shrine of grandeur and dignity, instructed both in the ways of devotion and wealth, to whom the true glory of religion and kingdoms is known; the bearer of the lance of fortitude and respect; the embroiderer of the carpet of magnificence and greatness; the support of the empire and its dependencies, to whom it is entrusted to govern and aggrandize the empire; the conductor of victory in the battles fought for the dominion of the world; the distributor of life in the councils of State, to whom the most secret recesses of the mysteries of government are discovered; the master of the arts of penetration and circumspection; the brightness of the mirror of truth and fidelity; the light of the torch of sincerity and integrity; who is admitted to, and contributes to the determinations of the royal councils; a participator of the secrets of the penetralia of friendship; who presides equally over the sword and the pen; moderator of the affairs of the earth; chief of the Khans of the most exalted rank; the pillar of the Ameers of the greatest splendour; the trust of the zealous champions of the faith; the glory of heroes in the fields of war, and the administrator of the affairs of the immoveable empire; councillor of enlightened wisdom and exalted dignity: adorned with friendship and honors, endowed with dignity and discretion; pillar of the dominions of Solomon; the distributor of glory; Buxey of the empire; Ameer of Ameers, hero of the empire; tiger of the country; Mahomed Ahmud Khan, the brave; tiger of war; the commander-in-chief of the forces, glorious by victory; the tiger of Hind, mighty in battle.

On the 25th day of Rabbi-ul Sauni, it was again carried before the high and sacred presence.

It was presented again.

And in the time of the Waka Nagarree of the least of the domestics, of the Court of Glory and Majesty Sooklaal.

This was written: The command of (above) was passed, that Colonel Clive, a European, be favored with a Munsub of the rank of 6,000, and 5,000 horse, and the title of "Flower of the empire; defender of the country; the brave; firm in war." This was entered the 10th day of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, in the 4th year, according to the orginal Yaddasht.

Form of the signing.

To the glory of nobility and rank of Ameers, the shrine of grandeur and dignity, instructed, etc., be it entered in the Waka.

According to the account sent by the Vizier of the empire, administrator of all affairs, taken from the account under the seal of Rampursaud, Vakeel of the Nazim of Bengal.

6,000 rank.
5,000 horse.

After the manner of the Waka it is concluded.

Written on the day above-mentioned of the Sauni moon, of the glorious happy Reign.

The copy of this Sanad was entered in the books of the Waka Nagarree on the 14th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, in the 4th year of His Majesty's Reign.

Sun 1171. The Servant of Aalum Geer, the Warlike King, whose Glory is equal to that of Jum Shud, mighty in War, the Flower of the Country, Chief of the Forces, the Glory of Victory, the Tiger of Hind, Mahomed Ahmud Khan, the brave Tiger of War, Buxey of the Empire, Ameer of Ameers, The Tiger of the Country, Sun 4th.

Entered in the Dewan's Office on the 25th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, in the 4th year of his Majesty's Reign.

Sun 1167. The Slave of Aalum Geer, Warlike King, Sooklaal Sun the First.

The copy of this Sunnud was sent to the office of the Waka Nagarree on the 14th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, in the 5th year of His Majesty's Reign.

The Slave of Aalum Geer, the Warlike King, the Flower of the country, Brave in War, The Glory of Wealth, Zechara Khan Behauder. 4th Sun of Reign.

Entered in the Annals of the Chancery on the 19th of Rabbi-ul-Sauni, in the 4th year of His Majesty's Reign.

2. PERWANNAH from the NABOB SHUJAH UL MULCK, HOSSAM Ô DOWLA, MEER MAHOMED JAFFIER KHAN BEHAUDER, MAHABUT JUNG, to the HONORABLE PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of CALCUTTA.

BE it known to the Council of the noblest of merchants, the English Company, that whereas the glory of the nobility, Zubdut ul Mulck, Nassera Dowla, Colonel Clive, Sabat Jung Behauder, has been honored with a Munsub of the rank of six thousand and five thousand horse from the Imperial Court, and has exerted himself in conjunction with me, with the most steady attachment, and in the most strenuous manner, in the protection of the Imperial territories; in recompense thereof, the Pergunnah of Calcutta, etc., belonging to the Chuckla of Hooghly, etc., of the Circar Sautgaum, etc., dependent on the Khalsa Shereefa and Jaghire, amounting to two hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight Sicca Rupees, and something more, conferred on the English Company by the Dewanny Sunnud, as their Zemindarry, commencing from the month Poos, in the eleven hundred and sixty-fourth year of the Bengal style. From the half of the season Reebee Sooskaneel in the 1165th year of the Bengal style, is appointed the jaghire of the glory of the nobility aforesaid: It behoves you to look upon the above person as the lawful jaghirdar of that place, and in the same manner as you formerly delivered in the due rents of the Government, according to the Kistbundee, into the treasury of the court and the jaghire, taking a receipt under the seal of the Daroga and Mushruf, and Treasurer; now in the like manner you are regularly to deliver to the aforementioned jaghirdar the rents, according to the stated payments, and receive a receipt from the aforesaid person. Be punctual in the strict execution of this writing.

Written the* 1st of Zeckaida, 6th Sun of the Reign.

(The NABOB'S Mark.)

Endorsements.

	D.	H.
It has passed. *N. B.* (The ROYROYAN'S signing.)	Copied in the books of the Dewanny, the 1st of the Mohurrum, the 6th year of the Reign. *N.B.*—(Signed by the Dewanny Secretary, Peshkar or Accountant.)	Entered in the book of Huzzoor, the 1st of Mohurrum, the 6th sun of the Reign. *N.B.*—(Signed by the Nabob's Moonshee.)

3. SUNNUD from the NABOB for the reversion in perpetuity of LORD CLIVE'S JAGHIRE to the COMPANY.

Be it known to the Counsellors and Chiefs of the English Company, the present and future Muttaseddees, the Chowdrahs, Canongoos, Muccuddems,

* About the 13th of July 1759.

Riotts, Muzarries, and all other inhabitants of Pergunnahs of Calcutta, etc., in the Circar of Sautgaum, etc., in the Province of Bengal.

The sum of 2,22,958 Sicca Rupees and odd, agreeably to the Dewanny Sunnud, and the Sunnud of the high and mighty Shujah ul Mulck, Hossam ô Dowla, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, Mababut Jung, Nazim of the Province, has been appointed from the aforesaid Pergunnahs, belonging to the Chuckla of Hooghly, etc., in the Circar of Sautgaum, etc., the Zemindarry of the English Company, as an unconditional jaghire, to the high and mighty Zubdut ul Mulck, Nasseer ul Dowla, Lord Clive, Behauder: Now likewise the said Pergunnahs are confirmed, as an unconditional jaghire to the high and mighty aforesaid, from the 16th of May of the 1764th year of Christ (answering to the 14th of Zeckaida, of the 1177th year of the Hegira), to the 16th of May of the 1774th year of Christ (answering to the 8th of Rabbi-ul-Awul, of the 1188th year of the Hegira,) being ten years, of which one year is expired, and there are nine to come, they shall appertain as an unconditional jaghire to the high and mighty aforesaid; and after the expiration of this term they shall revert, as an unconditional jaghire and perpetual gift, to the Company; and if (which God forbid) the high and mighty aforesaid shall die within this term, they shall revert to the Company immediately upon his death. It is requisite that ye should regard the high and mighty aforesaid, during the afore-mentioned term, and after him the Company aforesaid, as unconditional jaghirdars, and regularly pay them the revenue of the aforesaid Pergunnahs.

Written the 23rd of June 1765, answering to the 3rd of Mohurrum, of the 1179th year of the Hegira.

(Signed) E. Stephenson,
Provisional Sec.

4. Fermaund from the King Shah Aalum, confirming the reversion in perpetuity of Lord Clive's jaghire to the Company.

Whereas, a Sunnud has been presented to us, under the seal of the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowla Behauder, to the following purport, *viz.*:—"The sum of 2,22,958 Sicca Rupees, and odd, agreeably to the Dewanny Sunnud, and the Sunnud of the high and mighty Shujah ul Mulck, Hossam ô Dowlah, Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan Behauder, has been appointed from the Pergunnahs of Calcutta, etc., in the Circar of Sautgaum, etc., in the Province of Bengal (the Paradise of the Earth) the Zemindarry of the English Company, as an unconditional jaghire to the high and mighty Zubdut ul Mulck, Nasseer ul Dowla, Lord Clive, Behauder: Now likewise the said Pergunnahs are confirmed as an unconditional jaghire to the high and mighty aforesaid, from the 16th of May of the 1764th year of the Christian style (answering to the 14th of Zeckaida of the 1177th year of the Hegira) to the expiration of ten years, they shall appertain as an unconditional jaghire to the high and

mighty aforesaid; and after the expiration of this term to revert to the Company as an unconditional jaghire; and if the high and mighty aforesaid should die within the said term, they shall revert to the Company immediately upon his death." And whereas the said Sunnud has met with our approbation at this happy time, therefore our royal Firmaund, indispensably requiring obedience, is issued, that, in consideration of the fidelity of the English Company, and the high and mighty aforesaid, the said jaghire stands confirmed agreeably to the aforesaid Sunnud. It is requisite that the present and future Muttaseddees, the Chowdrahs, Canongoos, Muccuddems, Riotts, Muzarries, and all other inhabitants of the Pergunnahs of Calcutta, etc., in the Circar of Sautgaum, etc., regard the high and mighty aforesaid during the before-mentioned term, and after him the Company, aforesaid, as unconditional jaghirdars, and regularly pay them the revenuues of the said Pergunnahs.

Written the 24th of Sophar, in the 6th year of the Jaloos, the 12th of August 1765.

Contents of the Zimmun.

Agreeably to the paper which has received our sign manual, our royal commands are issued, that whereas the sum of 2,22,958 Sicca Rupees and odd has been appointed from the Pergunnahs of Calcutta, etc., in the Circar of Sautgaum, etc., the Zemindarry of the English Company, as an unconditional jaghire, to the high and mighty Zubdut ul Mulck, Nasseer ul Dowla, Lord Clive, Behauder, agreeably to the Dewanny Sunnud, and the Sunnud of the Nazim of the Province; in consideration therefore of the attachment of the high and mighty aforesaid, we have been graciously pleased to confirm to him the said Pergunnahs for the space of ten years, commencing from the 16th of May of the 1764th year of the Christian style, or 14th of Zeckaida, of the 1177th year of the Hegira; and in consideration of the attachment of the English Company, we have granted the said Pergunnahs to them, after the expiration of the aforesaid term as an unconditional jaghire and perpetual gift; and if the high and mighty aforesaid should die within this term, the said Pergunnahs are to revert immediately to the English Company.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th September 1765.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) ALEXAN. CAMPBELL, S.C.

BURMA.

APPENDIX No. 2—*Page 334.*

List of Shan States.

Name of State.	Approximate area in square miles.	Approximate population.	Ruling Chief.	Title of ruling Chief.	Date of sanad.	Annual tribute payable during five years ending 30th November 1892.	Remarks.
			(1) STATES WEST OF THE IRAWADI RIVER.			Rs.	
Hsawng Hsūp (Thaungthut)	840	4,359	Sau Nai Khan, K.S.M.	Sawbwa . .	8th Sept. 1888.	400	
Singkaling Hkamti (Zingalein Kauti).	1,400	1,122	Sau Ni Daung . .	Do. . .	...	50	Order of appointment granted by Commissioner, Central Division.
Hkamti (Kantigyi) . .	...	...	Wabyenla . .	Do. . .	...	...	No direct relations have yet been entered into with this State.
			(2) STATES EAST OF THE IRAWADI RIVER. (i) Cis-Salween States.				
			(a) *Under the control of the Commissioner, Northern Division.*				
Möng Mit (Momeik) . .	7,500	30,000	Hkun Gyi . .	Sawbwa . .	19th April 1890.	13,000	In February 1892 it was decided to take the State under direct administration during the minority of the young Sawbwa, who is eight years of age.
			(b) *Under the control of the Commissioner, Eastern Division.*				
Maw (Baw) . . .	350	...	Maung Nyo Hlaing .	Ngwegunhmu .	21st Aug. 1889.	5,000	

			(c) Under the control of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States.				
North Hsen Wi (Theinni) .	8,000	154,000	Hkun Hsang Tun Hông	Sawbwa . .	8th Sept. 1888.	2,000	North Hsen Wi includes a considerable area east of the Salween.
South Hsen Wi (Theinni) .	2,000	40,000	Sau Nau Möng .	Do. . .	Ditto .	15,000	
Tawng Peng (Taungbaing) .	1,500	14,081	Hkun Kyan . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	18,000	
Hsi Paw (Thibaw) . .	4,000	55,000	Hkun Hseing . .	Do. . .	13th March 1889.	Exempted for 10 years from 1st January 1887.	
With its dependencies—							
Möng Tüng (Maingtôn)	550	...	Hkun Lun . .	Myoza . .	...	4,000	
Möng Lông (Mainglôn)	1,350	...	Hkun Hsa . .	Do. . .	...	15,000	
Hsum Hsai (Thônzè) .	750	...	Hkun Meik . .	Do. . .	...	Exempted for five years from 1st January 1887.	
			(d) Under the control of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States.				
Hkehsi Mānsām (Kyithi-Bansan).	400	10,176	Hkun Hseng . .	Myoza . .	8th Sept. 1888.	5,800	
Möng Nawng (Maingnaung)	1,500	11,810	Hkun Tôn . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	10,000	
Möng Küng (Maingkaing) .	1,000	11,180	Hkun Möng . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	20,000	
Lai Hka (Legya) . .	1,000	8,928	Hkun Lé . .	Sawbwa . .	Ditto .	25,000	
Möng Hsu (Maingshu) .	400	5,773	Hkun Maha . .	Myoza . .	Ditto .	2,500	
Möng Säng (Maingsin) .	100	1,403	Hkun Saw . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	500	
Keng Lün (Kyainglun) .	150	4,185	Hkun Mawng . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	1,100	
Möng Pawn (Maingpun) .	500	7,099	Hkun Ti . .	Sawbwa . .	Ditto .	4,000	
Möng Nai (Monè) with its dependency Keng Tawng (Kyaingtaung).	3,000	20,113	Hkun Kyi, K.S.M. .	Do. . .	Ditto .	25,000	
Möng Sit (Maingseik) .	200	5,657	Hkun Pwin . .	Myoza . .	Ditto .	4,000	
Keng Hkam (Kyaingkan)	250	3,266	Hkun Sang . . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	3,000	
Möng Pan (Maingpan) with its Trans-Salween dependencies Möng Hsat (Maingthat), Möng Hang (Mainghan), Möng Kyawt (Maingsut), and Möng Hta (Maingta).	2,500	3,090	Hkun Leng . .	Sawbwa . .	Ditto .	2,000	
Mawk Mai (Maukmè) .	2,500	18,693	Hkun Mong . .	Do. . .	Ditto .	20,000	

List of Shan States—continued.

Name of State.	Approximate area in square miles.	Approximate population.	Ruling Chief.	Title of ruling Chief.	Date of sanad.	Annual tribute payable during five years ending 30th November 1892.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
			(d) Under the control of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States—contd.				
Hsa Htūng (Thatôn)	500	7,326	Hkun O	Myoza	8th Sept. 1888	4,250	
Wan Yin (Banyin)	250	9,339	Hkun Saw	Do.	Ditto	6,000	
Ho Pöng (Hopôn)	250	5,018	Hkun Wara	Do.	Ditto	6,300	
Nawng Wawn (Naungmun)	20	4,660	Hkun Wa	Do.	Ditto	1,500	
Nam Hkôk (Nankôk)	120	5,162	Hkun Hsin	Do.	Ditto	4,000	
Lawk Sawk (Yatsauk)	4,048	9,117	Hkun Nu	Sawbwa	Ditto	24,000	
Möng Pai (Mobyè)	1,782	16,772	Hkun Yôn	Do.	Ditto	2,000	
Sam Ka (Saga)	216	17,062	Sau Sein Bu	Myoza	Ditto	8,800	
Yawng Hwè (Nyaungywè) with its dependencies Lai Hsak (Letthet), Angu Leywā (Inleywa), Kyawk Htap (Kyauktat) and Hsi Kip (Thigyit).	2,400	60,000	Sau On, K.S.M.	Sawbwa	Ditto	89,500	
Sa Koi (Sagwe)	117	1,734	Hkun Tun	Myoza	Ditto	1,000	
			(e) The Myelat (under the supervision of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States).				
Ye Ngan (Ywangan)	135	3,623	Maung Thu Daw*	Ngwegunhmu	8th Sept. 1888	5,600	* On Bin, Regent.
Kyawk Ku Hsi Wan (Kyaukkuleywa).	21	1,680	Maung Thaing	Do.	Ditto	750	
Pwè La (Pwehla)	81	4,188	Saw Nyun	Do.	Ditto	4,500	
Pang Tala (Pindaya)	80	12,958	Maung Po Kin	Do.	Ditto	5,500	
Maw Söng (Bawzaing)	15	2,448	Maung Kya Ywet	Do.	Ditto	1,600	
Kyöng (Kyôn)	12	1,515	Maung Po	Do.	Ditto	1,000	
Nam Söng (Nankôn)	2	230	Maung Pyan	Do.	Ditto	150	

Hang Möng Hkam (Thamakan).	400	9,576	Maung Po . .	Do. .	Ditto .	10,000	
Pang Mi (Pinhmi) . .	10	2,120	Maung Tha Daung .	Do. .	Ditto .	1,000	
Loi Ai (Lwe-E) . .	64	1,850	Hkun Shwe Kya .	Do. .	Ditto .	2,000	
Loi Maw (Lwemaw) . .	64	4,421	Maung Shwe Byi .	Do. .	Ditto .	2,000	
Nam Hkai (Nankè) . .	25	1,620	Hkun Kyè . .	Do. .	18th March 1890.	2,500	
Maw Nang (Bawnin) . .	909	880	Saw Kin . .	Myoza . .	8th Sept. 1888.	1,400	
Loi Lông (Lwelôn) . .	1,600	14,420	Kan Chôk . .	Do. .	Ditto .	6,000	
Nam Tök (Nantôk) . .	6	716	Kun Maung . .	Ngwegunhmu .	27th May 1892.	500	

(ii) TRANS-SALWEEN STATES.

Keng Tung (Kyaingtôn) with its dependencies Möng Hsat (Maingthat), Hsen Yâwt (Thinnyut), Hsen Mawng (Thinbaung), and part of Keng Hsing (Kyaingthingyi).	...	...	Hkun Se . . .	Sawbwa . .	10th Feb. 1890.	Homage presents and tribute for certain dependencies.	The population of the last six States on the list consists, except in West Mang Lün, principally of Was. To the north of East Mang Lün there are numerous other petty Wa States.
Keng Kheng (Kyaingchaing)	...	...	The future form of administration of these States and Sub-Chiefships has not yet been finally decided on.				
Kêng Hüng (Kyaingyôngyi)	...	...					
Möng Lem (Mainglingyi) .	...	...					
Kang Sü (Kangseu) . .	...	...					
So Mu (Sômu) . . .	...	...					
Môt Hai (Môt Hai) . .	...	...					
East Mang Lün (Mangleun) .	...	...					
West Mang Lün (Mangleun)*	...	12,183					
Maw Hpa (Mawpwa) . .	...	...					

* The greater part of this division of Mang Lün lies on the west of the Salween as do also small portions of Môt Hai and Maw Hpa.

SIAM.

APPENDIX No. 3—*Page 463.*

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE 1884.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

Lord President,

Lord Steward,

Secretary, SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT,

MR. GLADSTONE.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the Kings of Siam and the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, belonging to Siam:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and the Act of the Session of the 20th and 21st of Her Majesty, cap. 75, and otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the "Siam Order in Council, 1884."

2. Words in this Order have the same meanings (unless the subject or context otherwise requires) as in the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council of 1856.

The expression "the Siam Orders in Council, 1856 to 1876," or the expression "the said Orders in Council," means the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1856, the Orders in Council relating to Siam dated respectively the 12th September 1863, and the 10th November 1866, and the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1876, and the said Orders in Council and this present Order are included in the expression "the Siam Orders in Council."

For all the purposes of any of the Siam Orders in Council, the expression "Siam," or "the dominions of the Kings of Siam," or any equivalent expression, includes the said territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi.

The expression "the Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bangkok.

The expression "a Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

3. The Consul-General shall, on receipt of this Order, cause a printed copy thereof to be affixed and publicly exhibited in this Court during one calendar month, and this Order shall come into operation on the expiration of one calendar month from the time when such copy is first so affixed and exhibited, but proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

4. A Consul or Vice-Consul holding Her Majesty's Commission for Siam or any part thereof, or any person acting temporarily with the approval of a Secretary of State, or in case of emergency appointed temporarily by the Consul-General in writing as and for a Consul or Vice-Consul as aforesaid, shall in and for such district as may be assigned by his Commission, or by any direction of a Secretary of State, hold and form a Consular Court, hereinafter called a District Court, and shall have a seal bearing the name or description of such district, or of the place at which the Court is held.

Every such District Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have and exercise within its district all the powers and jurisdiction which can be exercised by the Consul-General under the Siam Orders in Council, and the Treaties or Agreements for the time being in force between Great Britain and Siam.

5. An appeal may be brought from a Judgment or Order of a District Court to the Consul-General in the like cases and in the like manner, and subject to the like regulations in, and subject to which an appeal can under the said Orders in Council be brought to the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements; and for the purposes of this Article the provisions of the said Orders in Council shall have effect as if such District Court were therein mentioned instead of the Consul-General, and as if the Consul-General were therein mentioned instead of the said Supreme Court.

For the purposes of hearing and determining any such appeal the Consul-General may proceed in the same manner and shall have the same powers as if the appeal were an original proceeding instituted in his Court, and he shall certify his decision to the District Court, which shall give effect thereto.

6. Where an appeal is brought under this Order to the Court of the Consul-General a further appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the like cases and manner and on the like grounds and conditions in and on which an appeal can under the said Orders in Council be brought from the Consul-General to the said Supreme Court.

7. In every case in which, under the said Orders in Council, a report of any proceedings, Order, Judgment, or sentence is directed to be made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, such report, if made by a District Court, shall be transmitted through the Consul-General, who shall transmit therewith his observations and recommendation (if any) in the matter.

8. The power of deportation under the said Orders in Council shall not be exercised by a District Court without the approbation in writing of the Consul-General.

9. Any Rules, Regulations, Rules of Practice, or Tables or Rates of Fees made by a District Court under this Order shall not have any effect unless approved in writing by the Consul-General, and shall also be subject to the provisions of the said Orders in Council with respect to allowance or disallowance by a Secretary of State, in the same cases and manner as Rules or Regulations made by the Consul-General.

10. Every Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council shall have power to rehear any civil matter, and to review its Judgments or Orders in any case in which, in the opinion of the Court, justice so requires, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court thinks just.

11. In any matter in which an appeal lies as of right or otherwise from any Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council to the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, it shall be lawful for that Supreme Court, by special leave, to enlarge the time for appealing or to permit an appeal to be brought on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, although the time limited for appeal has elapsed, or any other formal requisite for an appeal has not been complied with.

12. The Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements shall have power, in the name of Her Majesty, to remit in whole or in part any sentence passed by a Court exercising criminal jurisdiction under the Siam Orders in Council, and every such Court shall give effect to any such remission.

13. Every Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council (including the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction under the Siam Orders in Council) shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, so far as circumstances admit, have with respect to British subjects and to Siamese subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court any such civil jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the district of such Court as can be exercised by any Court exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction in the Straits Settlements.

14. With the consent of the Government of the King of Siam, and at the request of the Consul-General, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements may exercise at Bangkok or elsewhere within Siam any such civil or criminal jurisdiction as can, under the Siam Orders in Council, be exercised in Siam by the Consul-General or a Consul or Vice-Consul, or as can, under the said Orders in Council, or the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, or any Acts of Parliament relating to Siam or to the Straits Settlements, be exercised at Singapore or elsewhere in the Straits Settlements by the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in relation to crimes committed or matters arising in Siam; and a Judge acting in Siam in pursuance of this Article may pass any sentence or give any Judgment or make any order which could be passed, given, or made by the said Supreme Court in relation to the same offence or matter, and for the purposes of the 5th section of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," (or any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for that section) in relation to the execution of sentences, the Colony of the Straits Settlements is hereby appointed as a Colony in which any sentence so passed may be executed.

An appeal may be brought from a Judgment or Order of a Judge acting under this Article in the like cases and in the like manner (*mutatis mutandis*) in which an appeal might be brought if such Judgment or Order were given or made by the Consul-General.

15. Where in pursuance of the IXth Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and Siam, dated the 3rd September 1883, an appeal is brought to Bangkok from any Siamese Judge or Judges, Commissioner or Commissioners, the Consul-General shall take such steps as may be necessary or as may be directed by a Secretary of State in order that the final decision on appeal may be recorded at Bangkok and duly transmitted to the Court from which the appeal is brought, and in order that effect may be given thereto by such Court.

16. Where, by virtue of the Siam Orders in Council or otherwise, any Imperial Acts are applicable in Siam, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Order or Act in relation to any matter are made applicable to any other matter, such Acts, forms, regulations, or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under the Orders and the local circumstances permit, and for the purpose of facilitating their application they may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority, having the like or analogous functions; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such Act, form, regulation, or procedure.

17.—(1.) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(2.) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the district of such Court.

(3.) In cases tried under this Article, no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jursidiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the first schedule to that Act (that is to say) :—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11.

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adopted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to all places to which this Order applies.

18. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall, with respect to British subjects, apply to all places to which this Order applies, as if such places were British possessions, and for the purposes of Part II of the said Act and of this Article, all the places to which this Order for the time being applies, and the Straits Settlements, shall, for the purposes of Part II of the said Act, be deemed to be one group of British possessions, and the Consul shall, as regards any place within his jurisdiction, have the powers of a Governor or Superior Court of a British possession.

19. Rules and forms of procedure in civil and criminal matters in any Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council may, from time to time, be made and prescribed by the Consul-General, subject to the provisions of the said Orders; but no such rules or forms shall come into operation until they have been approved, with or without alteration, by a Secretary of State, provided that—

(1.) Any such rules or forms, if and as provisionally approved, with or without alteration, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, shall have effect pending approval or disapproval by Secretary of State.

(2.) Until rules and forms have been made and approved, or provisionally approved, under this Article in relation to any matter, any rules or forms heretofore in force or use in the Court of the Consul-General, or in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, or in the Consular Courts of Shanghae or Japan, may be observed and used in any Court acting under this Order, with such modifications as circumstances require.

20. For all the purposes of the Siam Orders in Council the expression "British subject" includes every person for the time being properly enjoying Her Majesty's protection in Siam, in so far as by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such persons.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Granville and the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Sd.) C. J. Peel.

APPENDIX No. 4.—*Page 463.*

ROYAL DECREE of the KING of SIAM, under the Treaty of 1883.

Dated the 9th January 1885.

Phrabat Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Patindr Debia Maha Mongkut Purnsiaratne Rajarawiwongse, Warutmabongse Paribat Warakhattiarajanikarotama Chaturantaparama Maha Chakrabartirajatangkas Paramadharmika Maharajadhiraja Paramanarth Pabitr Phra Chula Chom Klow King of Siam, fifth Sovereign of the present Royal Dynasty which founded the City Ratne Kosindr Mahendr Ayudhya at Bangkok, the great Capital of the Dominions of Siam, both Northern and Southern, Suzerain of Laos Chiang, and Laos Kow, Malayan and Karean Dependencies, etc., etc., etc., having ascended the throne in the Royal Audience Hall Chakree Maha Prasad Borom Raj Piman in the Royal Palace, the Royal Princes, the Ministers of State, Councellors, men of high legal and scientific knowledge and officers of the Civil and Military Departments, being assembled in Audience, His Majesty graciously signified His pleasure that—

Whereas a new Convention has been made between Siam and Great Britain with a view to promote trade and commerce in the Provinces of Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampoon, and with a view to reorganize the mode of legal procedure in cases between Laos and foreigners; it therefore pleased His Majesty to appoint further Judges for the International Court at Chiengmai in addition to those already there, whose duty it shall be to examine all such cases, in order that the Royal Commissioner previously appointed, may give his attention to the discussion and settlement of subjects connected with foreign countries in conjunction with the Consul or Vice-Consul in Chiengmai, and it pleased His Majesty to command that His Royal Highness Krom Phra Bamrap Parapax Samuha Nayoke should consult with the Royal Judges (Luk Khun Sala and Luk Khun San Luang) and establish laws for the guidance of the Royal Commissioner and Judges, and for the use of the Laos Courts in Chiengmai as follows:—

Article 1st.—All matters connected with the subjects and citizens of foreign countries which have treaty relations with Siam, which may arise in any part of the three Northern States of Siam, namely Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampoonchi, shall be under the supervision of the Royal Commissioner for Foreign Affairs who is appointed by His Majesty the King for this purpose.

Article 2nd.—All matters connected with the subjects and citizens of foreign countries having treaty relations with Siam and the three Northern States, unless there shall be an order or authorization from the Royal Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for the said State or a despatch bearing the Phra Racchasi seal authorizing the same, shall not be administered or interfered with

in any manner by any Prince or Chief or officer or person of any rank whatever. If any one shall meddle with such matters whether his action is right or wrong he shall be adjudged as having done wrong, and all such actions shall be considered as null and void, and will not be considered as having any official force whatever.

Article 3rd.—The Royal Commissioner for Foreign Affairs is invested with full power to compel the various departments of the three States of Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampoonchi to do whatever is just and in keeping with their official duties with a view to regulate and control all foreign affairs in his department. All the officers of the various departments shall give heed to and obey his instructions. If, however, such instructions are unjust and not consistent with duty to Government, let the officers and provincial authorities hasten to report the matter to Bangkok and the Minister of the North has power to set aside and annul such improper orders and actions of the Royal Commissioner.

Article 4th.—The Royal Commissioner for Foreign affairs shall appoint officers to perform the various duties necessary for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty, and it shall always be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to explain the meaning of the Treaty and the law and what is just and suitable for the information of the various Princes, Chiefs and officers, and if any difficulties shall arise in regard to any official matter in his department or outside of it and the Chiefs and officers concerned shall come to ask his opinion on the subject or to receive his orders, it shall be his duty to give them his advice, assistance and instructions whenever requested. He shall not offer objections or postpone or neglect the matter nor fail to use his best endeavours to render them such assistance.

Article 5th.—It shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to make arrangements and regulations and establish stations for the purpose of being accurately informed at all times with regard to the number and nationality of foreigners from friendly nations who enter the States under his jurisdiction, and as to where they are, and to take proper precautions to prevent others falsely passing themselves off as such. If there is any reason for suspicion, it shall be his duty to make proper investigations and representations regarding the matter, and it shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to issue proper passports to people to travel or trade in foreign countries.

Article 6th.—It shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to exercise a watchful care to prevent an unlawful or improper collection of taxes or obstruction of trade. Whenever any new tax is to be collected or if any change is to be made in the tariff of taxes, the Rulers of the country shall consult with the Royal Commissioner who shall examine the matter with care and not suffer anything to be done contrary to the treaties or allow any obstruction to trade or unreasonable exactions to be established which will be a cause of hindrance to trade. The method of collecting taxes shall not be allowed to be such as to cause unnecessary difficulties to the people and to traders as that they cannot have reasonable advantages. When such matters have been agreed upon, it shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to publish the same accurately and properly.

Article 7th.—It shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to supervise and direct that the authorities of the Krom Mu'ang Department shall establish a proper police force to guard the frontier of the country, that there may be no carelessness and neglect of duty in this respect, and further he has full power to devise means to prevent crime and to bring criminals to justice who are in any way connected with the subjects and citizens of friendly nations. If any person guilty of committing any of the crimes mentioned in the extradition laws shall escape from the territory of a friendly power into any of the three States, or if any such person shall escape into the territory of a friendly power, it shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to take suitable action for the extradition of such offenders according to the extradition laws, dated 13th July 1885, and that the interests of both countries may not be allowed to suffer.

Article 8th.—The Royal Commissioner shall be the chief of the Forest Department of the three Northern States of Siam, and, in like manner, as the chief of the Forest Department in Bangkok, he shall exercise full authority in superintending and administering all matters connected with the forests according to the regulations at the time in force, but he shall be under the instructions of the authorities in Bangkok. Whatever action he shall take or if he shall experience any difficulties, he shall report them to the chief of the Forest Department in Bangkok on every occasion.

Article 9th.—All law-suits in which foreign subjects are parties either as plaintiffs or defendants, shall be heard and determined only in the International Court at Chiengmai which His Majesty has been pleased to establish the sole Court for the hearing of all such cases, and if any such cases as aforementioned shall arise and it shall be necessary to investigate and decide them in Lakon or Lampoon or in any other State, the Royal Commissioner, after receipt of a *Thongkra* from Bangkok giving special authorization in the particular case, is at liberty to try the case civilly or criminally in Chiengmai or in such other State as he shall think fit, in accordance with the laws of Siam.

Article 10th.—In the examination of cases or of witnesses in this Court the use of ordeal by diving under water or by walking through fire, etc., and investigation by means of flogging, the head-screw, the thumb-screw, and the other means prescribed by the criminal procedure law, inflicting punishment in cases of suspicion or slighter doubt, when the actual truth is not ascertained, are not permitted in the practice of the Court.

Article 11th.—In the examination of criminal cases, if it does not appear from the evidence given by witnesses taken from the common people that the accused parties are guilty, and if there is still ground for suspecting the accused, let them give proper securities and then set them at liberty.

Article 12th.—All cases to be tried in this Court in which either of the parties, without reference to his rank or position, shall duly and in legal form appoint an attorney to represent him, or in case either of the parties is at a distance from the Court and shall go before a Local Magistrate and make out a power of attorney in due form and pay the established fee, the Court shall allow such attorneys to appear instead of their clients.

Article 13th.—In the investigation of all cases in which a foreign subject is a defendant or in which both parties are foreign subjects, the Consul or Vice-Consul of the party or parties shall be allowed to attend the hearing of the case and be informed of all the proceedings according to the Treaty. And if the Consul or Vice-Consul shall consider the proceedings of the Judge unjust, he may make note of any suggestions or objections in writing to the Judge, and the Judge shall consider whether such objections are in accordance with law and justice, and, in case the Judge does not approve of them, he shall note his reasons in writing, except as hereinafter provided, and he shall proceed with the case to the end and shall decide the case according to law.

Article 14th.—Any case in which foreign subjects are defendants or in which both parties are foreign subjects, if their Consul shall disagree with the opinion of the Judge as mentioned in the foregoing article, and they shall not be able to come to an agreement on the subject, if the Consul shall make out a requisition to the Judge that the case be referred to his Court for trial, let the Judge deliver the case up to him according to the Treaty. All cases besides those mentioned herein shall be determined in the International Court alone.

Article 15th.—There cannot be any appeal to Bangkok in any case before judgment is given, but if the parties object to any order of the Judge, they may enter a protest and the Judge shall record such protest and the Judge shall have his own answer to every such protest recorded as well. In case the parties make such objections and the Judge shall refuse to receive them, let the parties report the matter to the Royal Commissioner. After judgment is given, if either of the parties shall desire to appeal to Bangkok, the following form shall be observed.

Article 16th.—It shall be the duty of the Royal Commissioner to have an oversight of the chief Judge and inferior Judges who have been appointed by His Gracious Majesty to try cases connected with foreign subjects in the three Northern States, in connection with the Judges appointed in those States, in order that they may administer justice. If either the plaintiff or defendant in any case is dissatisfied with the decision or the order of any Judge on any point, and desires to appeal the case to Bangkok, he shall lodge a notice of appeal within 15 days after the decision has been given, and in accordance with the Treaty he must first ask the sanction and consent of the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall enquire into the matter, and in case he finds there is suitable ground for appeal he shall allow the appeal to be made. But if the Royal Commissioner shall find that the object is simply to cause delay and to avoid the judgment, he shall enforce the judgment before allowing the appeal to be made. In any case in which the Judges have received notice of an appeal, and the Commissioner shall consider that the appeal should be allowed, he shall forward a transcript of all the proceedings in the case to Bangkok. But the Commissioner cannot receive or try any appeal against the decision of the Judges or set aside or overthrow the decision of the Judges except in case he shall receive instructions to that effect from Bangkok. If the Judges shall act contrary to law or justice in any matter of great or small importance, let the Commissioner without fail report the matter to Bangkok without delay.

Article 17th.—If the Royal Commissioner or the Judges shall act in any respect contrary to the law, any one can complain against them in Bangkok, and in Bangkok only, if the complaint is not of the nature of an appeal against a decision in any case.

Article 18th.—As to receiving complaints, if any complaint is made to the Court, and the Judge who receives the complaint considers that it should be entertained and that there are charges to be collected according to the established tariff, let a summons be issued for the defendant which shall bear the seal and signature of the Commissioner. In civil cases where there appears to be no proof or where no Court-fees are deposited by the plaintiff as security, the Judge shall dismiss the case, and shall not suffer such cases to remain on the docket of the Court as an incumbrance.

In criminal cases the Royal Commissioner shall appoint an attorney for the State to collect evidence and prosecute the case.

Article 19th.—When a decision has been given by the Judge or in cases where there is no security furnished and where the parties wish to watch each other, let the Judge hand over the parties in the case to the Commissioner who shall then hand them over to the custody of a proper officer pending the decision, and in decided cases the officer may, to enforce the decision, confine them in the lock-up for detaining persons *sub judice* or in the prison for condemned persons. If such parties are subjects of foreign powers, the Consul shall have free access to them.

Article 20th.—In any case in which a foreign subject shall be imprisoned under a sentence of the Judge, if the Consul shall, by a written requisition under his hand, require that the prisoner be removed to the Consular prison, there to undergo the residue of his term of imprisonment, the Commissioner shall hand over such person to the Consul.

Article 21st.—The Commissioner and the Judges together with the Rulers of the three Northern States of Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampoonchi are empowered to establish rules regulating the procedure in cases concerning foreigners or natives for the better and more effectual administration of justice. But before such rules shall be enforced, they shall be reported to the authorities in Bangkok.

Proclaimed on 9th January 1885.

Royal Decree of the King of Siam under the Treaty of 1883, dated 28th April, 1887.

Phra Bat Somdetch Phra, etc., etc., etc.

Preamble.—Whereas a Royal Decree, dated the 9th January 1885, was promulgated in several Articles containing instructions to the Judges of the Court

established in accordance with the Treaty concluded between Siam and Great Britain on the 3rd September 1883, and whereas it seems expedient to us to make certain alterations and amendments to our said Decree; it has pleased His Majesty to aver as follows:—

That Article 12 be taken to refer only to civil cases.

That Article 13 be annulled and the following substituted for it: —

In the investigation of all cases in which a British subject is a party or in which both parties are British subjects, the Consul or Vice-Consul is entitled according to the Treaty to be present at the hearing, and to be furnished with copies of the proceedings, which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interests of justice. Such copies shall be furnished from time to time as the Consul or Vice-Consul may request.

The judgment shall be communicated to the Consul or Vice-Consul in draft form before its delivery in Court, in cases where the defendant or both parties are British subjects, and in other cases the judgment shall not be delivered except in the presence of the Consul or Vice-Consul, unless he shall have had due notice beforehand.

That the following be substituted for Article 14:—

The Consul or Vice-Consul has power under the Treaty at any time before judgment, if he thinks proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, to signify his desire that any cases in which both parties are British subjects be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court. If therefore the Consul or Vice-Consul shall make a requisition to the Judge or Judges as provided by Treaty, let them hand over the case to him.

In Article 15 omit the words:—In case the parties make such objections and the Judge shall refuse to receive them, let the parties report the matter to the Royal Commissioner.

For Article 16, substitute the following:—

In civil and criminal cases in which British subjects may be parties in the International Court either party is entitled to appeal to Bangkok; if a British subject with the sanction and consent of the British Consul or Vice-Consul, and in other cases by leave of the Judge or Judges who shall have tried the case.

Pending the result of this appeal, the judgment of the Court at Chiengmai shall be suspended on such terms and conditions (if any) as shall be agreed upon between the said Judge or Judges and the Consul or Vice-Consul.

Rules of appeal which have been agreed upon between His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident are hereto annexed, and will be binding upon parties wishing to appeal.

This Decree given on Thursday, the 7th waxing of the 6th month of the year Kun 1249 of the Siamese astronomical era in the 20th year of His Majesty's Reign, corresponding to 28th April 1887.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

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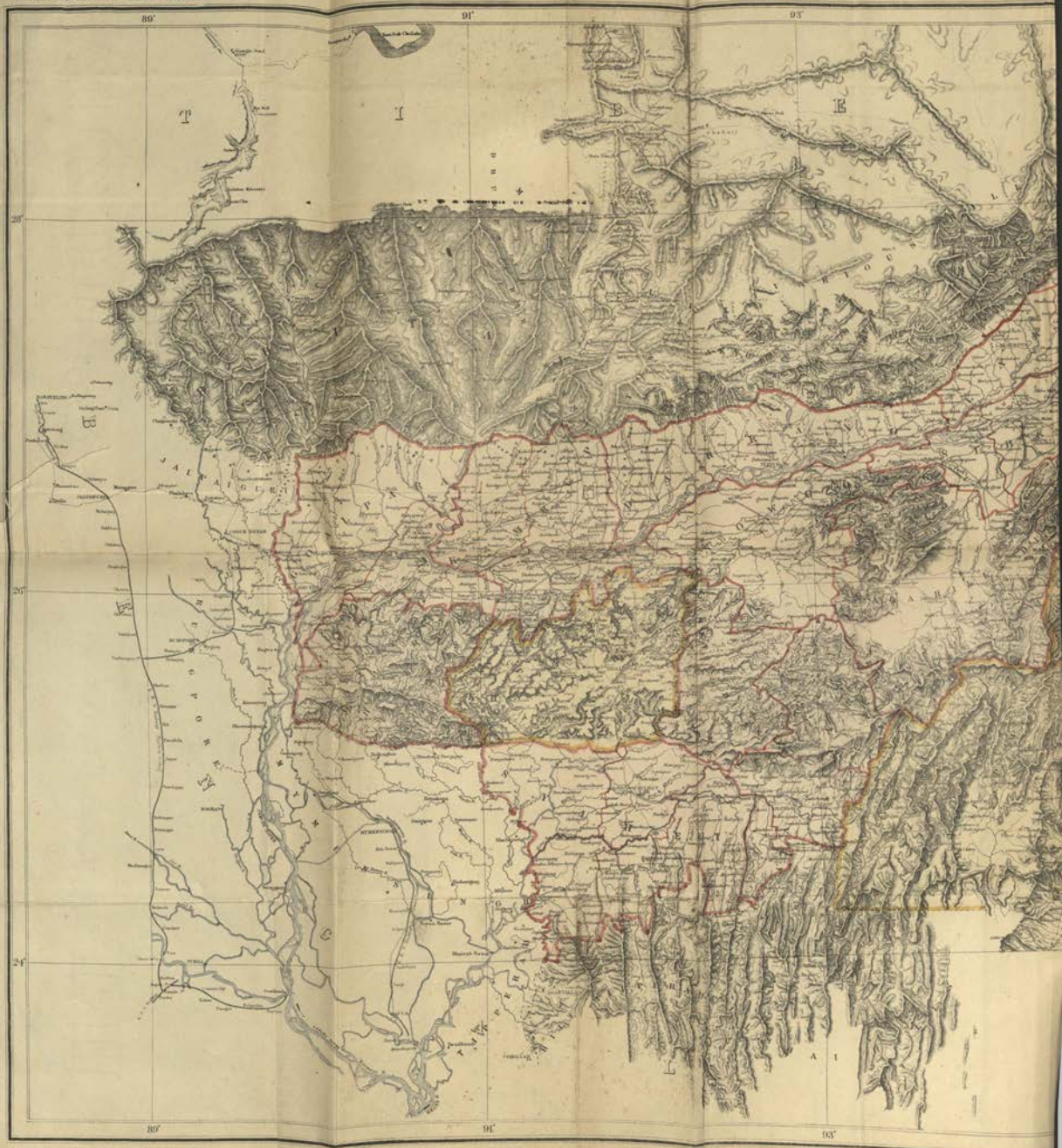

Reduced from the Engraved Map of Assam. Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

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